TAMIL NADU STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1982-83

TAMIL NADU
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT

From 1*st April* 1982 *to* 31*st March* 1983

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1984

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PREFACE.

This report on the administration of the State of Tamil Nadu for the financial year 1982-83 gives a comprehensive picture of the salient activities of all the departments of Government and the public sector undertakings under the control of the State Government.

Both the South-west and North-east monsoons miserably failed in most of the districts of this State during 1982-83. There was, therefore, scarcity of water both for irrigation and drinking purposes. Agriculture production was lower than the previous year's production due to chronic drought conditions. The area under paddy, the most important crop of the State, decreased by 6.92 lakhs hectares or by 28.1 per cent as compared to the area covered in the previous year. In consequence, there was decrease in production of paddy which was estimated to be the order of 23.0 lakhs tonnes accounting for 41.1 per cent decrease as compared to the previous year.

The drought inflicted a heavy burden on the Government and the people of the State. With a view to alleviate the sufferings of the people, the administrative machinery was fully geared up to the urgent task of providing relief to the people affected by the drought. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board installed 9,688 bore-wells during 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 24.22 crores in the rural and urban areas. A sum of Rs. 9,017.25 lakhs was spent towards relief works connected with sinking of new wells in tank beds, deepening of public drinking water wells, transport of drinking water through lorries, formation of percolation ponds, improvement to irrigation tanks, sinking of bore-wells by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board in rural and urban areas, metro-water supply, sinking of filter point tube wells in Thanjavur District, grant of loans to deepen the private irrigation wells, etc. By the execution of these works, not only employment was provided to the people but permanent assets were also created in the affected areas

Enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention in the State during the year.

In the field of education, the expenditure under the "Education Demand" as per the Revised Estimate for 1982-83 was Rs. 339 crores out of a total expenditure on Revenue Account of Rs. 1576 crores.

The most striking welfare measure of 1982-83 was the inauguration of the "Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme" which was launched in the rural areas of the State from 1st July 1982. At first, it covered 2 + to + 9 age group children of the rural areas and it was subsequently extended to urban areas with effect from 15th September 1982. About 23,30,000 children in the age group of 2 + to 4 + were daily provided nutritious meals in 27,840 Balwadies. 39,19,000 children in the age group of 5 + to 9 + were daily provided nutritious meals in 33,829 school centres by the School Education department. This programme has created additional employment opportunities for over 1,80,400 persons especially widows and destitutes in the rural areas.

There has been a remarkable increase in enrolment in schools 3.11 laks of children of age group 6 to 11 and to 14 were additionally enrolled in the schools of Tamil Nadu during the year 1982-83. This is an all time record in recent years. This is mainly due to the implementation of the "Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme". The strength of the pupils in the 37,531 schools in the State in Class I to XII was 55,28,852 boys and 41,88,500 girls.

11 Higher Secondary Schools, 92 High Schools, 9 Middle Schools and 523 Primary Schools were newly opened during the year.

A new Government Arts College was started at Chidambaram during 1982-83 to mitigate the difficulties caused by the closure of degree courses in the "Annamalai University".

A new professional College viz., Sri Sarada College of Physical Education for Women was also established at Salem.

2. Government Polytechnics and 7 Private Polytechnics were started during the year 1982-83.

The Family Welfare programme was implemented vigorously as a wholly voulntary programme and there was no compulsion or coercion at any level.

The Government of India had fixed a target of 2,92,000 sterlisations for the year 1982-83. The achievement was 2,65,795 cases which works out 91 per cent.

The Government are running 10 Rehabilitation Homes. This is the only State where such large scale operation to prevent begging by persons affected by leprosy is made.

With the 3rd-210 M.W. unit commissioned at Tuticorin Thermal Power Station during the year in April'82, the total installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid rose to 3109 M.W.

About 3.35 lakhs of new Consumers were given electricity supply during the year taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1982-83 to 51.10 lakhs which included 5.07 lakhs of hut services. 159 Adi-Dravida colonies were electrified during the year taking the total to 26,023 as on 31st March 1983. 19,497 agricultural pump-sets were connected during the year and the progressive total of pump-sets was 9,65,017 as on 31st March 1983.

The State Electricity Board ranks first in the country in the number of Agricultural Consumers connected and served and also in extending power-supply to the huts in villages. The installed capacity in the Tamil Nadu grid viz., 3109 M.W. is the highest in the Southern Region and the third in the country next only to Maharashtra and Utter Pradesh.

The sanctioned strength of the old age pensions, physically handicapped, destitute widows and destitute agricultural labourers as on 31st March 1983 was 1,99,339 and the operative strength was 1.97 lakhs. The old Age Pension amount was increased to Rs. 35 p.m., from 1st April 1982. In addition to the payment of pension, each old age pensioner is supplied with one saree, dhoti twice a year i.e. on the occasion of the Independence day and Pongal Festival. Further, the pensioners are also being supplied 1 Kg., of rice per head per week free of cost with effect from 1st November 1980. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme has also been extended to the old age pensioners from 15th January 1983 The cost of the meal exclusive of the incidental charges is 90 paise The meal should be served to the pensioners in the Child Welfare Centres. The Pensioners who receive the noon meal under this scheme are eligible to draw 1/2-a Kilo of rice per week - under "WHOAPFAR" scheme and other pensioners who do not or cannot take meals are eligible to continue to draw the existing one kilo of rice. About 1,59,850 pensioners are taking meals.

Tamil Nadu is covered by the net work of public distribution system. At present, there are 17,844 fair price shops in the State, 15,753 shops being in the rural areas and 2,091 shops in urban areas. About 118 lakhs family cards had been issued throughout the State. Essential commodities such as rice, sugar, kerosene, Palmolein are supplied to the card holders through the fair price shops.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has set an example to other States in India in studying the problems of slum-dwellers from humanitarian point of view and in providing multi-storeyed dwellings and developed plots 33,579 tenements had been constructed upto 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 2653.28 lakhs. During 1982-83, 2200 tenements were constructed at a cost of Rs. 247.97 lakhs.

The Welfare schemes under Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department and Backward Class Department and Social Welfare department were enlarged to meet the increasing demands and requirement for social and economical uplift. To accelerate the uplift of Scheduled Castes, the Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing the Special Component Plan since 1980-81. The size of the plan for 1980-85 is Rs. 535 crores.

With the advent of the tribal sub-plan, there has been thrust to tribal development activities. The size of the tribal sub-plan during the sixth 5 year plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2167 · lakhs. The expenditure for 1981-82 was Rs. 367.25 lakhs.

An extent of 14,450.60 acres of cultivable lands was assigned to 12,198 land-less poor persons and 1,49,844 house-site pattas were issued during the year.

The work and achievements of the various departments of the Government are outlined in this report. Perhaps the single great achievement of the year was the laudable way the drinking water scarcity was managed by the officers at all levels to the great satisfaction of the public. Though the drinking water scarcity was acute in the City of Madras, to the extent that we had to import water into the City by Railway tankers and engage over 400 lorries to distribute the water, the rural areas too suffered from this scarcity to some extent. The Government Officers functioned with such great devotion to duty that we were able to overcome this dificulty and satisfy the people in this basic need.

It is hoped that the publication will be useful for reference by Government departments and academic institutions.

(Signed) K. CHOCKALINGAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, Madras-9,
12th January 1984.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

VISIT OF V. I. Ps IN 1982—83.

Details of Visits of the President of India and the Prime Minister of India to Tamil Nadu during 1982-83.

PRESIDENT OF INDIA

Date of Visit	Visits
22-8-'82 to 25-8-'82	The President of India visited Madras, Avadi, Nagapattinam, Thirunallar, Karaikal, Nagoor, Velankanni, Madurai, Rameswaram Manapparai and Trichy.
12-9-'82 & 13-9-'82.	The President of India visited Kanniyakumar

PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Date of Visit	Visits
31-10-'82	The Prime Minister of India visited Madras (Transit visit)
2-1-'83 & 3-1-'83.	The Prime Minister of India visited Madras (Transit visit)
28-3-'83.	The Prime Minister of India visited Madras Vandavasi, Thiruvannamalai.

DETAILS OF VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES TO TAMIL NADU DURING THE YEAR 1982-83.

Serial Number.	*Date of visit.*	*Name of the V. I. Ps. and places of visit.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	2nd April 1982 to 6th April 1982.	Mr. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka visited Madras.
2	3rd April 1982 and 4th April 1982.	Mr. James Scully, Secretary, Trade and Resources, Australia visited Madras.
3	3rd April 1982 and 4th April 1982.	H. E. Sadullah Jameel, Minister for External Affairs, Maldives visited Madras.
4	5th April 1982 and 6th April 1982.	Mr. Pedro Ross, Member of Central Committee of Communist Party and Chief of the Transportation and Communication Department of Central Committee visited Madras.
5	5th April 1982 and 6th April 1982.	Mr. Jonprez Nova, Ambassador of Republic of Cuba in India visited Madras.
6	6th May 1982 and 7th May 1982.	H.E. Mr. Mon Jamaludheen, High Commissioner for Malaysia visited Madras.
7	9th May 1982 and 10th May 1982.	An Eight-Member Chinese Press Delegation visited Madras.
8	10th May 1982 to 25th May 1982.	Mr. Ahmed Hilmy Digju, Minister for Agriculturel Maldives visited Madras.
9	17th May 1982 and 19th May 1982.	Mr. Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Developments and Hindu Affairs, Sri Lanka visited Madras.
10	19th May 1982 to 22nd May 1982.	Mr. Harry G. Barnes Jr., Ambassador of United States of America in India visited Madras, Coimbatore and Coonoor.
11	26th May 1982 and 27th May 1982.	Lt. Genl. M. I. Wushishi, Chief of Army Staff, accompanied by six Officers visited Madras and Avadi.
12	27th May 1982 to 29th May 1982.	H.E. Mr. Vedanand Jha, Ambassador of Nehali and Madame Jha visited Madras, Madurai Kanniyakumari and Ramaswaram, Tirunelveli.
13	25th June 1982 and 26th June 1982.	Mr. T. B. Ponabokke, High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in India visited Madras.
14	13th July 1982 and 14th July 1982.	H.E. Zayadis Shum Shvere Rana, Foreign Secretary in Government of Nepal visited - Madras.
15	15th July 1982 to 17th July 1982 and 20th July 1982.	Mr. Lyonpo Dawa Tseriso, Foreign Minister of Government of Royal Bhutan visited Madras.

Serial number.	*Date of visit.*	*Name of the V. I. Ps. and places of visit.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
16	16th July 1982 to 21st July 1982.	H.E. Mr. S. Subramaniam, Dy. Minister for Housing and Local Government Malaysia visited Madras.
17	11th August 1982	Mr. Bernard Thilaka Ratna, High Commissioner Deisgnate of Sri Lanka visited Madras.
18	22nd August 1982 and 23rd August 1982.	H.E. Massheve, Vice President of U.S.S.R., visited Madras.
19	24th August 1982 and 25th August 1982.	Mr. Rolf Ranisch, Ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany visited Madras.
20	2nd September 1982, 4th September 1982, 9th September 1982 and 10th September 1982.	Her Majesty Queen Sofia of Spain visited Madras.
21	18th September 1982, 25th September 1982 and 26th September 1982.	Mr. Mohammed Mustafa Hussain, Minister for Health, Republic of Maldives visited Madras.
22	22nd September 1982 to 24th September 1982.	Mr. Hari D. Darines Jr., Ambassador of United States of America visited Madras.
23	28th September 1982 to 2nd October 1982.	Mr. Razali Ism .il, Malaysian High Commissioner in India visited Madras.
24	2nd October 1982 to 6th October 1982.	H. E. Dato Samivel, Minister for Public Works and Utilities, Malaysia visited Madras, Mahabalipuram and Madurai.
25	1st November 1982 and 10th November 1982.	Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia visited Madras.
26	3rd November 1982 to 7th November 1982.	Mr. Robert Wade Gery CMG., British High Commissioner in India visited Madras and Mahabalipuram.
27	4th November 1982	H. E. Gaston Thom, President of the Commission of the European Communities accompanied by Mrs. Gaston visited Madras, Kancheepuram, Mahabalipuram and Trichirappalli.
28	13th November 1982 to 16th November 1982.	Justice Tr. Samarkoon, Chief Justice of Sri Lanka visited Madras and Mahabalipuram.
29	17th November 1982 and 18th November 1982.	A Four-Member Delegation from Sri Lanka led by H. M. Amarg, Chief of Protocol visited Madras.
30	17th November 1982 to 20th November 1982.	Mr. Hans Emerhard Kopp. Senior Operation Advisor to the Office of the Senior Vice President (Operation), World Bank visited Madras, Mahabalipuram and Madurai.

Serial Number.	*Date of visit.*	*Name of the V I.Ps. and places of visit.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
31	21st November 1982 to 24th November 1982.	A Troupe consisting 35 Members of National Dance Company of Korea visited Madras.
32	23rd November 1982 to 26th November 1982.	A Troupe of 37 Members of Central Songs and Dance of China visited Madras.
33	27th November 1982 and 28th November 1982.	Mr. M. A. Mushith, Minister for Finance and Planning, Bangladesh visited Madias.
34	28th November 1982 and 29th November 1982.	Mr. Hiroji Mukasa, President Rotary International visited Madras.
35	2nd December 1982 and 3rd December 1982.	Mr. Dasno Lam Panjore, Deputy Minister of Planning, Royal Government of Bhutan visited Madras and Velloie.
36	6th December 1982	Mrs. Sanena Hameed and Master Aneisha Hameed, Wife and Son of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Sri Lanka visited Madras
37	10th December 1982 to 12th December 1982.	Mr. A. M. R. B. Attanayake, Deputy Minister of Higher Education, Sri Lanka and Party visited Madras, and Mahabalipuram.
38	12th December 1982 to 20th December 1982 and 22nd December 1982.	Mr. Bernard P. Thilakaratna, High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in India visited Madras, Vellore, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Kodaikanal, Kanniya-kumari.
39	13th December 1982 ..	Minister for Foreign Affairs and Party, Vietnam visited Madras.
40	14th December 1982 to 16th December 1982.	Mr. Hands Dlix, Director-General of the Inter-National Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna accompanied by Mr. J.han Mr. Molander Special Assistant Mr. P. K. Bhatnagar Bart visited Madras.
41	21st December 1982	A Chinese delegation consisting of Eight Members visited Madras.
42	24th December 1982 to 26th December 1982.	A Twelve-Member Senior Judges Delegation from Bhutan visited Madras.
43	4th January 1983	Mr. C. Rajadurai, Minister for Sri Lanka visited Madras.
44	4th January 1983 to 6th January 1983.	Madam D. C. Kankafa and Mrs. Monica Bauda. Two-Member Delegation from Zambia visited Madras, Mahabalipuram.
45	6th January 1983 and th Janu.ry 1983.	Hon. Greville, A Janner, Labour M. P. of London visited Madras.

Serial Number.	Date of visit.	Name of the V.I.Ps. and places of visit.
(1)	(2)	(3)
46	8th January 1983 to 14th January 1983.	A Six Member Delegation from ' Bangladesh led by Mr. A. Rahman, Additional Foreign Secretary, Bangladesh visited Madras.
47	13th January 1983	Dr. K. Majeed Khan, Minister for Education, Government of Bangladesh visited Madras.
48	16th January 1983 to 18th January 1983.	A Eleven-Member Official Delegation from Bhutan visited Madras.
49	23rd January 1983 and 24th January 1983.	H.E. Dato Abdul Mannan Bin Othaman, Minister for Agriculture, Malaysia visited Madras.
50	25th January 1983, 26th January 1983, 29th January 1983 and 30th January 1983.	H.E. Dr. Abdul Gehaffar Lakanwal, Minister for Agriculture and Reforms, Afghanistan visited Madras.
51	7th February 1983 and 8th February 1983.	Mr. Kibria, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific visited Madras.
52	10th February 1983 and 11th February 1983.	The Prime Minister of Mauritius visited Ennore and Madras.
53	13th February 1983	H.E. Mr. Enrique Maho, Ambassador of Spain visited Madras.
54	14th February 1983	Tr. C. Rajadurai, Minister of Sri Lanka visited Madras.
55	16th February 1983	Mr T. Stubbs, O.B.E., British Deputy High Commissioner visited Madras.
56	18th February 1983 to 21st February 1983.	Sir William Ryrie, Permanent Secretary of Overseas Development Administration, Government of United Kingdom visited Madras.
57	19th February 1983 and 20th February 1983.	Mr. K. A. Basheer, Minister for Law, Bangladesh visited Madras.
58	20th February 1983 to 23rd February 1983.	Mr. Andrew Fortaline, Chief Editor of Le Monde Newspaper, Paris visited Madras.
59	23rd February 1983 and 24th February 1983.	Messrs. Nhzaai and Ahmed Saluum, Under Secretaries, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Maldives visited Madras.
60	24th February 1983 to 26th February 1983.	A Eleven-Member Delegation of Bhutan-India Friendship Association visited Madras.
61	27th February 1983	Mr. W.T. Jeyasines, Sri Lanka Foreign Secretary visited Madras.

Serial Number.	*Date of visit.*	*Name of the V.I.Ps. and places of visit.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
62	4th March 1983 to 6th March 1983.	Mr. Javier Perez De Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation visited Madras, Kancheepuram, Mahabalipuram and Madurai.
63	6th March 1983	Hon'ble Dato Seri, Dr. Mahathir Mohammed, the Prime Minister of Malaysia visited Madras.
64	10th March 1983 and 11th March 1983.	The President of Maldives accompanied by Five Others visited Madras.
65	11th March 1983 and 12th March 1983.	Mr. Fathullah Jameel, Minister for External Affairs, Government of Maldives visited Madras.
66	12th March 1983 and 13th March 1983.	Mr. Ahmed Jahi, Ambassador of Maldives visited Madras.
67	14th March 1983 to 19th March 1983.	Mr. A. C. S. Hameed, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka visited Madras, Madurai, Kodaikanal and Trichirappalli.
68	24th March 1983 to 26th March 1983.	Col. Engan Khoo, Commander, Republic of Singapore Navy visited Coimbatore, Wellington and Madras.
69	25th March 1983	Mr. T. Jayasinghe, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sri Lanka visited Madras.
70	25th March 1983	Mr. Modirwada, Director of Economic Affairs, Sri lanka visited Madras.
71	25th March 1983 and 26th March 1983, 31st March 1983 and 1st April 1983.	Mr. Ibrahim Hussain Zaki, Foreign Secretary of Maldives visited Madras.

ADMINISTRATION.

Thiru Sadiq Ali, who assumed office of the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 4th November 1980 had continued up to 2nd September 1982. Thiru S. L. Khurana succeeded him as the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 3rd September 1982 and continues to be the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

The Cabinet headed by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran continues to be in office during the year. The Cabinet consists of the following Ministers :

(Thiruvalargal)

1. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
2. S. Ramachandran
3. K. A. Krishnasamy
4. S. D. Somasundaram
5. R. M. Veerappan
6. C. Aranganayagam
7. K. Kalimuthu
8. C. Ponnaïyan
9. P. Kulandaivelu
10. S. Raghavanandham
11. Dr. H. V. Hande
12. K. Raja Mohamed
13. S. Muthusamy
14. S. Thirunavukkarasu
15. S. N. Rajendran
16. M. Vijayasarathi
17. Thirumathi Gomathi Srinivasan.

GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

Inside the State :

April 1982.—The Governor visited Arasangudy village in Tiruchirappalli district on 13th and participated in a function organized by Tiruchirappalli Round Table. An opthalmic health programme was inaugurated at Tiruchirappalli town. On 22nd, he attended a function at K. V. Kuppam village (North Arcot) organised by the RHUSA Unit of the Christian Medical College, Vellore. A foundation stone was also laid for a new Municipal bus stand at Vellore. On 23rd he visited Bharat Heavy Electrical and other industrial units of SIPCOT at Ranipet. He presided over the inaugural function of the Bharathidasan University at Tiruchirappalli on 30th.

May.—Governor was at Uthagamandalam from 6th May to 27th May. On 22nd, the annual Flower Show at Botanical Gardens was inaugurated. He was at Madurai, Kodaikanal and Palani between 28th and 31st.

June.—He inaugurated the First Joint Regional Convention of the Y's Men International South, West and Central India Regions at Coimbatore on 12th.

September.—Thiru S. L. Khurana who took over as Governor on 3rd September 1982 was at Kanyakumari on 12th to receive the President of India. After seeing off the President on 13th, he toured the district on 13th and 14th.

October.—The Governor was in Coimbatore and Nilgiris district between 18th and 21st. He inaugurated the sixth State Level Conference of Urban Co-operative Banks and the diamond jubilee celebrations of the Coimbatore City Co-operative Urban bank. He inaugurated the opening of a school building in Thimmampalayam village in Coimbatore District.

November.—He toured Tiruchirapalli district on 9th and 10th and Dharmapuri district on 25th and 26th. He visited rural areas and took part in functions concerning developmental activities, in health, education and aforestation programmes.

December.—He was in Madurai district between 18th and 20th. He presided over the convocation of the Madurai Kamaraj University on 18th and participated in functions at Madurai and in rural areas.

January 1983.—He was at Salem on 11th and 12th and took part in Co-operative and rural development functions and also visited Mettur Dam.

February.—On 8th and 9th, he was in South Arcot district and delivered the convocation address at Annamalai University. On 24th he inaugurated the Joint Technological Conference of the Textile Research Association at Coimbatore and released a documentary film which has been dedicated to the Bharathiyar University.

March.—He accompanied the Prime Minister on 28th to North Arcot district to see the drought relief works. He inspected on 29th drought relief works in North Arcot district. In the evening, he inaugurated a new 20-bed post-portum ward and a new 25-bed Siddha Ward at Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore.

II. *Tours–Outside the State* :

June 1982.—The Governor delivered the first Damodara Menon Memorial lecture at Ernakulam on 15th.

November.—The Governor was at Delhi between 18th and 21st.

December.—He was at Delhi between 3rd and 5th December.

January 1983.—He was at Delhi from 19th and 21st in connection with an Afro-Asian Convention organised by the Institute of Marketing Management.

GOVERNOR'S IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT IN THE CITY.

April 1982.—On 1st April, the Governor presided over the Rajaji Award function organised by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. On 2nd, he inaugurated the 5th Advertising Art Exhibition—India. He inaugurated a symposium on protein foods on 14th.

May.—He delivered a special address at the 28th All-India Handloom celebration and Handloom Fair on 5th May.

June.—He presided over the General Body Meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board on 27th.

July.—He inaugurated the 80th birthday celebrations of Kamaraj on 15th sponsored by State Government. On 27th he inaugurated the All India Post and Telegraphs Badminton Championships.

August.—On 4th attended as Chief guest the Raksha Bandan at Central Jail. On 18th, he inaugurated the "20th All India Salon of Photography-a Photographic Exhibition" under the auspices of Photographic Society of Madras. He presided over a felicitation function in honour of Shri D. C. Kothari on 23rd. He presided over the first meeting of the planning Board of the Bharathidasan University on 27th. On 28th he inaugurated the Centenary celebrations of Thiru V. Kalyanasundram.

September.—Thiru S. L. Khurana who took over as Governor on 3rd September 1982 inaugurated an official Cricket Test match between Sri Lanka and India on 17th. On 19th he delivered the valedictory address at the Seminar on ' Consumerism ' under the auspices of Indian Institute of Public Administration, Tamil Nadu Chapter.

October.—He inaugurated a Seminar on ' Indo-US Joint Ventures ' on 22nd under the auspices of the Indo-US Chamber of Commerce. On 26th, he inaugurated the 5th General Conference of the Church History Association of India.

November.—He hosted a dinner party in honour of Mr. Gaston Thoon, President of the Commission of the European Communities on 3rd. On 6th the Governor received the insignia of patron of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. On 14th, he inaugurated the All-India Co-operative Work celebrations. On 16th, he inaugurated a seminar on 'Productivity Measurement and Analysis '.

December.—On 6th he presented police medals at Rajarathinam Stadium. On 9th, he inaugurated the 34th Annual General meeting of the Aeronautical Society of India at I.I.T. campus. The same day he delivered the valedictory address at the Ninth Annual Convention of Authors Guild of India. On 11th he inangurated the Fourth All-India Congress of the Association of Radiation Oncologists of India. On 14th he laid foundation stone for the building at 'Spastic Centre', Madras. He inaugurated the 7th Conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation of 15th and on 17th he attended as Chief guest at the valedictory function of Centenary celebrations of Mahakavi Subramanya Bharati and released the Bharati Centenary Commemoration Volume. On 23rd he inaugurated the All India Conference on " Evolution of Socio-economic Legislation in India ".

January 1984.—On 25th he presided over the Silver Jubilee of Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan. On 29th he inaugurated the 31st anniversary symposium of the Institute of Mathemetical Sciences. The same evening he inaugurated a seminar on Executive Development in India under the auspices if the Institute of Marketing Management. On 31st, he inaugurated the Leather Week under the auspices of Central Leather Research Institute.

February.—On 4th, he inaugurated the Annual Convention of the Institute of Indian Foundrymen. In the afternoon he presided over the convocation of the Anna University of Technology. On 5th, a tea party to ex-servicemen was hosted. He inaugurated the IX All-Home Guards and Civil Defence Professional and Sports Meet on 7th, IndiaHome Guards anl Civil Defence Professional and Sports Meet on 7th and the All-India Vedic Convention on 8th. On 12th he inaugurated the 16th Annual Conference of the Tamil Nadu Orthopaedic Association. On 21st, he attended as Chief guest and addressed the members of the Madras Press Club. On 28th, he presided over the convocation of the University of Madras.

March.—On 4th, he presided over the Business Leadership Award function held under the auspices of Madras Management Association. On 5th, he hosted a dinner in honour of Mr. Javier Perez De Cuellar, Secretary General, United Nations Organisations. On 10th, he inaugurated a seminar on 'Role of Transport in Rural Development' under the auspices of the Institute of Traffic and Transportation Engineers. On 14th, he presided over the Annual General meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

IV. *Important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan :—*

President of India

Mr. Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission of the European Communities and Madam Thorn.

Mr. Anerood Jaugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius and Mrs. Jaugnauth.

Governors of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar.

Lt. Governors of Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar.

Chief Justice of India.

Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Union Ministers for Agriculture, Commerce, Defence, Finance, Irrigation, Law, Health and Family Welfare, Planning, Shipping and Transport, Parliamentary affairs, Works and Housing, Industry, Petroleum, Communication, Tourism, Labour and Rehabilitation, Chemical and Fertilisers.

Union Ministers of State for Communication, Home and Parliamentary Affairs, Agriculture, Industry, Information and Broadcasting and Education.

Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, Chairman, Expert Committee on Sales tax.

Shri L. K. Jha, Chairman, Economic Administration Reforms Commission.

Dr. Manmohan Singh, Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

Shri Justice A. N. Grover, Chairman, Press Council of India.

Dr. S. Madhuri R. Shah, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

I. Tamil Nadu Assembly—Composition

The Seventh Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly comprised of 235 Members including the Hon'ble Speaker. Of these, the strength of each political party is as follows :—

1. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	132
2. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	34
3. Indian National Congress	31
4. Communist Party of India (M)	11
5. Communist Party of India	10
6. Gandhi—Kamaraj National Congress	3
7. All India Forward Block	3
8. Tamil Nadu Congress (K)	3
9. Janata	2
10. Nominated Member	1
11. Independents	4
Hon'ble Speaker	1
	235

Sessions and Sittings

During the period, the Fifth and Sixth Sessions of the Seventh Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly which commenced on 6th September, 1982 and on the 24th January 1983 were prorogued on the 11th November 1982 and the 11th May 1983 respectively.

During the above two sessions, the Assembly met for 66 days in all, i.e. 5 days during the Fifth Session and 61 days during the Sixth Session.

Governor's Address

During the period Thiru Sundar Lal Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras at 11.a.m. on Monday, the 24th January 1983. The Motion of thanks to the Governor's Address was moved by Thiru K. Kuppusamy and seconded by Thiru M. Chinnaraj on the 27th January 1983. The discussion on the motion of thanks took place for seven days. Thereafter, the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was adopted on the 4th February 1983.

Financial Business.

During the period the following Financial business was transacted :

	Date of presentation.	*Dates on which discussion took place and the Demands were voted.*
1 First Supplementary Statemen' of expenditure for the year 1982–83.	8th Septebmer 1982.	9th September 1982.
2 Bedget for the year 1983-84.	5th March 1983	General discussion 6 days. Voting on Demands for Gran's-28 days.
3 Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1982–83.	29th March 1983	29th March 1983.
4 Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for 1974–75.	13th April 1983	19th April 1983.
5 Advance Grants for the year 1983–84 (Vote on Account) was also put and carried on 10th March 1983 and Grants were made.		

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

During the periods of Fifth and Sixth Sessions, 51 Bills were introduced of which 43 bills were considered and passed.

QUESTIONS.

The details regarding the number of Starred and Short Notice Questions answered on the floor of the house and the unstarred questions and answers placed on the table of the house during the period are as follows :—

Starred questions answered	948
Short Notice question answered	9
Unstarred questions together with the answers placed on the table.	1082

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

During the period 40 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise these motions were withheld after hearing the Members and Hon'ble Ministers concerned by the Hon'ble Speaker.

Statements made by Hon'ble Ministers on calling attention Notices to matters of urgent public importance.

During the period, 72 Statements were made by the Hon'ble Ministers on the Floor of the House on their attention being called under rule 54(1) of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

PRIVILEGE MATTERS.

During the period Fourteen privilege matters were raised in the House of which eight matters were referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report, by the Hon'ble Speaker.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES.

During the period the following Legislature Committees for the year 1983–84 were constituted :—

1. Business Advisory Committee
2. Rules Committee
3. Committee of Privileges
4. Committee on Estimates
5. Committee on Public Accounts
6. Committee on Public Undertakings
7. Committee on Delegated Legislation
8. House Committee
9. Committee on Government Assurances.

REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE.

Thirty two reports of the Legislature Committees were presentd to the Assembly by the respective Chairman of the Committees during the period.

Paper placed on the table of the house.

During the period 627 papers were placed on the Table of the House, details of which are given below :

A. Statutory Rules and Orders		386
B. Reports, Notifications and Other papers		241
	Total	**627**

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Strength :

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Comprised of 63 Members including the Hon. Chairman. As on 31st March 1983 there were only 42 Members in the Council and 21 seats were vacant. Of these 42 Members, 17 Members belong to All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 4 to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 3 to the Teachers Graduates Progressive Front, 3 to the Indian National Congress; One each to the Indian Union Muslim League, United Party, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress and 9 Independents and Hon'ble Chairman.

Sittings :

During the period, there were two sessions. The Legislative Council met for 4 days and 44 days during the 62nd and 63rd Sessions, respectively.

Governor's Address:

The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 24th January 1983 at the commencement of the 63rd Session. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks took place for 7 days and the Motion of Thanks was adopted without amendment.

Resignation of Member :

Thiru P. U. Shanmugam, M.L.C. elected from the State Legislative Assembly Constituency, resigned his seat as Member with effect from 25th January 1983.

Election of New Member:

Thiru Valampuri John was duly elected as member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council with effect 28th March 1983, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thiru P. U. Shanmugam.

Condolence Resolutions:

Condolence Resolutions were passed on the death of—

1. Thiru Sheik Mohammed Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. Sardar Ujjal Singh, former Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Obituary References:

Obituary references were made on the demise of the following:

1. Thiru K. Ramakrishna Achari, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

2. Thiru Saw. Ganesan, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

3. Thiru Bikkini Venkataratnam, former Minister in the Composite Madras State.

4. Thiru C. Kesava Athithan, Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

5. Thiru T. K. Bhagavathy, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

Financial Business:

During the year the following items of Financial Business were discussed in the Council:

1. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1982–83.

2. Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1982–83.

3. Budget for 1983-84.

4. Annual Financial Statement for 1982-83 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1981-82 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

5. The Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for 1974-75.

Official Bills :

During the year 45 Bills as passed by the Assembly, were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendations as the case might be, and they were passed by the Council without any amendments or recommendations.

Questions :

353 Starred Questions and 1 Short Notice Question were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 92 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the House.

Statement made under rule 42 :

During the year 63 Statements were made by the Ministers on their attention being called under rule 42 of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Statement made under rule 82 :

Under Rule 82 of the Council Rules 3 Statements were made by the Ministers.

Adjournment Motions :

9 Adjournment Motions were sought to be raised in the Council and consent for all the adjournment Motions were withheld by the Hon. Chairman.

Election of Statutory Bodies:

On the 11th September 1982, Hon. Pulavar Pulamaipithan, Deputy Chairman was declared duly elected to the Senate of the Tamil Nadu University.

On the 11th February 1983, Thiru M. Sankaralingam, was declared duly elected to the Board of Management of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

Discussion on Policy Notes:

The following Policy Notes were discussed in the Council during the period under Report:

(i) *62nd Session*

Nil

(ii) 63rd Session

1. Policy Note on Education.

2. Policy Note on Community Development and Municipal Administration.

3. Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.

4. Policy Note on Food and Civil Supplies.

5. Policy Note on Rural Industries.

6. Policy Note on Labour.

7. Policy Note on Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.

8. Policy Note on Industries.

9. Policy Note on Backward Classes.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

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AGRICULTURE.

Seasonal Conditions :

Both the South-West and North-East Monsoons have failed in most of the districts of this State during 1982–83. The South-West Monsoon which followed and sub-normal summer showers had deviated by (—) 37 per cent, and more so in the agriculturally vital districts like Thanjavur, North Arcot, South Arcot, etc., District-wise, 12 out of the 15 districts were deficient in rain. The North-East Monsoon which followed also was equally disappointing. Six districts out of 15 districts had deficient rainfall and six districts had negative departures. Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Coimbatore though they received normal rain had irregular pattern of rainfall distribution. This has resulted in depleted storage in all the reservoirs of the State. While the major reservoirs of the State, i.e., Mettur suffered due to poor supplies from Karnataka, the live storage in the other reservoirs was minimum. The tank levels were also depleted and many of the tanks had nil storage. Absence of summer showers followed by failure of South-West Monsoon lowered the water table in the wells to a great extent. The above situation had therefore resulted in drastic reduction in coverage and production under Paddy, Millets, Pulses, etc., Apart from the loss in area, the above crops experienced moisture stress in critical stages of crop growth resulting in additional loss in production.

State Seed Farms :

In Tamil Nadu there are 44 State Seed Farms. Three large sized farms are functioning in Pudukkottai district (Annapannai) Tiruchirappalli district (Inungur) and Tirunelveli district (Killikulam).

The main objective of these farms are :

1. Production of quality seeds of foundation and certified class of paddy, millets, vegetable, pulses and cotton.

2. Production of parent materials of hybrid millets and pulses in selected farms like Annapannai and Killikulam.

3. To serve as model farm to the neighbouring farming community in demonstrating the latest scientific methods and managerial aspects of crop husbandry. During 1981–82 State Seed Farm recorded a profit of Rs. 13.138 lakhs (audited) by duly modifying the cropping programme, improving irrigation facilities and increasing the cropping efficiency.

Inputs Procurement and distribution of paddy and millet seeds:

Quality seed is the basis input for higher production. As a policy, only certified seeds are supplied to the farmers at a reasonable cost.

There are three stages in Seed Production, viz., Breeder Seed, Foundation Seed and Certified Seed production. Breeder seeds are produced in Research Station which are in turn multiplied to foundation seed in selected State Seed Farms which are then multiplied into certified seeds. During 1982–83, 11,238 tonnes of Paddy, 131 tonnes of Ragi, 89 tonnes of cholam and 546 tonnes of Hybrid millet seeds were distributed.

Manures and Fertilisers :

1. (*a*) Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers :

Chemical Fertilisers are distributed to the farmers through 14,783 Nos. of Co-operative and Private outlets spread over in all the districts covering even the interior areas. Details of

Chemical Fertilisers distributed during 1982–83 in terms of nutrients is furnished below :—

	(Lakh tonnes)
N	2.69
P	1.01
K :	1.01

Quality Control of Fertilisers :

The details of quality control work and promotional activities undertaken during the year are furnished below :

Quality Control :

1. Inspection of Manure Mixing Firms	1464
2. Surprise inspection of Manure Mixing firms	343
3. No. of samples taken from Manure mixing firms	1291
4. No. of Dealer shops inspected	20,021
5. Surprise inspection of dealer shops	2499
6. Number of samples taken from dealer shops	6812
7. Number of sample sub-standard	671
8. Number of Prosecution launched	8
9. Cancellation of certificate of Registration	53
10. Suspension of certificate of Registration	257
11. Warnings issued	874

Fertiliser Promotional Activities :

1. Fertiliser campaigns	806
2. Field days conducted	339
3. Pamphlets on the use of fertiliser	588
4. Posters on the use of fertilisers	100
5. News bulletin on A.I.R.	1119

Night Soil Compost Scheme :

The utilisation of the human excreta for compost not only provides for its best utilisation as organic manure but also to improve the sanitary conditions of bigger Panchayats which is

advantageously utilised for crop production. It also serves as a sources of income for the Panchayats. During the year 1982–83, 3.10 lakh M.T. of compost were prepared and distributed for agricultural purposes.

Development of Local Manurial Resources :

During the year 1982–83, a quantity of 87.77 lakhs M.T. of manure was produced and utilised.

Plant Protection :

The department is implementing the following programmes under Plant Protection Scheme :—

1. Purchase and distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals.

2. Centrally sponsored scheme for the control of paddy stemborer by undertaking Mass Ground Spraying under endemic areas programme.

3. Centrally sponsored scheme for control of brown Plant Hopper in Paddy.

4. Strengthening of Plant Protection equipments pool for hiring out to farmers.

5. Maintenance and upkeep of Plant Protection Equipments.

6. Quality control of insecticides.

7. Pest surveillance.

8. Roving Survey.

9. Integrated Pest Management Technology in Paddy crop in Farmers' field.

10. Teachers Training.

Purchase and distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals :

An amount of Rs. 3,88.28 lakh was spent during 1982–83 towards purchase of Plant Protection Chemical. During the year a quantity of 5,287 M.T. of Dust formulations and 98,721

litres of Liquid formulations were distributed through the Agricultural Depots. Adequate stock of Plant Protection Chemicals needed are stocked and distributed through 774 Agricultural Depots besides there are 8,870 private sale points to cater the needs of the farmers.

Coverage of area under Plant Protection Scheme during 1982–83.

The following are the achievements of Plant Protection Scheme during the year.

	Area targetted in lakh Hec.	*Area achieved in lakh ha.*
Area treated under :		
(a) Food Crops	47.900	41.839
(b) Non Food Crops	24.419	24.973
(c) Seed Treatment	20.329	17.865
(d) Weed Control	0.390	0.368
(e) Rodent Control	4.400	5.079

High Yielding Varieties Programme :

The scheme is in implementation from 1966–67 onwards in all the districts except Uthagamandalam. The aim of the scheme is to saturate the entire paddy and millets area to bring under High yielding varieties thereby increased production can be obtained. The crop war achievement details are as follows :

Name of the crop.	*Achievements* (Lakh ha.)
1. *Paddy* :	
(1) IR Derivatives	13.135
(2) Other H.Y. Varieties	2.650
	15.785

II. Millets

1. Cholam	2.320
2. Cumbu	2.230
3. Ragi	1.167
4. Maize	0.269
	5.986

Pulses Development:

Integrated Scheme on Pulses Seed Centre and Seed Multiplication:

Pulses were raised in 7.727 lakh ha. during 1982–83 as against the programme of 13.83 lakh hectares with an estimated production of 2.60 lakh tonnes against 4.80 lakh tonnes, the reduction in area and production is due to drought. Pulses Foundation seed farms were arranged in 881.91 ha. and 130.083 tonnes of foundation seeds were procured in 1982–83. Certified and non-certified seed farms were arranged in 9819.35 hectares and 1854.632 tonnes of certified and non-certified seeds were procured. 2166.149 M.T. of quality seeds and 1,86,489 Nos. of Rhizobial culture packets were distributed.

Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development Project, Koilpatti:

The Integrated Dryland Agricultural Project is in operation at Koilpatti in Tirunelveli district. The aim of this scheme is to increase the per acre yield of Dryland Crops and to improve the economic condition of dryland farmers with more emphasis on mixed croping and mixed farming.

The progress under this Scheme during 1982–83 *is furnished below:*

1. Area covered	807 ha.
2. Seed Distribution	75.47 quintals
3. Permanent works	8
4. Infrastructure :	
(a) Demonstration (Nos.)	100
(b) Farmers training (Nos.)	16
(c) Educational tour (Nos.)	2
(d) Field days (Nos.)	10
5. Farm Machinery :	
(a) Distribution of Agricultural implements (Nos.)	695
(b) Distribution of Plant Protection implements (Nos.)	160
6. Animal Husbandry :	
(a) Distribution of milch animals (Nos)	381
(b) Supply of sheep units (Nos.)	32

Farmers Training Centres :

The main object of the Scheme is to educate the farming community in the new techniques of Agricultural Production, to equip them with sound knowledge of inputs with the required inputs reflects in the per acre yield of crops. To achieve the objective, it is necessary that the farmers are continuously provided with the technical know-how of crop production, latest high yielding variety seeds and strains and optimum and efficient use of all inputs required for increased production.

The scheme covers three sections of farmers, viz. (1) Working farmers, (2) Farm Women and (3) Young farmers. There are 14 farmers training centres at Ranipet, Tindivanam, Aduthurai, Lalgudi, Tirunelveli, Kancheepuram, Kudumiamalai, Coimbatore and Madurai. The centres at Madurai and Coimbatore are under

the control of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. The centre at Ooty is under the control of the Director of Horticulture and Plantation Crops, Dharmapuri.

The farmers training centres are intended for imparting training to the farmers on the latest techniques evolved in farming practices especially in the case of high yielding varieties The achievements made during 1982–83 are furnished below :—

	Nos.
1. Institutional training	249
2. Demonstration for Women	126
3. Institutional Training for Convenors	96
4. Peripatetic training	1,362
5. Special training programme including programme, etc.	277

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Cattle Development :

All the 7 district livestock farms, one exotic cattle breeding farm and one Government dairy farm, cattle colony in the State are continued to function. Their performances for the year 1982–83 are as follows :—

1. Cattle strength at the beginning of the year (1st April 1982)	4722
2. Cattle strength at the end of the year (i.e., as on 31st March 1983)	4707
3. No. of calves born	1229
4. No. of cattle purchased	602
5. No. of bulls sold	419
6. No. of bulls transferred to departmental institutions	457
7. Total quantity of milk produced in litres	11,71,590.04
8. Total quantity of milk sold to public in litres	11,19,421.16
9. Amount realised through sale of milk	Rs. 24,01,915.08
10. Amount realised through sale of manure	Rs. 84,601.78

Progeny Testing Scheme :—

The Progeny Testing Scheme at Hosur and Orathanad continued to function during the year 1982–83. The stock position of these schemes are as follows :—

1. Progeny Testing Scheme : Hosur (Red Sindhi)
2. Opening strength of cattle : 251
3. Closing strength of cattle 293
4. Number of calves born—
   1. Heifer calves : 47
   2. Bull calves : 46
5. Quantity of milk produced : 1,09,479.0 litres.
6. Amount realised through sale of milk Rs. 2,07,300.00

Progeny Testing Scheme, Orathanad (Murrah Buffaloes) :

1. Opening strength of cattle	150
2. Closing strength of cattle	192
3. Number of calves born	
4. Quantity of milk produced	2,23,748.5 Litres

Aniraikappagam :

There were two Aniraikappagams in the State which received financial assistance from the Government during the year.

The performance of these units are given below :—

1. The strength of these units as on 1st April 1982	72
2. The strength of these units as on 31st March 1983	80
3. Total quantity of milk produced	47,072.85 Litres

Heifer Production Programme :

The Heifer Production Programme at District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai and Uthagamandalam are continued to function during the year 1982–83. The performance of these schemes are as under :

1. Stock of Heifers as on 1st Apri 1982	389
2. No. of Heifers purchased	76
3. No. of births	62
4. Closing balance as on 1st April 1983	305

There were 9 Intensive Cattle Development Projects with 500 sub-centres functioning during the year 1982–83. The performance of these projects is as follows :—

1. Number of Artificial insemination done	3,97,259
2. Number of calves born	56,278
2. Number of cases treated	7,44,280
4. Number of castrations done	65,982
5. Vaccinations done	8,81,614
6. Number of cattle and calf rally conducted	9

Key Village Blocks :

There were 62 Key village Blocks with 620 sub-centres functioning during 1982–83. The performance of this schemes are as follows :—

1. Number of Artificial insemination done	3,36,753
2. Number of calves born	58,308
3. Number of cases treated	5,14,732
4. Number of castration performed	56,619
5. Number of vaccinations done	8,71,805

Sheep Development :

There were 2 sheep farms and 4 sheep units functioning during the year 1982–83. The performances are given below :

1. Strength as on 1st April 1982	6,345
2. Strength as on 1st April 1983	...6,353
3. Number of lambs born	2,578
4. Number of sheep sold for breeding	... 1,090
5. Amount realised through the sale	Rs. 2,15,438

Augmenting of Mutton Production by Mass Deworming :

A scheme to augment the mutton production has been continued in the Districts of Tirunelveli, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai and Chengalpattu during the year 1982–83 at a cost of Rs. 38.28 lakhs. As a result of this, the production of mutton has been increased that generated additional income to the State.

Poultry Development :

There were 2 hatcheries and 29 Poultry Extension Centres functioning during the year 1982–83. The performances are as follows :—

1. Strength of birds as on 1st April 1982	75,183
2. Strength of birds as on 1st April 1983	50,803
3. Number of chicks received by hatch	1,03,874
4. Number of chicks sold for breeding	48,310
5. Number of chicks sold for table	34,829
6. Number of eggs collected	29,84,810
7. Number of eggs for breeding	45,727
8. Number of eggs sold for table	24,46,573

Piggery Development :

There were 6 Piggery Units functioning during the year 1982–83. The gist of the performance of these units is given below :—

1. Strength as on 1st April 1982	528
2. Strength as on 1st April 1983	587
3. Number of Piglets born	920
4. Number of pigs sold for breeding	565
5. Number of pigs sold for table	78
6. Amount realised through sale	Rs. 40,244

Fodder Development :

There were 6 Fodder Seed Production Units functioning during the year 1982–83. The District Livestock Farms were provided with additional facilities to raise more fodder. The performance of these units is given below :—

1. Total area under pasture	4,541.77 acres
2. Total quantity of fodder produced	1,51,80,497 kgs.
3. Total quantity of fodder sold	15,58,481.5 kgs.
4. Fodder slips distributed	1,05,12,46,656 Nos.
5. Amount realised through the sale of fodder	Rs. 8,32,841.01

Veterinary Health Services :

During the year 1982–83, 18 Clinician Centres, 52 Veterinary Hospitals, 3 Veterinary Hospital-*cum*-Key Village Centre, 577 Veterinary Dispensaries, 72 Veterinary Dispensaries-*cum*-Key Village Centre, 2,301 Sub-Centres, 8 Animal Disease Intelligence Units and 46 Mobile Units were engaged in rendering Veterinary aid to the Livestock. The work done particulars of these institutions are as follows :—

1. Number of cases treated	82,63,146
2. Number of castrations done	4,31,259
3. Number of vaccinations done	73,48,798
4. Number of Artificial Insemination done	8,94,486
5. Number of calves born	1,90,334

Veterinary Biological Products :

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet continued to produce the vaccines and Sera for the Veterinary Institutions of the State and also for the benefit of the neighbouring States. Thirty-one kinds of biological products were manufactured in this Institute. The details of biological products produced and sold are given below :—

Name of the product.	*Quantity produced.*	*Quantity sold.*
(a) Vaccine ..	3,23,90,810 doses.	1,17,57,115 doses.
(b) Antigen ..	17,375 Ml.	7,545 Ml.
(c) Solution	11,790 Litres.	75 Litre.

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme :

Seventeen District Squads, 10 Vigilance Units, 16 Check-posts were engaged in the Eradication of Rinderpest disease in this State. The performance of these scheme is as follows :

1. Number of animals vaccinated by the Rinderpest staff	69,99,957
2. Number of animals vaccinated by other departmental staff	9,43,548
3. Number of out-breaks attended	90
4. Number of attacks	890
5. Number of deaths	485

Special Schemes:

Under the Special Animal Husbandry Programme 1,454 Sheep Units were established during the year 1982–83. Under Western Ghat Development Programme, Calf Rearing Scheme has been sanctioned with a financial assistance of Rs. 22.85 lakhs. Under Hill Area Development Programme, 415 Sheep Units and 40 Piggery Units were established during the year 1982–83. Under Tribal Development Programme, a sum of Rs. 24.22 lakhs was sanctioned for the implementation of various Animal Husbandry Schemes, viz. Distribution of Animals, Introduction Frozen Semen Technique, etc., during the year 1982–83. Under the Drought Prone Area Programme for the implementation of various Animal Husbandry Schemes, a sum of Rs. 45.50 lakhs was sanctioned during the year 1982–83.

Frozen Semen Technology :

The Government have sanctioned yet another Frozen Semen Bank Project with the financial assistance from Government of India, at a total cost of Rs. 117.31 lakhs for cross-breeding of cattle with Exotic dairy breeds and improvements of Buffaloes using Frozen Semen Technique in non-operation flood areas. The Project on implementation will bring Frozen Semen Technique to about 400 Veterinary Institutions.

Receipt and Expenditure :

The total Receipt and Expenditure charges for the year 1982–83 are given below :—

	(Rupees in thousands)
Receipt	11,114
Expenditure	1,60,279

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

The State Dairy Development Department was established in 1958. The first Modern Dairy was set up in 1963 at Madhavaram followed by a Dairy at Madurai in 1967. Many Chilling Centres were established to facilitate the procurement of surplus milk from rural areas and to undertake intermediary processing before despatch to the Main Dairies at Madras and Madurai. A feeder balancing Dairy at Erode with a capacity to handle 1.5 lakhs litres of Milk per day was established under Operation Flood I which receives the raw/chilled milk collected from the Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies organised. After meeting the fluid milk needs of Erode Town, the surplus milk is despatched to Madras Dairy to the extent those dairies require and the balance is converted into by products like butter and skimmed milk powder. Similar feeder balancing dairy at Salem and a 10 ton powder plant at Krishnagiri have also been constructed and it is likely to be inaugurated shortly. The commercial activities of this Department inclusive of procurement, processing, and marketing of milk and milk products were handed over to the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation in the year 1972. The same has been converted as Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited from the year 1981. The Department is now mainly concerned with the organisation of Primary Co-operatives at the village level and unions at District level throughout the State.

The main functions of the Dairy Development Department are organisation, registration, supervision and control of Milk Co-operatives. The Dairy Development activities in the District of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari are also attended to by this Department, as these Districts are not covered under Operation Flood I Programme. The Development activities in Operation Flood I Districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar, Nilgiris and Madurai are attended to by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited through the District Unions. The Operation Flood I Programme was concluded on 31st March 1981. The Operation Flood II Programme has been taken up in continuation of Operation Flood I at an estimated outlay of about Rs. 42.87 crores.

Administration of Milk Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu:

At the village level only Producers' Co-operatives are contemplated. The village Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies are organised on the "Anand Pattern" (Amul Pattern). The following are the advantages of "Anand" Pattern Societies:—

(1) Cost of milk is paid for on the basis of fat content, which is decided on the basis of spot testing at the society level unlike the traditional societies where payment is mainly on volume basis.

(2) The societies are not loan oriented.

(3) The society is basically oriented towards producers' interests.

(4) The technical inputs like Veterinry services, artificial insemination, supply of balanced cattle feed, etc. are provided to the members at their doorsteps for enhancement of milk production. The employees of such societies are being trained to do artificial insemination work.

(5) A three tier system is evolved, a Primary Milk Producers' Society at the village level, a union of such Milk Producers' Societies at the district level, and a Federation of District Producers' Union at the State level.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited takes the responsibility of disposal of Milk and Milk Products produced by the District Unions.

During the year 1982–83, 7 Milk Procurement Teams continued to function in the non-operation flood districts. A sum of Rs. 7.10 lakhs has been spent for these teams in 1982–83.

The functions of Milk Procurement Teams :

Seven Milk procurement teams are now functioning having their headquarters at Karur, Aruppukkottai, Koilpatti, Devakottai, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Nagercoil. During the year 1982–83, these 7 Milk procurement teams have organised and added 157 new societies as against 154 societies formed in 1981–82 thus totalling 582 societies since the inception of the teams. These societies produced an average of 33,800 litres of milk per day as against 20,830 litres of milk per day during previous year. During the year 1982–83, 157 new societies have been formed and an increase in Milk production by 62 per cent has been achieved.

Mobile Veterinary Units:

Eight Mobile Veterinary Units are functioning, 4 under Non-Plan and 4 under Plan Schemes. The performance of these units are furnished below :

Name of unit.	Number of cases treated in a month.	Number of Artificial insemination done in a month.
I Plan Schemes :		
1. Karur	233	16
2. Thiruvarur	206	3
3. Pudukkottai	355	..
4. Devakottai	333	..
II Non Plan—		
5. Kanyakumari	465	62
6. Tiruchirappalli (Perambalur)	529	53
7. Thanjavur ..	418	6
8. Aruppukkotttai	480	..

I. Co-operative Primary Societies :—

(i) Number of active Milk Producer's Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu **4,703**

(ii) Number of members in the Milk Co-operatives (active societies only) : 10.84 **lakhs**

(iii) Paid up share capital of societies 182.99 lakhs

II. Co-operative Milk Supply Unions :—

(i) Number of Milk Supply Union : **11**

(ii) Number of Milk Producer's Union : **15**

(iii) Number of members in unions : 19,483

(iv) Paid up share capital in the unions Rs. 92.05 lakhs.

III. Production and Sales :

(i) Daily average production (both Societies and Unions) : 7.86 lakhs in litres.

(ii) Daily average local sales : 3.91 lakhs in litres.

(iii) Daily average sales to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited 3.95 lakhs in litres.

Maintenance of Fodder Farm :

In order to encourage the farmers to take fodder cultivation for feeding their animals subsidy of Rs. 500 is given under this scheme to each of the several co-operative societies for the propagation of seed materials and a subsidy of Rs. 200 per acre is also given under this scheme to individual farmer for raising fodder. These subsidies are paid in two instalments being the first instalment at the time of first cutting and the second instalment on completion of one year. During the year 1982–83 a sum of Rs. 18,400 has been drawn and disbursed to the members of Milk Co-operatives under this scheme. 154 members in 11 Milk Co-operative Societies were benefitted by the folder scheme.

Rural Development Extension Service :

During the year 1982–83, a sum of Rs. 5,02,300 has been drawn and paid to Milk Co-operatives for the above scheme. 33 Milk Co-operative Societies and unions were benefitted by the above scheme.

Hill Area Development Programme :

During the year 1982–83, a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs has been drawn and paid to the Nilgiris District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited under "Hill Area Development Programme". The loan assistance was given to the Union for the development of Dairy activities in Nilgiris District under this programme on the basis of 50 per cent interest bearing loan and 50 percent share capital.

OTHER PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Adi-Dravidar Welfare Scheme :

Under the Adi-Dravidar Welfare Scheme, the Adi-Dravidar members of Co-operative Societies were sanctioned subsidy for purchase of milch animals under Adi-Dravidar Welfare Budget.

They were given financial assistance by way of loans through Nationalised Banks for purchase of milch animals. During the year 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 15,08,600 was given as subsidy to 2,215 Adi Dravidar members as financial assistance. Besides 277 Adi Dravidars who were converted to christianity were also given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000 during the year.

Drought Prone Area Programme:

This scheme is implemented in Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts Government sanctioned subsidy to select Milk Co-operatives under this scheme. During 1982–83 a sum of Rs. 157.603 lakhs has been drawn and disbursed in Ramanathapuram District and Rs. 8.30 lakhs in Dharmapuri District as subsidy for infrastructural facilities under the above scheme. The Drought Prone Area Programme Schemes had helped the farmers to adopt Dairying as subsidiary occupation to earn their livelihood during the drought periods.

Special Central Assistance to Adi-Dravidars under "Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing Development Corporation".

During the year 1982–83, a sum of Rs. 37.50 lakhs was provided by the Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing Development Corporation Limited out of the funds available under "Special Central Assistance" as subsidy to the newly admitted Adi-Dravidar members of Milk Co-operatives, who are below poverty line and duly identified by District Rural Development Agency, for purchase of milch animals, at 50 per cent of the cost of the animal, upto a maximum of Rs. 1,250 per animal, per member, the maximum cost of each milch animal being reckoned as Rs. 2,500. Out of the above assistance a sum of Rs. 37.48 lakhs has been drawn and paid to 3,184 Adi Dravidar beneficiaries in 1982–83.

Progress made in the organisation of Producer's Societies :

During 1982–83, 840 Primary Milk Producers' Societies have been organised and 132 active traditional societies converted as Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies. Further 87 dormant traditional Co-operative Milk Supply Societies were revived and converted as Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies.

Milk Colony, Madhavaram :

As the cattle colony could not attract the city milkmen to retain their animals and supply milk to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited, the number of private cattle owners dwindled and the Government ordered to transfer the cattle colony, Government Dairy Farm and grass farm which were hitherto under the administrative control of the Dairy Development Department, to the control of the Animal Husbandry Department. The Mango grove, residential buildings and roads, etc., are with the Dairy Development. There are 457 quarters of various types maintained by the Department.

The Mango grove, coconut trees are auctioned annually by wide publicity and a sum of Rs. 1,24,705 was fetched as the highest bid amount for the grove during the year 1982–83. Similarly the grass grown using the Dairy wash water is also auctioned annually and this year it fetched Rs. 30,000.

The revenue received during the financial year 1982–83 by this Department is as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Rent from cattlement	22,684.60
(2) Sale of Stores and Cattle feed	729.54
(3) Other receipts	3,97,749.54
(4) Rent	3,19,788.31
(5) Deduct—Refunds	3,855.40
Net Revenue	**7,37,096.59**

SEED CERTIFICATION.

A separate Directorate of Seed Certification with the Headquarters at Coimbatore, started functioning from 24th October 1979 onwards. The department of Seed Certification is acting as an Agency in implementing the functions of Seed Certification in Tamil Nadu, according to the provision in the Seeds Act, 1966 and Seed Rules, 1968 of Government of India, Seed Certification is a regulated process designed to secure, maintain and make available certain prescribed levels of genetic purity, physiological quality and health in seeds including vegetative propagating materials of superior crop plant varieties. The object of Seed Certification is to develop and operate such a mechanism or arrangement through the various phases of Seed Production, Processing, Storage and handling so as to meet the reauirements mentioned in the definition.

Achievement Details for the year 1982–83:

	Unit in acres.		Unit in metric tonnes	
Serial number and name of the crop.	*Target.*	*Area offered for Certification.*	*Quantity of seeds processed.*	*Quantity of seeds tagged.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Paddy ..	16,000	15,140	13,331	12,480
2. Hybrid Cumbu	5,000 (items 2–4)	2,413	1,391	1,133
3. Hybrid Cholam ..		3,236	3,580	2,959
4. Hybrid Maize ..		449	385	142
5. Variety Cumbu ..	2,000 (items 5–8)	72	32	29
6. Variety Cholam		794	175	109
7. Variety Maize ..		10	5	2
8. Variety Ragi ..		589	282	127
9. Hybrid cotton	1,000	252	160	114
10. Variety Cotton	4,000	8,236	1,244	1,426
11. Pulses	6,000	9,400	770	660
12. Oilseeds	350	974	196	127
13. Vegetables ..	650	701	69	70
Total	35,000	42,266	21,620	19,378

Collection of Certification charges.

Serial number.	*Details.*	*Amount.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
	PLAN	
1	Receipt by way of Certification charges, Cost of tax, revalidation fee, seed Testing fee etc.	21·39

Seed Inspection :

By enforcement of the provisions of the Seeds Act of 1966 in the State of quality of seeds, the basis input for increased production purchased by the farmers is ensured to the farmers as per the standards fixed in the Seed Act 1966. The Government have sanctioned in 1977, a separate Seed Inspectorate. Initially this was functioning under the control of Director of Agriculture, Madras. Consequent on the introduction of a separate department of Seed Certification, the Seed Inspection Wing was transferred to the control of the Director of Seed Certification, Coimbatore with effect from 1st October 1981.

Target and Achievement Particulars on Seed Inspection for 1982–83.

Target and achievement particulars on Seed Inspection for 1982–83.

UNIT IN NUMBERS.

Serial number.	*Items.*	*Target for* 1982–83.	*Achievement for* 1982–83.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	No. of Inspection of Sales Points	5,000	5,737
2	No. of Samples taken	5,000	3,932

THE TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited was incorporated in 1966. The main objects of the Corporation are :

(1) To encourage industries, which will help the growth and modernisation of Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Pisiculture and Poultry Farming, and

(2) To encourage food processing industries.

The present authorised share capital is Rs. 400.00 lakhs and the subscribed and paid up capital is Rs. 360.00 lakhs. Of this, the Government of Tamil Nadu have so far contributed Rs. 195.00 lakhs and Government of India Rs. 165.00 lakhs.

Fertilizer :

The Corporation had started distribution of fertilizer which is one of the major input in agriculture, from the year 1979–80. During the last two years, the performance is as follows :—

Period.	Quantity distributed in tons.	Value (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1981–82	29,139	662.56
1982–83 .. (Upto December 1982).	26,782	638.18

For the remaining three months in 1982–83, it has been programmed to distribute 8218 tons. For the year 1983–84 it has been programmed to market 50,000 M.Ts. to the value of Rs. 1166.40 lakhs.

Sales of Tractors and power Tillers :

Distribution of various makes of indigenous tractors was taken up by the Corporation. The tractors and power-tillers have been sold to the private parties and Government departments as well. During the year 1982–83, till December 1982, 56 Tractors and 57 Nos. of power Tillers have been sold to the value of Rs. 44.41 lakhs and Rs. 15.98 lakhs respectively. The probable sales for the period from January 1983 to March 1983 will be 29 tractors and 19 power-tillers, valued at Rs. 22.04 lakhs and Rs. 4.75 lakhs respectively. For the Year 1983–84, it is proposed to distribute 96 tractors (76.00 lakhs) and 80 power tillers (24.00 lakhs).

Spare Parts :

To ensure timely supply of genuine spare parts for tractors at reasonable rates, adequate quantities of indigenous and imported spare parts are stocked and sold to farmers through a net work of sales Depots throughout the State. The Corporation has entered into dealership arrangements with manufacturers and original equipment suppliers for sale of spare parts including Tyres, Tubes and Batteries. The Corporation is having 9 Sales Depots at Madras, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Tiruchirappalli, Mayiladuthurai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Salem and Coimbatore and six sub-depots at Vellore, Thiruvannamalai, Panruti, Pondicherry, Erode and Karaikal. Batteries, Tyres and Tubes of all popular brands and genuine spares for tractors and power tillers are sold through these outlets. During the year 1981–82, the sale of spare parts was Rs. 165.29 lakhs. For the year 1982–83, for 9 months i.e., up to December 1982 the achievements was Rs. 115.14 lakhs. The probable sales for the remaining 3 months will be Rs. 51 lakhs. During 1983–84 it is proposed to sell spares work Rs. 170 lakhs.

Pesticides sales :

In 1972, the Corporation took up the formulations of popular pesticides, important among them being BHC 10 per cent dust. The Corporation has now set up a plant of its own at Ambattur at a capital cost of Rs. 9.79 lakhs. This plant went into commercial production from 6th September 1976. To meet the heavy demand, a second plant together with complementary facilities has been erected at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Quality pesticides manufactured by the Corporation to ISI standards are sold to Public by the Corporation's Regional Centres and Agricultural

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Depots. During the year 1981–82, 2575 M.Ts. formulations and 8712 litres of liquid formulations to the value of Rs. 28.46 lakhs were distributed.

For the year 1982–83 (Up to December 1982) 1,450 M.Ts. of dust formulations to the value of 19.52 lakhs and 11,785 litres of liquid formulations to the value of Rs. 3.94 lakhs have been sold. From January 1983 to March 1983, this Corporation has proposed to sell 1,503 M.Ts. of dust formulations and 8,250 litres of liquid formulations to the value of Rs. 20.41 lakhs and Rs. 2.12 lakhs respectively. The programme for 1983–84 is for production and sale of 3,105 M.Ts. of dust formulation and 30,250 litres of liquid formulations to the value of Rs. 42.80 lakhs and Rs. 11.15 lakhs respectively.

Fish net project:

The Corporation took up the responsibility of meeting the requirements of machine made Fish net Webbings needed by the Fishing Industry in their programme for modernising fishing, The Plant set up by the Corporation has a capacity to produce 60 M.Ts. of machine made Fish Net webbings made out of High Density Polythylene and Polyprophylene and Nylon Twines. The plant was commissioned in August 1976 with four machines. In April, 1978 one more machine was added which increased the capacity of the plant from 50 M.T. to 60 M.T. per annum. The nets manufactured by the Corporation have a high reputation in the market for their quality and price. The range varies from delicate thin Nylon Webbings to coarse type monofilament twisted webbings. The Corporation has established a good image with reputation for its fish net products and caters to the needs of fishing industry in India. During 1982–83 up to December 82 about 16.5 M.Ts. webbings has been sold. It is

proposed to sell 8 M.D. of webbing from January '83 to March '83. The Programme for the year 83-84 is for a production and sale of 28 M.T. of Fish Net webbings.

Alfalfa Meal plant at Udumalpet:

This Corporation has set up one Alfalfa Meal manufacturing plant at Udumalpet. The Alfalfa Meal is manufactured by processing Lucerne Grass. The Alfalfa Meal is used as an essential ingredient in the preparation of cattle and poultry feed and is being successfully marketed. During the year 1981–82, 116 M.Ts. of Alfalfa Meal was sold to the value of Rs. 1.13 lakhs. For the year 1982–83, (up to December 1982) 70 M.Ts. of Alfalfa Meal was sold and it is expected to sell another 130 M.Ts. in the three months to close the year with a sale of 200 M.Ts. to the value of Rs. 2.08 lakhs.

Oil Milling Complex at Pochampalli:

The Corporation has set up at Pochampalli, in the backward area of Dharmapuri district an integrated oil milling complex with an installed capacity for processing 12,000 M.Ts. per annum of sun flower seeds. During the year 1982–83 (up to December 1982) the Corporation procured and processed above 2,250 M.Ts. of sun flower seeds from Tamil Nadu itself. During the year 1982–83, till December 1982 the Plant has also crushed over 600 M.T. of Ground nut Kernels. Though the efforts of the Corporation in reducing the idle capacity of the Plant have been curtailed by the acute power shortage a suitable Diesel Generator is being erected. During the remaining months of February and March 1983 it is estimated to process another 1,000 M.T. of sunflower seeds and 1,000 M.Ts. of Groundnut kernels. For the year 1983–84 it has been programmed to process 7,500 M.Ts of sun Flower seeds and 2,500 M.Ts. of Ground nut kernels.

THE TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited (TAPCO) was established on 12th July 1973 as a fully owned Government Company with an authorised capital of Rs. 100 lakhs for the efficient implementation of various developmental and commercial activities relating to poultry in Tamil Nadu.

The main objectives are Production, Processing, storage and sale of poultry products, poultry feed, equipments, etc., Service and assistance of all kinds for the said purpose; and to organise and assist in the production, marketing, processing transport, distribution, sales, import and export of poultry, poultry products, poultry feed and equipments.

Feed Production Units :

1. Nandanam (Madras)
2. Kottapattu (Tiruchirappalli)
3. Kappalur (Madurai)
4. Tiruppur (Periyar District).

The Feed Mixing Units at the above places are producing balanced poultry feed with I.S.I. stands using industrial and agricultural products/by-products. The feed ingredients used for the production of feed is being tested in its own Feed Analytical Laboratory located at Nandanam.

The details of production and sales for the past two years are furnished below :

Year.	Feed Production. (METRIC TONNES).	Feed Sld. (METRIC TONNES).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1981–82	9,129	9,609
1982–83	5,433	5,565

Chick Production :

The Chick Hatcheries at Arasur and Kappalur produce high yielding hybrid chicks. Introduction of hybrid chicks payed the way for commercial poultry farming in Tamil Nadu, especially around Salem, Periyar, Chengalpattu, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Districts.

The combined performance of both the hatcheries is as follows :

Production of Chicks :

Year	Total No. of chicks produced (including male)
1981-82	10.76 lakhs
1982-83	9.70 lakhs

Poultry production Programme of Special Livestock :

Production Programme :

The objectives of the Special Livestock production programme (Poultry development) include :

(i) Augumentation of production of food of Animal origin which are rich in protein of high biological value such as milk, meat and egg.

(ii) Generation of additional opportunities for the production and employment to the weaker sections of the rural areas i.e., Agricultural Labourers, Marginal Farmers and Small Farmers.

To achieve these objectives, the programme is implemented in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Salem and Madurai.

CHAPTER III

COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

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COMMERCIAL TAXES.

Registration of dealers is the first step in the scheme of the Act. The minimum turnover limit for registration of dealers, who deal in goods taxable at multi-point continued to be Rs. 30,000 which has been in force from 1st April 1974. Only registered dealers are entitled to collect sales tax. The minimum total turnover for the purpose of assessment in respect of dealers dealing in goods taxable at multi-point goods continued to be Rs. 50,000 which is in force since 1st April 1974. There is no turnover limit either for registration or for assessment for the dealers, who deal in goods liable to tax at single point. The number of registered dealers under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act 1959 for 1982-83 is Rs. 2,50,713 as against 2,47,474 for the year 1981–82. The number of assessees for 1982–83 is 1,11,031 as against 1,07,452 for the year 1981–82. The rates of tax on goods subject to levy at single point were increased from time to time after due consideration of various aspects.

Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 :

The levy of additional Sales Tax under the Act continued to be 0.4 per cent, 0.5 per cent, 0.6 per cent and 0.7 per cent on taxable turnovers ranging between 3 to 5 lakhs, 5 to 7 lakhs, 7 to 10 lakhs and above 10 lakhs respectively.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971 :

This Act provides for the levy of surcharge at 5 per cent on the sales tax payable in Madras City and its sub-urban area within 32 kilometres of the Madras City, the City of Madurai

and the Municipal towns of Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem. With effect from 1st April 1979, this levy was extended to apply to all the special grade, selection grade, I Grade municipalities and 16 kilo metres belt areas around the City limits of Madurai and the Municipal limits of Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli. This levy is intended for the development of the area to which the Act applies. By Act 33 of 1981, Additional Surcharge has been brought into force with effect from 10th June 1981 in the City limits of Madras and 32 kilo metres within the City limits. The percentage of levy is 5 per cent on the tax due.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956:

Of the acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department, the second and important is the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. This Act provided for the levy of tax on sales which take place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. Though this is a Central Enactment, its administration is entrusted to the State Government and the revenue under this actis allowed to be retained by the State. The number of registered dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act for the year 1982-83 was 1,20,145 as against 1,18,383 for 1981-82. The number of assessees under the Act for the year 1982-83 was 27,222 as against 23,975 for 1981-82. The number of assessments completed in this year is 25,966 as against 22,250. The total revenue for 1982-83 was 11,597 lakhs as against 10,149 lakhs for the year 1981-82, showing an increase of 1448 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 *and Tamil Nadu local Authorities Finance Act,* 1961.

These two enactments govern the levy of taxes on admission to Cinematographic exhibitions to which persons are admitted on payment. No tax is leviable if the admission is free.

The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 empowers the local authorities (Corporation, Municipality, Panchayat Union, etc.) to levy a surchare on the taxes payable under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act 1939.

By Act 1/83 which came into force on 15th November 1982, levy of compounded Entertainment Tax has been extended to Eelection Grade and First Grade Municipalitics and Townships.

By Act 25 of 1983 with effect from 3rd January 1983, the following new provisions were made :—

(a) Remission of tax payable for the week during which no show had been held continuously under section 5-B of the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act.

(b) Levy of penalty for belated payment of tax under section 10F.

(c) Assessment on complementary ticket under clause 10 of section 3 of the Act.

There were 1956 theatres of which number of permanent theatres (i) Air-conditioned 56, (ii) others 927, (iii) open air theatres 5, Semi-permanent 149 and Touring Cinemas 819. The special squads appointed for this purpose detected 4,291 cases in which a revenue of 22.63 lakhs was realised during the period as against 26.09 lakhs for the year 1981–82. Total revenue realised under Tamil Nadu entertainment Tax and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Acts in this year was 3,624 lakhs as against 3,132 lakhs in the year 1981–82 showing an increase of 510 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935 :

Horse races are held at Madras (Guindy) and Ootacamund. A uniform rate of tax of 20 per cent was levied upto 4th January 1981 and thereafter the rate was raised to 25 per cent for bets on

races and places, double, trible, tanala, forcast and Jackpot with the totalizetor and also for bets with book makers at Madras. There is also levy of surcharge of 5 per cent on the Betting Tax. In respect of race meetings at Ootacamund the rate of tax 20 per cent upto 4th January 1981 and from 5th January 1981, it was 25 per cent with the surcharge of 5 per cent of tax.

Intervenue betting is permitted at Guindy on the races held at Ootacamund, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Bombay and Calcutta and Tax was levied at 10 per cent up to 4th January 1981 and thereafter it is levied at an increased rate of 25 per cent with surcharge of 5 per cent of tax Then the rate of tax on intervenue Betting was reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent with effect from 24th April 1981 and with effect from 15th May 1981 on the races held at Ootacamund. The rate of tax on Betting Tax was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent with effect from 7th January 1982.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Revenue.

		1982–83	
	Madras	Ootacamund.	
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
(a) Totalizators		209	.12
(b) Book-makers		202	28
	Total	411	40

Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act 1981 :

A new enactment called Tamil Nadu Tax on luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1981 has been introduced to levy tax on luxiries provided in hotels and lodging houses where the rate of charges for Air-conditions, televison, radio music extra beds and the like but excluding charges for food, drink

and telephone calls is twenty rupees or more per person per day. Such tax shall be collected by the proprietor from the person residing in a hotel and for whom luxuries is provided in the hotel. The following is the rate of tax :—

Luxury Tax :	*Rate of Tax*
(*a*) Where the rate of charges for accommodation for residence (including charges for airconditioning television, radio, music extra beds and the like but excluding charges for food drink and telephone calls) is twenty rupees or more but is less than fifty rupees per person per day.	Five percentum of such rate.
(*b*) where such rate is fifty rupees or more per person per day.	Ten percentum of such rate.

The receipts under the above Act for 1982–83 is 131 lakhs as against Rs. 110 lakhs for the year 1981–82 showing an increase of Rs. 21 lakhs.

Checkposts :

There were 66 checkposts which were under the control of the Deputy Commissioner (Enforcement), Madras and Madurai during the year 1982–83. 56,88,652 vehicles passed through those checkposts. The number of offences booked at the Checkposts in the year was 48,479 as against 44,175 in 1981-82. A sum of (Tax of Rs. 105.40 lakhs compounding fee of Rs. 101.74 lakhs) Rs. 207.14 lakhs was collected by the Checkposts Officers in 1982-83 against Collections of Rs. 165.07 lakhs in 1981–82.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The details of religious institutions under the administration of the Department are as follows :—

(1) Temple		31,728
(2) Math Temples		55
(3) Maths		55
(4) Specific Endowments		1,721
(5) Charitable Endowments		189
(6) Jain temples		17
	Total	33,765

Of these religious institutions, 8,232 institutions whose annual income is below Rs. 200 each, are not assessed for the purpose of levy of contribution. Each religious institution is a separate unit of administration with separate account of receipts and charges. Scale of expenditure (Dhittams) Budget and Schedule of establishment are sanctioned to each one of the religious institutions.

Temple Employees :

Their pay scales have been revised and rate of Dearness Allowance has also been increased. Family Benefit Scheme and Group Insurance Scheme to the Temple employees have also been introduced.

Repairs and Renovations of Religious institutions :

Special attention continues to be paid towards repairs and renovations of Temples. The total number of works administratively sanctioned during the year is 654 valued at Rs. 6.87 crores. Of these, 371 works valued at Rs. 1.42 crores were

completed during the year. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for renovation of Temples of antique fame during 1982-83. The Temples where major renovation and other works have been taken up are the following:

Serial number and name of the Temple.	*Estimate amount.*
	RS.
1. Arulmigu Ranaganathaswami Temple, Srirengam (Construction of South Rajagopuram).	1,00,00,000
2. Arulmigu Sabanayagar Temple, Chidambaram, South Arcot District (various Tiruppani works).	54,46,000
3. Arulmigu Kottai Mariamman Temple, Salem, (Constrcution of Rajagopuram)...	13,00,000
4. Arulmigu Dhandayuhtapaniswami Temple, Palani (Widening of South and North Outer Prakaram).	22,40,00
5. Arulmigu Mangalanathaswami Temple, Uhtirakesamangai, Ramnad District (Construction of Annniyotti Mandapam).	9,50,000
6. Arulmigu Subramanyaswami Temple, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli District (Repairs and Renovation of Gopuram and other works).	24,35,000
7. Arulmigu Muthumariamman Temple, Thayamangalam Ramad District (Construction of Tirukkulam).	4,00,000
8. Arulmigu Varadarajaperumal Temple, Tarangambadi Tanajore District (Construction of Masilamathaswami Temple).	3,00,000
9. Arulmigu Swaderanyeswarar Temple, Tiruvengadu, Thanjavur District.	2,75,000
10. Arulmigu Subramaniyaswami Temple, Kumaravayalur, Tiruchirapalli District.	4,10,000
11. Arulmigu Margabanduswami Temple, Virinchipuram, South Arcot District.	2,32,000

Special Activities in the year.:

Kumbabishegams were performed in 70 Temples including the following ancient Temples :—

1. Arulmigu Kumarakottam Subramanyaswami Temple, Kancheepuram, Chengalput District—27th May 1982.

2. Arulmigu Kannigaparameswari Temple, Salem town, taluk and district—27th May 1982.

3. Arulmigu Vanjiamman Temple, Moolanur, Periyar district—2nd June 1982.

4. Arulmigu Dharmar Drowpathiamman Temple, Vallathirakkottai, Pudukkottai district—2nd June 1982.

5. Arulmigu Kapaleeswarar Temple, Mylapore, Madras-4—8th July 1982.

6. Arulmigu Kalahastheeswarar Temple, Dindigul, Madurai District—29th August 1982.

Exhibition :

The HR & CE Administration department put up a pavilion depicting the Hindu Religious ancient civilisation, art and culture at the District Exhibition at Kumbakonam during June and July 1982; at Tirunelveli during June and July 1982; and at Madras during January 1982 and secured the first prizes in each exhibition.

Buildings :

Several steps have been taken to ensure adequate income from the immovable properties of the temples. An additional annual income of Rs. 3 41,324.80 has been received by enhancing the rent in 1935 buildings and sites recovering possession of lands and sites from encroachers, bringing fallow lands under cultivation, etc., during the year.

The registration and preparation of Albums of Photographs of Icons are being pursued vigorously during the year. 29,722 icons of, 5,148 temples have been registered and albums of 4,502 temples have been got prepared during the year under report. 1.529 icons in 230 temples have been kept for safe custody in the nearby temples with safety arrangements.

***Educational and Social Welfare Institutions run by temples*:**

1.	Women's Polytechnic	1
2.	Men's Polytechnic	1
3.	Arts Colleges for women	3
4.	Higher Secondary Schools	15
5.	High Schools	5
6.	Middle Schools	5
7.	Elementary Schools	3
8.	English Matric School	1
9.	Veda, Agama Patasalas	6
10.	Thevara Patasalas	7
11.	Deaf and Dumb School	1
12.	Thavul and Nadaswaram Schools	3
13.	Mercy Homes	3
14.	Libraries	202
15.	Siddha Dispensaries	[illegible]
16.	Allopathic Hospitals	2
17.	Anbu Illams with Government subsidy	31
18.	Anbu Illams with Temple Funds alone	[illegible]
19.	Oduvars Training School	1

Thirukoil :

4,500 Copies of "Thirukkoil" the Tamil monthly Journal have been printed and distributed both in India and abroad.

REGISTRATION.

As Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, the Inspector-General disposed 15 appeals during the period under report and passed orders on 127 cases referred to him by the Collectors under section 56 of the Stamp Act. 5 cases were referred to the High Court under section 57 (1) of the Stamp Act.

District Registrar's Office :

The number of Registration Districts which was 42 in 1981-82 has been raised to 44 in 1982-83.

Sub-Registry Office :

The department had 450 sub-Registry offices at the begining of the year. With the formation 30 sub-Registry offices during the year, the department had 480 Sub-Registry offices at the end of the year.

Stamp Revenue :

(*a*) The stamp duty paid on documents registered including transfer duty payable to the Local Bodies during the year increased from 48.91 crores in 1981–82 to 57.18 crores in 1982–83. This is largely due to the vigilance on the part of the Registering officers in detecting cases of undervaluation. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 19.08 crores had been collected as Transfer duty and a sum of Rs. 18.49 crores was paid to the concerned local bodies and a sum of Rs. 0.59 crores was earned by the department towards collection charges.

(*b*) During the year, 32,156 cases of under valuation were detected and action taken by the department. A sum of Rs. 64.14 lakhs was collected by way of stamp duty and compounding fees as against 23,458 cases and Rs. 42.30 lakhs respectively in 1981–82.

(*c*) During the year, the registering officers collected a sum of Rs. 2.87 crores as deficit stamp duty on 85,994 documents under section 41 of the Stamp Act as against a sum of Rs. 3.78 crores on 96,627 documents in the previous year. This acount has been included in the total collections shown as stamp duty collected as registered documents in (a) above.]

Statistics :

The number of registrations decreased from 10, 89, 142 to 10, 52, 192 in this year. The decrease is due to the drought conditions in the State.

Classes of documents :

Number of documents requiring compulsory registration decreased from 10, 07, 831 to 9,57,336 in this year. No reports regarding registration of remarkable or curious documents have been received during the year.

Wills and Authorities to Adopt:

(1) Number of wills registered during the period is 19,122 while the figure for the previous year is 19,747.

(2) Number of authorities to adopt registered during the period under report is 8 and was 1 during the previous period.

(3) 93 sealed covers containing wills were deposited as against 123 in the previous year.

Value of Registered Transactions:

(1) The aggregate value of registered documents during the period under report is 794.40 crores as against 711.96 crores in the previous year.

(2) The average value of documents registered during the period under report increased to Rs. 7,690 from Rs. 6,537 in the previous year.

(3) The average registration fee for a document registered during the period under report is Rs. 74.61 while it was Rs. 63.58 during the previous period.

Searches and copies :

(1) The number of application for Encumbrance certificates during the period under report is 4,52,964 as against 4,79,810 in the previous period.

(2) Number of applications for Single search received during the year under report is 1,71,648 as against 1,68,213 in the previous year.

(3) Number of applications for Miscellaneous searches received during the year is 23,479 as against 25,507 in the previous year.

(4) Number of certified copies granted during the year is 2,09,684 as against 1,74,431 in the previous year.

(5) Number of miscellaneous copies granted during the year is 28,038 as against 35,272 in the previous year.

Work done for Co-operative Credit Societies, Land Development Banks and Commercial Banks :

(1) A sum of Rs. 40.73 lakhs was adjusted to this department for work done for Co-operative Credit Societies and Land Development Banks during the year as against a sum of Rs. 43.58 lakhs adjusted during the previous period.

(2) *Work done for Commercial Banks* :—A sum of Rs. 1.04 lakhs was adjusted to this department for the work done for Commercial Banks during the period as against Rs. 1.41 lakhs adjusted during the previous year.

Income :

The Income from fees for Registration of documents during the period is 785.11 lakhs as against Rs. 693.52 lakhs in the previous period. The increase is due to the revision of Guideline (market) value of properties and the consequent increase in the aggregate value of documents registered. Search fee collected during the period is Rs. 97.88 lakhs as against Rs. 106.20 lakhs during the previous period. Copying fees collected during the year was Rs. 15.21 lakhs as against Rs. 23.60 lakhs in the previous year. Other items of income under the Registration Act during the period under report is Rs. 40.91 lakhs as against Rs. 80.83 lakhs in the previous year. The Gross Income during the period is Rs. 9.39 crores as against Rs. 8.39 crores in the previous period.

Expenditure :

The expenditure during the period is Rs. 3.85 crores as against Rs. 3.51 crores in the previous year.

TAMIL NADU CHIT FUNDS.

Work done under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 is as follows :—

(*a*) Eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty eight chits were functioning at the commencement of the year 1982–83 as against 17,423 chits functioning at the commencement of the year 1981–82;

(*b*) number of chits that commenced functioning in the year 1982–83 is 11,911 as against 9,146 chits in the previous year 1981–82.

(*c*) 11,034 chits under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act were terminated in the year 1982–83 as against 8,131 chits in the previous year 1981–82;

(*d*) Ninenteen thousand and three hundred and fifteen chits were functioning at the close of the year 1982–83 as against 18,438 in the previous year 1981–82;

(*e*) the total chit amounts of chits functioning at the close of the year 1982–83 is Rs. 21,33,36,123 as against Rs. 15,29,30,101 in the previous year;

(*f*) the value of the Securities held by the Chit Registrars under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act at the close of the year 1982–83 is Rs. 22,37,62,633.50 as against Rs. 17,02,41,100.50 at the close of the previous year 1981–82. These securities include the cash security in the Treasury held by the Chit Registrars amounting to Rs. 89,50,112.50 at the close of the year 1982–83 as against Rs. 1,99,81,862.50 at the close of the previous year 1981–82.

Documents registered :

(*a*) *By-laws.*—During the year 1982–83 10,262 by-laws were registered as against 9,901 by laws registered during the previous year 1981–82.

(*b*) *Amendment to by Laws.*—1514 amendments to by-laws were registered during the year 1982–83 as against 1326 during the previous year 1981–82.

(*c*) *Chit Agreement.*—11,296 Chit agreements were filed during the year 1982–83 as against 11,553 in the previous year 1981–82.

(*d*) *Application for furnishing securities.*—11,911 applications were received during the year 1982–83 as against 9,146 during the previous year 1981–82.

(*e*) *Certificates of commencement of business.*—11,911 Commencement Certificates were granted during the year 1982–83 as against 9,146 during the year 1981–82;

(*f*) *Other documents.*—During the year 1982–83, 1,80,981 other documents were filed under the Act as against 2,70,437 in the previous year 1981–82;

Financial results :

The total receipt and expenditure during the current year and the previous year are as follows:—

1981–82—	
Total receipt	Rs. 22,24,060–50
Total expenditure	Rs. 14,28,541-47
Net receipt	Rs. 7,95,519-03
1982–83—	
Total receipt	Rs. 34,12,574-75
Total expenditure	Rs. 14,88,852-51
Net receipt	Rs. 19,23,722–24

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT.

Registration of firm :

10,663 firms were registered in the State during the year as against 10,162 Firms during the previous year. There is a slight increase in the registration of Firms.

Financial position :

Total receipts during the year 1982–83 amounts to Rs. 3,12,417.05 while the expenditure stood at Rs. 38,870.35 leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,73,546.70.

The receipt and expenditure for the previous year were 1,32,771.30 and Rs. 39,124.65 respectively.

TAMIL NADU SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT, 1975.

The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 came into force in this State on 22nd April 1978 repealing the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act XXI of 1860). All Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 as well as the Travancore Cochin Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 are also deemed to be registered under this Act.

At the beginning of the year 1982–83, 30,433 Societies were functioning, as against 28,003 Societies in the previous year. During the year 3,158 Societies were registered as against 4,014 Societies registered in the previous year. During the year 511 defunct Societies restored and 378 transferred from other District (as against 264 defunct societies were restored and 987 transferred from other Districts in the previous year). During this year 1,051 Societies were dissolved, 1,713 Societies were declared as not functioning in 1982–83. During the year 624 Societies were transferred from one District to other

Districts. The number of Societies functioning at the end of the financial year was 31,092 as against 30,433 in the previous year.

Financial results:

The total receipts under the Act during the year 1982–83 is Rs. 2,47,806.55 as against Rs. 2,23,924.30 in 1981–82.

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

The settlement department is attending to the implementation of various Act, as detailed below:—

The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act, 1948 *(Act XXVI of* 1948).

The Zamin, Under Tenure and Inam Estates were brought under the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act XXVI of 1948 and Settlement has been introduced in respect of 5,134 estates under this category measuring 29,931.21 square kilometres. Settlement work under this Act has been completed in all the estates. The total number of beneficiaries as a result of the implementation of this Act is 23,33,840. Printing work has been completed in respect of all the villages.

The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act 26 *of* 1963).

The Iruwaram Inam Estates, New Inam Estates and part inam villages which could not be taken over under the Act XXVI of 1948 were brought under this Legislation and they were taken over in various batches from 15th April 1965. On the whole there are 2,131 Inam Estates measuring 1597.84 square miles (4,138.41 square kilo metres). Out of these 36 Inam Estates measuring 27-91 square miles (72.29 square kilometres) are covered by stay orders of the Courts, consequent on filing of suits by the landholders against their notification and by other impedi-

ments where settlement work could not be proceeded with, on account of disputes pending with the court or under consideration of the Government for filing appeals against the decision of the Lower Courts. 2,096 estates measuring 1,569.96 square miles (4,066.12 square kilometres) ryotwari settlement has already been introduced and pattas have been granted to the occupancy ryots. The total number of beneficiaries under this Act so far is 3,55,963. Settlement work was completed in the Kalrayan Hills in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district and Attur taluk of Salem district. These estates comprising an area of 259.36 square miles (671.74 square kilometres) lie in the hills inhabited by tribals. The printing work in respect of 21 villages settled under Act 26 of 1963 is yet to be completed and it is in progress with the Salem-Dharmapuri Printers Industrial Co-operative Society, Salem.

Act 27 *of* 1963 :

The Leaseholds (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1963 (Act 27/63)] was enacted to abolish the leases held by intermediaries for fairly long years at fixed lease. These leases were abolished by this Act and Settlement was effected in the lease holds by levying Land Revenue on all such lands held on lease holds. An area of 82.30 square miles in 13 villages was settled under this Act.

The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act, 30 *of* 1963).

The Minor Inam confirmed by issue of title deeds by the Inam Commissioner during the year 1960–65 were brought in this legislation and vested with the Government with effect from 15th February 1965. The Minor Inams lying in 13,585 villages measuring an area of 1,569.85 square miles (4,065.91 square kilometres) were notified to be taken over by Government. Excepting the inams in 2 villages comprising of 0.58 square miles

settlement work has been completed in respect of all the cases. During the period one village (0.03 square mile) settlement work has been completed. These 2 cases are covered by stay orders of courts and other impediments. The total number of beneficiaries under this Act so far is 6,03,260. The compensation in respect of Minor Inams is determined by the Settlement Officers. Correction slips are issued to Revenue Department in regard to changes in the registry. Printing of correction slips to 'A' Registers and Descriptive Memoirs in respect of 27 villages settled under Act 30 of 1963 is yet to be completed and it is in progress with the Salem Dharmapuri Printers Industrial Co-operative Society, Salem.

The Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act 24 *of* 1969).

The Janmam estates in Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris District where the tenants held occupancy right under the provisions of the Malabar Tenancy Act 1929, were brought under the above legislation. The total extent of Janmam lands is 125.14 square miles (324.11 square kilometres) lying in 10 villages The Janmam estates vested with the Government with effect from 27th November 1974 and settlement work was taken up under the provisions of the Act. Some of the Janmam holders and plantation lessees filed appeals before the Supreme Court and obtained stay orders. An area of 66.59 square miles (173.46 square kilometres) is covered by stay orders of the Supreme Court. In respect of the remaining area, the settlement work was completed by 30th April 1979. Now, the field work in the area covered by the stay orders has been completed and further stages have to be pushed through only after the vacation of stay orders.

STAMPS (NON-POSTAL)

The particulars of receipts under each category of stamps for the year 1982–83 are mentioned below :

C. Non-Judicial Stamps Head of account.	*Figures for 1982–83.*	*Figures for 1981–82.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Bill of exchange	16,39,123.25	17,40,906.00
2. Adhesive Revenue Stamps	2,65,95,632.60	2,53,10,314.04
3. Other Non-Judicial Stamps	56,47,01,780.55	49,97,10,191.10
4. Receipts on other stamps	7,086.08	4,753.30
5. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.	4,77,25,282.24	3,07,95,699.48
6. Special Adhesive Stamps	3,02,04,492.45	2,35,72,934.07
7. Fines and Penalities	1,34,619.20	1,70,048.35
8. Misc. receipts	1,77,571.77	5,13,975.72

B. Judicial Stamps.

Head of Account.	*Figures for 1982–83.*	*Figures for 1981–82.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Court Fees realised in stamps	7,16,46,498.04	6,65,03,248.66
2. Sale of copy stamps	13,15,756.30	13,69,257.63
3. Fines and Penalities	43,490.56	1,09,199.74
4. Misc. receipts ..	9,021.30	18,855.95
Total ..	74,42,00,354.34	64,98,19,384.04

A comparison of the figures reveals that there is overall increase to the tune of Rs. 9.45 crores in sale of stamps which is due to the increased rate of stamp duties on certain instruments and revised rates of stamp duty on immovable property, etc.

During the year the indents for the supply of stamps have been sent to the India Security Press to ensure regular supply of stamps to the Districts without any interruption. A note worthy

feature of performance in stamp administration is that there has been no complaint regarding scarcity of stamps from the Public or from the Licensed Stamp Vendor from any corner of the State. It is due to the following steps taken by the Department·

1. Keeping adequate stocks in all the Districts.

2. Making internal transfers to the needy treasuries where there is unforeseen demand.

3. Critical review of stock position statement in the treasuries concerned.

4. Proparation of consolidated indent and despatch to the India Security Press on the due date.

5. Frequent correspondence made with the India Security Press for effecting supplies whenever necessary.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

The Tamil Nadu Survey and Land Records Department is functioning with effect from 1st March 1968. The Director of Survey and Settlement, who is the ex-officio Joint Commissioner to the Commissioner of Land Administration is the Head of the Department assisted by the Joint Director of Survey and Land Records. In his office work, the Joint Director is assisted by two Personnel Assistants, one Accounts Officer and one Administrative Officer in office. There is an integrated Survey and Land Records, Unit Office in each District headed by Assistant Director of Survey who is also acting as Personal Assistant to the Collector (Survey). The Assistant Director is incharge of all items of Survey work in the District including Mobile, Ad hoc items and also maintenance of Revenue Records.

During the year, the survey records of 22 villages resurveyed during the previous year in Dharmapuram and Kangeyam taluks of Periyar District were handed over to Settlement Department for Revenue follow up action. Similarly the records of Coonoor taluk and part of Uthagamandalam taluk were handed over to Settlement for Revenue follow up work At the same time, similar records pertaining to Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai District were completed and handed over to Settlement for Revenue follow up action.

Town Survey :

During the year Town Survey operation was continued in Nellikuppam Municipality in South Arcot District, Pattukkottai in Thanjavur District, Tirupur in Coimbatore District, Gobi in Periyar District. Tiruchengode and Attur in Salem District and Uthagamandalam town in Nilgiris District.

Updating Registry Scheme :

This scheme of Updating the land Records was introduced in the State early in 1979. While introducing the scheme, the staff available in the Department in various branches were mobilised duly distributing the work. By the mobilisation, 28 units were formed, each unit to be incharge of one taluk. The progress of work under the scheme area and the benefits derived by the ryots, etc., were examined at length by the standing finance committee of this state headed by the Honourable Chief Minister. Impressed by the achievements made so far and the benefits derived by the rural population, the Government have taken a policy decision to increase the number of units by eighty with immediate effect to cover tht rest of the areas year marked in the state by sanctioning the required staff. Accordingly, about 6000 candidates were recruited, trained and put on the job.

Updating of Registry Scheme Progress :

1.	Total Area to be covered under the Scheme in the State	80,000 Sq. Km.
2.	Total No. of villages taken up for scheme work up to 30th April 1983	9.567 villages.
3.	Area covered under item No. 2.	70,205 Sq. Km.
4.	Total No. of villages completed under location	2,650 villages
5.	Area covered under item No. 4	16,608 Sq. Km.
6.	Total No. of villages completed under EF	2,261 villages.
7.	Area covered under item No. 6.	13,873 Sq. Kms.
8.	Total No. of sub-divisions located	5,95,736
9.	Total No. of stones inspected	25,02,714
10.	Total No. of sub-divisions measured	19,43,364
11.	Total No. of stones renewed	9,26,339
12.	Total No. of encroachments Booked	97,500
13.	Total No. of Topo details measured and mapped	3,20,540
14.	Total No. of disputed cases; reported	12,348
15.	Total No. of fair accounts handed over up to 30th April 1983	1149
16.	Total No. of villages for which 13 Notification published	1,089
		Single Joint Total
17.	Details of pattas issued	533661 187900 721561
18.	Total No. of beneficiaries under the schemt	10,30,888

During the year, this department for the first time, organised a stall in the Government Exhibition at Madras, not only to educate the public about the activities of the Department, but also to inform them of the usefulness of the records prepared. In the same stall, a counter was also opened for the sale of various maps printed and published at Central Survey Offict. It was very successful. Hence, the Government have permitted this department to open similar stalls in the Government Exhibition

conducted at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Kumbakonam, Tirunelveli Salem and Coimbatore. This assignment has been undertaken by the department and successfully completed. For the stall opened at Kumbakonam in Thanjavur District, this department was awarded 2nd prize by the Government.

TAMIL NADU SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is the second appellate authority in the administration of Tamil Nadu General Sales, Tax, Central Sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax and Tamil Nadu Surcharge Acts. During the financial year 1982–83, there was no change in the administrative set up of the Appellate Tribunal. There are four benchts of the Tribunal functioning in Tamil Nadu. The Main Bench and one Additional Bench at Madras and one Additional Bench each at Madurai and Coimbatore are functioning.

As on 1st April 1982, 2321 Appeals and 13 Application for Review were pending, in all the four benches of the tribunals. During the year 1982–83, 3653 Appeals and 66 Applications for Review were registered, making a total of 5974 Appeals and 79 Applications for Review for disposal. Out of this 2521 Appeals and 16 Applications for Review were disposed of during the year leaving 3453 Appeals and 63 Applications for Review pending disposal at the end of the year i.e., on 31st March 1983.

Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act 1956, 87 Appeals were pending disposal as on 1st April 1982. 132 Appeals were registered during the financial year making a total of 219 Appeals for disposal. 178 Appeals were disposed of and 41 Appeals were pending as on 31st March 1983.

There are 16 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Tamil Nadu. They are the first Appellate Authorities under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act 1956.

The work of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners is being watched and controlled by review of their Diaries, periodicals and inspections. As on 1st April 1982, there were 6.790 Appeals pending with the Appellate Assistant Commissioners under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, and Surcharge Acts. 14933 Appeals were registered during the year making the total 21723. 14003 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 7720 Appeals for disposal as on 31st March 1983.

" WAKFS "

For the ytar 1982–83, Renovation grant of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned and placed at the disposal of the Wakf Board. This amount is being disbursed to the 38 wakf institutions towards first instalments of renovation grant apart from paying 159 wakfs at Rs. 2,500 being the second instalments.

The achievements are enumerated below :

Till the constitution of the 5th Board, all enquiries relating to Appointment, Removal of Muthuvallis and all the disputes relating to wakfs properties were being enquired into by the Board itself at Madras with the result, the Board was not able to do full justice and the cases relating to enquiries were piling up not to speak of enormous expenditure that had to be incurred by the Muthavallis and the general public to come all the way to Madras to attend the enquiries. In order to mitigate the vigour and difficulties undergone by the Muthavallis and to minimise the financial expenditure on the wakfs, the 5th Board constituted 3 Enquiry Committees with headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai to enquire into the wakf disputes by convening sittings at those Zonal Headquarters. The present Board has formed, four Enquiry Committees with Headquarters at Madras, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai for the expeditions disposal of cases. After the formation of enquiry

committees the matters; pending for a long time without arriving at decisions are being disposed of expeditiously by conducting enquiries on the spot.

In the Central Prison, Madras arrangements have been made to conduct Jummah Prayers and Idd prayers by appointing a Moulvi.

In a fire accident that took place in Pernambut of North Arcot District in the year 1978 owing to communal clashes the poor muslims were given a grant of Rs. 10,000 for their rehabilitation.

The services of the staff of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board were not regularised right from the inception of the Board, i.e., from 1958. They were only drawing their basic salaries without any increment whatsoever. The services of the entire staff were regularised and increments were sanctioned upto date and the consequential arrears due to them have also been fully paid.

There were 51 posts of Junior Assistants and Typists in the Wakf Board while there were only 9 posts of Assistants. The Promotional opportunities for these Junior Assistants were, therefore, far remote. Such a situation deprives incentive for hard work and is not conducive to the staff efficiency. In order to tone up the administration which was at its low ebb and to improve the efficiency of the administration, this Board increased the strength of Assistants from 9 to 35.

Further a new Zonal Office consisting the area of North Arcot and South Arcot districts was formed with Headquarters at Vellore this current year with a view to improve collections in that area as suggested in O & M Cell.

The Field staff who were engaged in conducting cases in the various civil courts were spending amount from out of their pockets for obtaining judgement copies, decrees, etc., which was not expected of them. Considering the financial difficulties of these field staff permanent advance has been sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 200 to the Superintendent of Wakfs, and Rs. 100 to the Wakf Inspectors to meet such contingencies.

The Trustees managing the religious institutions in the state were not aware of their duties and responsibilities devolve on them under the Wakf Act. In order to enlighten them with the acts and rules and to guide them for the proper and efficient administration of the religious institutions, the Board has started a monthly Journal called ISMI to highlight the activities of the Wakf Board.

A Special Enquiry Cell Constituted by the Government, unearthed the fradulent compromises effected by the erst while III Board for the disposal of wakf properties for rediculously meagre amounts. This Board rescinded all such resolutions and took steps to restore the properties worth over a crore.

Mini Health Centres have been opened in Thittuvilai (Kanyakumari district) Mathur (Madurai district and Sholamadevi (Coimbatore District).

The Board has undertaken a compaingn for the circumcision of the Poor Muslim boys free of cost and supplying nutritious food wherever requests are received. So far circumcision has been done in 465 cases.

It has distributed Tailoring Machines to poor widows and other muslim institutions free of cost.

Free grants are being given (1) for higher studies of orphan muslim boys, (2) for the marriages of destitute girls and (3) for eking out the livelihood of physically handicapped. So far 194 persons have been benefited under this scheme, of which 144 persons were benefited during 1982-83.

During the month of Ramzan, free clothes are distributed to the leprous men and women folk in the rehabilitation centres.

In the Office of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board Moulood is celebrated during the month of Rabiul Avval for prophet Mohamed (Sal) Rabius-sani for Mohideen Andavar and Jamadus-sani for Nagoor Andavar Shahul Hameed Oulia. These are celebrated by Thiru S. H. Syed Yusuff, chairman of the Wakf Board in his personal capacity.

In the history of Tamil Nadu Wakf Board, there was no mosque at all for the staff, Muthavallis, etc., to perform their prayers in the Wakf Board Office even though the entire staff belong to Muslim community and the Muthavallis, and general public who attend this office are all muslims. A prayer hall has been opened with a Hafiz as pesh Iman whose salary is being met by Janab S. H. Syed Yusuff every month.

The staff of the Tamil Wakf Board though classified as Government servants for all purposes were not extended the benefit of medical concessions as in the case of Government Servants. Now the entire staff have been granted the benefit of Medical concessions indiscriminately.

The office of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has no biilding of its own. The Central Government was pursuaded to part with the defence land situated in Jaffar Syrong Road in George Town, Madras and accordingly the Central Government have agreed to give 5 grounds and 1204 sq. ft. for Rs. 3,07,692. The

Government of Tamil Nadu have also sanctioned a loan for the purchase of the land. The amount was also paid to the defence authorities. There is a proposal to construct an office building for the exclusive use of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.

As per the recommendation of the One Man Commission, a Law Officer has been appointed to scrutinise the files dealing with various civil cases and to guide the staff in legal matters.

There are 2 Wakf Board colleges under the control of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board, namely, M.S.S. Wakf Board College, Madurai and Hajee Karutha Rowther Hewdia College, Uthamapalayam.

CHAPTER IV

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER IV.

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT.

CO-OPERATION.

Set up of the Department :

All Co-operative Societies in the State were under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies till the year 1955. From the year 1956–57, control of certain types of societies was transferred to other departments or to the statutory Board from time to time, conferring the powers of the Registrar under Co-operative Societies Act to those departments or Boards as the case may be. Besides the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, there are now twelve functional Registrars.

The Registrar is the Htad of the Co-operative Department. The main activities covered by the Co-operative under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies relate to agricultural production, advancing of rural credit, Urban Credit, Marketing and processing of agricultural produce and distribution of agricultural inputs, Consumer goods and essential commodities both in urban and rural areas.

Arbitration :

The general object of co-operative societies is to promote thrift, self help and mutual aid among persons with common economic needs and it will not be possible to achieve these objects, if the members of the societies are forced to undergo the hardship of facing expensive and protracted litigations to settle their disputes through Civil Courts. There were 31,322 arbitration claims pending as on 1st April 1982 and 2,31,261 arbitration claims were received during the year. Out of which 2,24,423 claims were disposed of leaving 38,160 claims pending as on 31st March 1983.

Execution :

As on 1st April 1982, 4,68,728 execution petitions were pending and from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983, 1,07,996 execution petitions were received. 95,530 petitions were disposed of leaving 4,81,194 cases pending at the end of the year.

Surcharge :

There were 489 surcharge cases pending with the Deputy Registrars as on 1st April 1982. During the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983, 165 surcharge cases were received and 203 cases were disposed of leaving 451 surcharge cases as on 31st March 1983.

Enquiries :

Section 65 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 provides for an enquiry by the Registrar or any person authorised by him into the constitution, working and financial condition of a society. There were 272 enquiries pending at the beginning of the year as on 1st April 1982. 451 enquiries were ordered and 403 enquiries were completed during the year 1982-83 leaving a balance of 320 enquiries pending completion as on 31st March 1983.

Inspection :

Generally inspection of Co-operative societies is conducted with a view to rectify the defects noticed in the working or to suggest measures for their development. At the beginning of the year as on 1st April 1982, there were 68 inspections pending. During the year 1982–83, 249 inspections were ordered and 220 inspections were completed leaving a balance of 97 inspections pending completion as on 31st March 1983.

Liquidation:

There were 1,335 liquidated societies under the liquidators at the beginning of the year as on 1st April 1982. The affairs of 111 societies were wound up in the year 1982–83 and the affairs of 245 liquidated societies were finally closed leaving a balance of 1201 liquidated societies pending final closure as on 31st March 1983.

Agricultural credit:

The Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies numbering 4,676 have covered about 81.1 per cent of the total agricultural holdings in the State. During the year, these societies have advanced short term credit (crop loan) to the extent of Rs. 67.18 crores. These societies have also advanced medium term loans to the extent of Rs. 15.97 crores for the purchase of plough bulls, milch animals, sheep rearing, poultry farming calf-rearing, purchase of agricultural implements, etc. There has been steady decline in the lendings in short term and medium term agricultural loans during the financial years 1978–79, 1979–80 and 1980–81 owing to steep rise in the members' over-dues caused by drought and floods followed by organised stiff resistance from the Agriculturists' Associations to the repayment of Co-operative loans. In view of adverse conditions faced by Credit Co-operatives on account of high level of overdues, Government in the first week of March 81 permitted the Central Co-operative Banks to take legal action against the richest and biggest borrower of Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies. As a result of this vigorous action taken all the Central Co-operative Banks were able to collect substantial amount and bring down the level of overdues to 31.8 per cent by 30th June 1981. As a result of this, all the Central Co-operative Banks became eligible for sanction and operation of credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India. The Central Co-operative Banks

were, therefore, able to issue Rs. 77.20 crores under short term agricultural loans and Rs. 9.79 crores under medium term agricultural loans, during 1981-82 as against Rs. 21.52 crores and Rs. 4.25 crores respectively in 1980-81. However, during 1982-83, there has been decline in the issue of short term agricultural loans and the Short Term agricultural loans issued during 1982-83 were of the order of Rs. 67-18 crores, in view of the high level of overdues at members' level and in view of prevailing drought situation. A sum of Rs. 15.97 crores has been issued as medium term agricultural loans, which is the highest achievement ever recorded. The overdues were of the order of Rs. 107.74 crores in respect of Short Term Credit Structure as on 31st March 1983 constituting 71.5 per cent to the Demand.

Co-operative Marketing :

Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies help the farmers in securing better prices for their agricultural produce. During the year there were 116 primary Co-operative maketing societies and they have marketed agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 62.76 crores. Major commodities marketed by these societies were paddy, groundnut, cotton, potatoes and vegetables.

Consumer Activities :

There are 3,693 Primary Co-operative Stores functioning in urban and rural areas which include 2,839 College and High School Students Co-operative Stores catering to the needs of the students population such as text books, note books and other stationery articles, 15 stores exclusively for women and 287 stores for industrial and plantation workers. There are 29 Co-operative wholesale stores with 978 branches for retail business in places where there are no primary stores or where the primary stores are not functioning effectively. The primary stores have also opened 406 branches to cater to the needs of

the consumers. The consumer Co-operative effected retail sales to the value of Rs. 228-00 crores during the year 1982–83 as against Rs. 211.30 crores during the year 1981–82.

Financial assistance from Government of India:

Under the centrally sponsored consumer scheme, the Government of India have been sanctioning financial assistance since 1971–72 for accelerated development of consumers Co-operatives having growth and employment potential. The consumer Co-operatives received financial assistance under the centrally sponsored scheme to the extent of Rs. 24.84 lakhs in 1982–83.

State Assistance to Consumer Co-operatives:

The State Government have been extending financial assistance to the consumer Co-operatives by way of subsidy towards the cost of managerial staff and for setting up of quality testing laboratories and by way of share capital and loan to augment the working capital, for purchase of trucks, furniture and fixtures, for setting up modern retail units, for rehabilitation of weak primary Co-operative stores etc. The total financial assistance sanctioned to the consumer Co-operatives for their development under the various State Plan Schemes during the year 1982–83 amounted to Rs. 31.44 lakhs.

One Village one Shop Scheme:

Under the scheme the entire State has been covered by public distribution system by opening a fair price shop in each revenue village for the supply of rice, wheat, wheat products, sugar, chillies, tamarind, coriander, Groundnut oil, Palmolein, Kerosene oil, etc., at reasonable prices in rural areas. 6,669 shops, consisting of 5,396 full time shops and 1,273 part time shops have been opened by Co-operatives in the villages in 11 districts allotted to the Co-operative department for the implementation of the scheme.

Government have given non-recurring subsidy of Rs. 1,250 for each shop for purchase of furniture and equipment and Rs. 1.00 lakh for each of the eight lead societies for purchase of lorries. Government also provide recurring subsidy of Rs. 3,000 per annum for each full time shop and Rs. 2,100 per annum for each part time shop and Rs. 600 per annum per part time shops towards cost of staff, rent and other contingencies.

With the 4,441 fair price shops already run in the villages by the Co-operatives in all the districts converted into full-fledged shops, there are now 11,159 village shops run by the Co-operatives. The village shops effected sale of essential commodities to the value of Rs. 85.00 crores during 1982–83.

Barbers Co-operative Societies:

16 Barbers Co-operative Societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu to promote the economic interest of weaker sections of the Community viz. Barbers. Financial assistance was provided so far to 8 Barbers Co-operative Societies for setting up of modern hair dressing saloons. Each unit will enable the society concerned to provide gainful employment to atleast 12 of its members who are below the poverty line. During the year 1982–83 financial assistance of Rs. 21,000 loan Rs. 15,000 plus subsidy Rs. 6,000 was provided to the Tiruthani Barbers Co-operative Society for setting up of another modern hair dressing saloon.

Washermen Co-operative Societies:

There are 19 Washermen Co-operative Societies functioning in the State to uplift the economic condition of the Washermen Community. So far, 8 Washermen Co-operative Societies have availed the financial assistance provided by the Government for

setting up of modern dry cleaning units. Setting up of each modern dry cleaning unit will enable the society concerned to provide gainful employment to 25 members of the Washermen Co-operative Societies who are below the poverty line. During the year 1982–83, financial assistance of Rs. 2.64 lakhs (Loan 1.32 lakhs plus subsidy 1.32 lakhs) was provided to south Madras Washermen Co-operative Society for setting up of modern dry cleaning unit.

The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Limited, Madras:

The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Limited, the first apex Co-operative bank (then called the Madras Central Urban Bank) was started in November 1905 and has completed 77 years of its useful service to the Co-operative in Tamil Nadu. The Bank has been playing a vital and significant role in the dispensation of Agricultural credit, both short term and medium term and has contributed in no small measure to the Green Revolution in the State. It has also largely contributed to the progress of the Co-operative Sugar Mills and Spinning Mills in the State and the Handloom Co-operatives including the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited.

Share Capital:

The authorised share capital of the Bank is Rs. 500.00 lakhs. The Share Capital of the Bank which stood at Rs. 358.19 lakhs as on 30th June 1973, has risen to Rs. 514.68 lakhs as on 31st March 1983. The Government of Tamil Nadu contributed a sum of Rs. 126.00 lakhs, under State participation scheme to the Share Capital Central Co-operative Bank in the State have contributed Rs. 387.62 lakhs and individual preference and 'B' class share holders the balance.

Deposits :

The deposits of the Bank as on 31st March 1983 stood at Rs. 13,562.57 lakhs and the growth in deposits was as follows :—

Co-operative year.	From Co-operatives. Deposits at year end.	From Others. Deposits at year end.	Total Deposits. Deposits at year end.
	(RS IN LAKSH)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1976–77	3,497	2,114	5,611
1977–78	5,344	3,440	8,784
1978–79	5,763	5,375	11,138
1979–80	7,217	5,813	13,030
1980–81	9,223	7,834	17,057
1981–82 ..	11,032	4,815	15,847
March 1983	10,289	3,273	13,562

Borrowings :

The total borrowings of the State Co-operative Bank aggregated to Rs. 9,880.36 lakhs as on 31st March 1983 consisting of Rs. 9282.42 lakhs from the NABARD, Rs. 510.56 lakhs from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and Rs. 35.69 lakhs from the Industrial Development Bank of India. Of the borrowings of Rs. 9,880.36 lakhs, from the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 136.42 lakhs were for medium-term agricultural purpose. Rs. 50.00 lakhs were also borrowed under section 17 (4)(a) N.B.O. Scheme.

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited :

Next to agriculture, the handloom industry provides the largest employment to the rural people. The finance to the primary weavers' co-operative societies is routed through the district central co-operative banks. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited has been organised to take care of the marketting of handloom clothes produced by

the primary weavers' societies. The society is also distributing yarn required by the primary weavers' co-operative societies. The working capital requirements of the society for the above activities are provided by this bank with necessary refinance from the Reserve Bank of India. For the year 1981–82 a credit limit of Rs. 4,000 lakhs for producton and marketing of handloom cloth and another limit of Rs. 400 lakhs for trading in yarn have been sanctioned.

The Tamil Nadu Consumers' Co-operative Federation Limited:

The Tamil Nadu Consumers' Co-operative Federation Limited, an apex level organisation for consumer Co-operatives of this State was organised and registered on 29th June 1966 with a view to co-ordinate the activities of consumer Co-operatives in this State. The Federation was started on its work on 30th July 1966. The Federation has completed seventeen years of its successful working by 1982–83.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union:

With a view to achieve better disposal of work, the office of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union has been reorganised and placed under five officers.

Each section is in charge of a Superintendent assisted by Senior and Junior Assistants. There is also an Accounts Officer with a Sub-Accounts Officer and an Office Manager to look after the general division of administration and account. The executive staff viz. Cine Operators and driver are implementing the Member Education Programme along with the Special Officers of the District Co-operative Unions in the districts for which the services of Six Vans are being utilised. A Librarian has been appointed for better maintenance of library and circulations of newspapers and books. The Joint Registrar/Special Officer who

has been appointed as the Chief Executive under the President Act of 1976 (Appointment of Special Officers) has taken many steps to streamline the administration in a proper manner.

Radio, Television and Tamil Nadu Films Division coverage.

The All India Radio, Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli have been utilised by Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union for wider publicity on co-operation during 1982-83. Talks on subject of co-operation have been recorded then and there by the above Radio station for broadcast Interviews of beneficiaries of co-operatives and features of leading and good working co-operatives were recorded and broadcast. Important functions of co-operatives in which VIP and Ministers have participated have been covered by All India Radio, Television and Tamil Nadu Films Division. Films produced by Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union highlighting repayment of co-operative loan were telecast through Television frequently. The 29th All India Co-operative Week, 1982 was celebrated at Valluvar Kottam from 14th November 1982 to 20th November 1982 in a grand manner. It was celebrated as a State level function. The Hon'ble State Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Officials, Co-operators have participated in the function. The Valluvar Kottam was illuminated attractively to draw the attention of the public. Full page advertisements about co-operative activities were given for wider publicity in all leading dailies.

Shields were awarded to good working co-operatives of all types. Prizes were awarded to College students who had come out successful in the debtating competition. Prizes were given to the students of training institutes and higher secondary schools who have scored highest marks in the State. Arrangements were made for donation of blood by co-operators. For the first time Rolling Shield to the winners of Sports meet had been distributed on the concluding day of the All Inda Co-operative Week Celebration.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

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EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Epigraphy Section :

The Epigraphists deputed to Tanjore district and South Arcot district to copy the inscriptions had copied 100 inscriptions during this financial year. Among these inscriptions, one belonging to the period of Adiyaman of Saugam age and another inscription of Krishna III the Rashtrakuda King, are noteworthy. Of the 100 inscriptions mentioned above 61 were deciphered and 20 inscriptions were made ready for printing.

Excavations :

The report for excvations at Gangaikondacholapuram and Karur were written. Some outstanding Pre-historic paintings were discovered by this department from Keelvalai and Sethavarai in South Arcot district. An intensive exploration was conducted at Melvalai, Kandachipuram, Udayanattam and other places in South Arcot district. An interesting image resembling mother goddess was discovered at Udayanattam. Likewise Vettaikkaranmalai near Vellarukkampalayam was also explored and this department was able to locate another interesting Pre-historic painting at this place. The trial excavation was conducted at Kannanur, Capital of Hoysalas near Tiruchirappalli and unearthed the basement of the palace building belonging to 12th 13th Century A.D. Besides, some porceline wares, Iron nails and some archaeological objects were also collected from this excavation.

Museums :

Preliminary arrangements were made for setting up museums at Korkai, Kurtalam, Arni and Poondi.

Conservation Section :

This work was continued and done for the Jain temple at Thiruparuthikunram, museum building at Rameswaram etc.

General :

This department has participated in the All India Trade Fair Exhibition held at Madras. The catelogue containing photographs of the bronzes that had to be sent for the Festival of India in London was prepared and sent to the Government.

For the Non-Alligned Summit at Delhi, this deparment has collected 63 bronzes from various temples of Tamil Nadu and from Government Museum, Madras and made necessary arrangements to send them safely to Delhi and bring them back to Madras.

COLLEGIATE-EDUCATION:

Universities :

There are Eight Universities in the State, viz., University of Madras, Madurai-Kamaraj University, Annamalai University at Annamalai Nagar, Agricultural University of Coimbatore, Anna University of Madras, Bharathiyar University at Coimbatore, Bharathidasan University at Tiruchirapalli and Tamil University at Thanjavur. The Gandigram Rural Institute of Higher Education has the status of a Deemed University as from 1976-77.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
LIBRARY,

Opening of new Colleges and new courses

A new Government Arts College was started at Chidambaram during 1982–83 to mitigate the difficulty caused by the closure of Degree Courses in Annamalai University. A new professional College viz. Sri Sarada College of Physical Education for women was also established at Salem. New Courses were introduced in 17 Government and 43 Aided Colleges during the year 1982–83 as detailed below:

New Courses in Government Colleges:

B.A., Economics Corporate Secretaryship.

B.Sc., Physics, Botany, Zoology.

B.Com.

M.A. Economics.

M.Sc., Maths, Physics, Chemistry.

New Courses in Aided Colleges:

B.A., Economics, Tamil, English, History, Corporate Secretaryship, Arabic.

B.Sc., Maths, Physics, Botany, Zoology.

B.Com.

M.A. History, Tamil, English, Economics.

M.Sc., Physics, Maths, Chemistry, Zoology, Statistics.

M.Com.

Admissions :

Details regarding number of seats sanctioned, number of seats filled up and the vacancy position in degree courses in the colleges in the State during the year 1982–83 are given in the statement below :—

Course of medium of instruction.	*Sanctioned strength.*	*Number admitted.*	*Number of vacant seats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Degree courses :			
(A) *Government Colleges* :—			
Tamil Medium	8,075	7,375	700
English Medium ..	10,776	10,118	658
Total—(A)	18,851	17,493	1,358
(B) *Aided Colleges*: —			
Tamil Medium	1,677	1,296	381
English Medium ..	44,872	40,176	4,696
Total—(B)	46,549	41,472	5,077
Grand total—(A and B).	65,400	58,965	6,435

Number of students and teachers in colleges during 1982–83.

(b) *Number of students.*

Type of Institutions.	*Government.*				*Aided/Private.*			
	Number of Colleges for.		*Number of students.*		*Number of Colleges for.*		*Number of students.*	
	Men.	*Women.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arts and Science Colleges	39		34,700	3,230	96		82,336	5,557
		14		15,929	..	39		40,913
College of Education	5		717	5	8		570	294
		2	4	356		8	8	932
Oriental Colleges					15		1,096	519
Colleges for Physical Education ..					3		286	93
						1		22
Colleges for Social work ..	..				2		194	49
Music Colleges	2		266	297				
(**)								
Rural Institution for Higher Education.	..	..	..	..	1	..	510	113
Grand total ..	46	16	35,687	19,817	125	48	85,000	48,492

(**) The Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education is a deemed University since 1976-77.

Teachers' Strength in Colleges

Type of Institution.	Government colleges.		Aided/Private colleges.	
	Men.	Women	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arts and Science Colleges.:				
(i) For Men ..	2,908	161	6,196	261
(ii) For Women		1,216	11	2,655
Colleges of Education.:				
(i) For Men ..	65	2	54	13
(ii) For Women		31		68
Oriental Colleges ..			134	19
Colleges for Physical Education			29	7
Colleges for Social work	..		20	5
Music Colleges ..	27	18		..
Rural Institution for Higher Education			69	7
Total ..	3,000	1,428	6,513	3,035

Evening College.

Number of Evening Colleges :

(i) Government Colleges	10
(ii) Private Colleges	26
(iii) Madurai-Kamaraj University Evening College	1

Number of students in Evening Colleges :

(i) Government Colleges	1,522
(ii) Private Colleges	10,212
(iii) Madurai-Kamaraj University Evening College	616

National Service Scheme :

The object of the National Service Scheme is to enable college students to devote their leisure to the service of the Nations partcularly in the field of education. Students and teachers of various colleges participate in the scheme voluntarily The number of students participating in the scheme has touched 50,000 in 1982–83. The annual cost per student is Rs. 60 under National Service Scheme—General Programme and Rs. 100 under Special Camp Programme. The expenditure is shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 7 :5.

Tamil Medium Stipend :

With a view to encourage higher Education through Tamil Medium, students studying Degree courses are being paid an annual stipend of Rs. 180 each. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 41,30,200 towards payment of stipend in 1982–83 and 22,840 students have been benefitted by this Scheme.

Scholarships :

(a) National (Merit) Scholarship Scheme :

To help brilliant poor students, National Scholarships are awarded to all meritorious needy students in Post Matric courses.

During 1982–83, a sum of Rs. 49,99,952 was spent on the scheme. The students whose parents' income exceeds Rs. 6,000 per annum are given a Merit Certificate and a National Prize of Rs. 100 There is no ceiling on the income for sanction of scholarship for Post-graduate students.

(b) *State Scholarship for children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers* :

Consequent on the stoppage of Central assistance, this Scheme is being implemented by the State Government meeting the entire expenditure from State funds from the year 1979–80 onwards. Under this scheme 70 awards are made each year as follows :—

Post Matric	35
Post P.U.C.	25
Post Degree	7
Post-Post-Graduate	3
	70

During 1982–83, 149 students were awarded the scholarship and a sum of Rs. 1,31,765 was spent on the scheme.

(c) *National Loan Scholarship* :

This is Centrally sponsored Scheme, fully founded by the Government of India and it is under implementation since 1963–64. The main object of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to needy and meritorious students to pursue their post Matric courses. About 1,500 candidates are selected every year.

During 1982–83, 6,360 fresh and renewed scholarships have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 27,80,117 has been incurred for this purpose.

The State Merit Scholarship is tenable for 10 months in a year from the Post-matric upto the Post-Graduate Stage of education. The value of the scholarship is as follows :—

	Day scholars. (Rupees per month.)	Hostellers. (Rupees per month.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Higher Secondary and First Year Degree Classes	50.00	75.00
2nd and 3rd year Degree Classes	75.00	110.00
Professional courses and P.G. courses ..	100.00	125.00

An expenditure of Rs. 9,925 was incurred towards the scheme and nine students were benefitted under this scheme.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The department is responsible for the conduct of 40 examinations. The major examinations being the S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary Examinations which attract more than 2 lakhs of candidates every year.

A statement showing the number of candidates appeared and passed for the S.S.L.C. and Higher Seondary Examination of April—May, September—October, 1982 is given below :—

Examinations.	March/April 1982.		September-October 1982 number registered.	March/April 1983 number registered (Probable.)
	Number registered.	Percentage of pass.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
S.S.L.C. Examination.—				
Pupils and Private	3,36,891	*	1,06,644	3,60,000
Pupils alone ..	2,70,521	53	..	..
Anglo-Indian Examination...	2,832	79	635	3,200
Matriculation Examination..	2,829	90	291	3,600
Higher Secondary Examination.—				
Pupils and Private	1,57,599	*	48,550	1,82,000
Pupils alone ..	1,30,389	62		

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

A new District Museum, the Government Museum, Tiruchirapalli was set up and it was inaugurated by Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of Tamil Nadu on 6th February 1983.

One more District Museum at Vellore is being organised by the Directorate of Museums as part of its programme of establishing district museum at every headquarters.

Construction of a building for Children's Museum at Madras was completed.

Constrution of an annexe to the National Art Gallery at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs was completed.

The modernisation of the General Zoology Gallery was completed. The modernisation of the Economic Botany and Geology galaries is in progress.

Improvements to the Centenary Exhibition Hall have been carried out.

Special Exhibitions :

The following special exhibitions were arranged during the period :—

1. " Photographs of sculptures and coins " on 8th May 1982 at Erode by Archaeology Section during the Third Seminar of the South Indian History Congress.

2. " Care of Museum Objects " on 30th June 1982 by Chemical Conservation section.

3. "Fifty years of conservation work of the Chemical Conservation and Research Labouratory, Government Museum, Madras and Conservation of Textiles " from 24th to 28th Decem-

ber 1982 by Chemical Conservation Section. Thirumathi C. K. Gariyali, I.A.S., Collector of Madras inaugurated the exhibition on 23rd December 1982.

4. The Museum participated in the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair 1983, Madras.

5. " Textiles of Pudukkottai ' during April 1982 by the Government Museum, Pudukkottai.

6. " Local flora referred to in Tamil Literature " in collaboration with the District Forest Officer and the N.S.S. students of Government Arts College from 12th to 15th June 1982 at Government Museum, Salem. It was declared open by Thiru N. Harinarayana, Director of Museums on 12th June 1982 in connection with the Seminar on " Social and Cultural History of Salem district ".

7. Government Museum, Salem took an active part in setting up the Salem district pavillion in. the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair 1983, Madras.

8. " Modern Painting " from 1st to 10th October 1982 by the Government Museum, Madurai. It was inaugurated by Thirumathi Rukmani Mariappan, Principal, Sri Meenakshi College, Madurai.

9. ' Tambura ' during October 1982 by the Anthropology section at Government Museum, Madras.

10. " South Indian Coins " during July 1982 by Numismatic section.

11. Bharati Centenary Celebrations " from 15th to 28th February 1983 by the Archaeology Section at Government Museum, Madras. It was inaugurated by Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, M.L.C., on 14th February 1983 and presided over by Thiru C. Aranganayakam, Hon'ble Minister for Education.

12. " Art Exhibition of S. Dhanapal " from 22nd to 28th March 1983 by the Archaeology Section at Government Museum, Madras. It was inaugurated by Thiru S. L. Khurana, His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 21st March 1983 and presided over by Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Hon'ble Minister for Education.

Training and Competitions :

The seventeenth short-term course in Taxidermy was conducted for candidates from different institutions from 17th to 31st May 1982 by Zoology Section at Government Museum, Madras. The Eighth Refresher Course on " Care of Museum Objects " was conducted from 1st to 30th June 1982 and seven persons from Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu attended the course. Thiru A. M. Swaminathan, I.A.S., Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation delivered valedictory address and distributed the certificates to the participants on 30th June 1982.

Additions to the Collections :

The following objects were added to the different sections through treasure troves, purchase, confiscation, exchange tours and gifts :—

(a) At the Government Museum. Madras :

Archaelogy Section.—Eighty-nine bronze items, three copper plate grants, one metal plate with modern inscription in Tamil, one water colour painting, one silver ink stand, one plaster head of a Devi, two tiruvasi pieces and two stone sculptures.

Anthropology Section.—Eighteen items of jewelleries of gold, nine silver votive offerings.

Numismatic Section.—Twenty-six Ceylon gold coins, one hundred and eighty six Indo-British silver coins, one hundred and twenty eight South Indian gold Palans, two Indo-British single swamy gold Pagodas, two thousand three hundred sixty-six Raja Raja Chola copper coins, thirty-nine First day covers, folders and stamps.

Zoology Section.—Mounted specimens of Barn-owl, King fisher, flower pecker and Shikra.

Botany Section.—Nine improved strains of ground nut and nine improved srains of coffee seeds.

At the Government Museum, Salem:

A ceramic slab with floral design, small brass pavai vilaku and contemporary ocramic style wood carving of an Australian aboriginal face.

At the Government Museum, Madurai:

One stone sculpture, one small brass horse-hold idol, one copper idol, one Kalamkari painting, six artistic anklets, two sets of talams, one terracotta folk elephant.

At the Government Museum, Tiruchirappalli:

One spotted deer, one Kaliamman idol, three stone sculptures, one pith model, five fungus species, twenty fossil specimens.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

The Department of Legal Studies was created in the year 1953 with the avowed object of improving the standard of Legal Education in Tamil Nadu and continued its efforts during the year of the report.

Apart from the B.L. Degree Course, post graduate courses in the following four branches of M.L. are conducted in the Madras Law College :—

Branch II	Crime and Torts
Branch III	Contracts including Industrial Relationship Law.
Branch IV	Property
Branch V	Labour Law, Administrative Law and Industrial Law.

M.L. Course in property Law was started in Madurai Law College during the year. The Law Colleges at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore which were started in the year 1978-79 were functioning well as full fledged Law Colleges during the year.

There are four Law Colleges under the administrative control of this Department and there are 2,400 students on the rolls of these four institution as furnished below :—
(during the year of the report 1982–83).

	Under Graduate.	*Post Graduate.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras	984	107
Madurai ..	692	15
Tiruchirappalli	345	..
Coimbatore	347	..

The strength of teaching staff in all the four Law Colleges are as given below :—

Principals	4
Professors	10
Junior Professors	39
Part-time Junior Professors	53
Physical Director	4

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Introduction :

NATIONAL CADET CORPS Department is functioning with a view to impart training to NCC cadets comprising of school and college boys and girls. For the purpose of administration, Director NCC is the Regional Officer for Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. He is from the regular services of the Rank of Commodore/Brigadier. There are 6 NCC Group Headquarters and 50 NCC Units stationed in various places of Tamil Nadu.

Administration :

Administration on the NCC is controlled by both the State Government and the Government of India. As far as the State Government is concerned, Education Department is the administrative department to the NCC Directorate. As far as the Government of India is concerned, Directorate General NCC functioning at Delhi is the administrative department.

Staff :

All the officers excepting two Gazetted Officers in the NCC Directorate are all from the military services. Similarly personnel/imparting training to the NCC cadets are drawn from the regular services. Administrative staff in the NCC Directorate. (State Cell) and N.C.C. Group Headquarters and units belong to State Government.

Director, NCC is the chief controlling authority for the purpose of budget and has been delegated with financial powers by the State Government.

Activities :

Following number of courses and camps were held—conducted during the year 1982–83 :

No. of camps conducted

Annual training camps'/ All India Camps/courses } 60 camps.

Besides many adventure activities were conducted.

Achievements :

Tamil Nadu Directorate won the following prices and awards during the Republic Day camp at Delhi in January 1983 :—

(*a*) All India Best Cadet Senior Division Trophy.

(*b*) First in the All India Ship Modelling Competition.

(*c*) First in the All India Aeromodelling Competition.

(*d*) First in the Firing.

(*e*) First in First Aid/Home Nursing.

(*f*) Second in Gliding Taraining/Competition.

(*g*) Second in Drill.

(*h*) Second in Regatta.

Mountaineering expedition was held in May/June 1982 to Sudarshan Parvat and our cadets participated and successfully climbed in the height of 6,507 metres. Two NCC Officers and one cadet participated in the Youth Exchange Programme at Canada. Social service activities were undertaken by the cadets. About 1,939 cadets participated in the voluntary blood donation during the period January to December 1982. The air wing unit at Coimbatore has won consecutively for the last five years the Chief of Air Staff Silver Trophy for the All Round Best Air Sqn. NCC in the country.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT.

Library Service is an investment in Human resources and plays an important role among factor which contribute to the economic growth. It secures return in the form of a skilled man-power geared to the needs and also creates, the right attitude and climate for development. In recognition of the importance of the Library service, the Government of Tamil Nadu passed the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act as early as in 1948 for the establishment and organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service.

Service Units :

Under the provisions of the Act the number of service units are as follows :—

Government:	
State Central Library (CPL) Madras	1
Local Library Authorities :	
District Central Libraries	16
Branch Libraries	1475
Total Number of service units.	1492

Basic Information :

(i) Total population	4,82,97,456 (1981)
(ii) Literate population	2,21,11,593 (1981)
Total stock of books	97,28,797
Total Number of visitors	3,16,32,358
Total Number of books consulted	78,78,561
Total Number of members	10,11,714
Total Number of time books lent	90,20,983
Total Number of books used	1,68,99,544

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The number of schools under various types and categories which cater to the needs of the State are detailed below :—

Types of schools—	*Number of schools*
1. *Higher Secondary Schools* :	
(a) Ordinary Schools	1,292
(b) Anglo-Indian Schools	26
(c) Matriculation Schools	42
Total :	1,360
(d) Other Schools (CBSE, ISC, Kendriya Vidyalayas).	56
Total Higher Secondary Schools.	1,416
2. *High Schools* :	
(a) Ordinary Schools	2,071
(b) Anglo-Indian Schools	18
(c) Matriculation Schools	...78
Total High Schools	2,167
(d) Other schools (CBSE, ISC, Kendirya Vidyalayas)	93
Total	2,260
3. Total Higher Secondary and High Schools	3,676
4. Middle and Higher Elementary Schools	5,565
5. Primary Schools	28,290
6. Pre-primary Schools	33
7. Training Schools	79
8. Oriental Schools—	
(i) High Schools	18
(ii) Higher Secondary Schools	2
Total	20

The expenditure under "Education Demand" during 1982–83 as per the Revised Estimates for that year was Rs. 339 crores (out of a total expenditure on Revenue Account of Rs. 1576 crores as per the Revised Estimates of that year).

The Director of School Education is the Chief Administrative Authority for Planning, monitoring and executing development schemes relating to the School Education and the State Council of Educational Research and Training.

All efforts are taken and continued to provide and improve facilities for schooling, imparting instruction through uptodate and scientific methods, provision of sophisticated scientific equipments to schools in order to keep pace with the trends of the day and to achieve cent per cent enrolment of school age population of the age groups 6–11 and 11–14. To improve the quality of education and to set up new dimensions in the educational standards, facilities for accommodation, Science teaching Libraries, Playgrounds, etc., are provided additionally besides improving the existing facilities. Promotion of Science education in a sustained and streamlined manner and augumenting the professional competence of Science teachers are aimed at by conducting in-service training programmes, literary workshops, etc. For improving the schoolastic attainments of pupils, new methods of evaluation are adopted. As a measure of incentive to pupils, free supply of midday meals, books and slates, uniforms, etc., is made to poor pupils in elementary schools, The expansion of educational facilities is remarkable in Tamil Nadu and the progress can be seen from the figures detailed below :

Year.	*Primary Schools.*	*Middle Schools.*	*High Schools.*	*Higher Secondary Schools.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1981–82	27,767	5,556	2,168	1,405	36,896
1982–83	28,290	5,565	2,260	1,416	37,531

Elementary Education :

The total number of Elementary Schools in the State during 1982–83 is 28,290 as detailed below : (The strength of pupils and teachers in them is also given below)

Management.	*Number of Schools.*	*Number of pupils.*		*Total number of teachers.*
		Boys.	*Girls.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Government	1,467	1,35,065	1,27,096	6,702
Aided	4,939	6,63,253	5,73,171	29,343
Municipal/Corporation	1,152	1,90,519	1,78,813	9,700
Panchayat Union	20,732	15,62,466	12,42,995	68,968
Total	28,290	25,51,303	21,22,075	1,14,713

School Improvement Conferences :

Forty-five School Implrovement Conferences have been held during 1982–83 and voluntary contributions worth Rs. 7.6 lakhs were obtained. 14,345 poor pupils have been distributed free uniforme at a total cost of Rs. 1.18 lakhs.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme :

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for children was inaugurated in Tamil Nadu on 1st July 1982. At first it covered 2+ to 9+ age group children of rural areas and later it was extended to urban areas. Mainly the children of the age group 2+ to 9+ are provided nutritious meal under the scheme. The children covered by the earlier Non-Meal Programme

under the age group 10 to 14 are also covered by the new nutritious meal scheme. Children of the age group 2+ to 4+ are catered by the Social Welfare Department through the Balwadies 5+ to 9+ age group is covered by Elementary and Middle Schools recognised by the School Education Department. The Statistics relevant to this Scheme are given below:

	Centres.	*Number fed.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 School Centres ..	33,829	39,19,000
2 Balwadies	27,840	23,30,000
Total ..	61,669	62,49,000

Ration per day per child:—

	Children of 5+9+	*Children of* 2+4+
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(GRAMS.)	
Rice	100	80
Dhall	15	10
Oil	7	7
Vegetables and Condiments.	50	50

Care Commodities:

During 1982–83, the following quantity of gift food from CARE—7,235 tonnes of wheat and 393 tonnes of oil was also utilised under the school feeding programme. The value of CARE food was Rs. 2.87 crores.

Employment Generated by the Scheme:

The scheme has generated employment on an unprecedented scale especially to widows and destitutes in the rural areas. The number of persons employed under the scheme was as follows:

Balwadies (Social Welfare Department):	
(1) Child Welfare Organisers	27,920
(2) Child Welfare Assistants	50,570
School Feeding Centres:	
(1) Cooks and Additional Cooks	34,295
(2) Helpers	33,837
(3) Nutritious Meal Organisers	33,829
Total:	1,80,451

Additional Enrolment:

After the implementation of the Scheme 3.11 lakhs of children of age groups 6–11 and 11–14 were additionally enrolled in the schools of Tamil Nadu in the year 1982–83. This is an all time record in recent years.

Secondary Education:

Owing to the efforts taken by this department towards universalisation of Primary Education, the number of Primary and Middle Schools increased year after year resulting in corresponding increase in the number of secondary schools in the State. The position of Secondary Schools in 1982-83 was as follows :—

(i) State Board Secondary Schools	2,071
(ii) Anglo Indian Schools	18
(iii) Matriculation Schools	78
(iv) Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education and Other Central Schools	93
Total	2,260

Anglo Indian Education :

The 45 Anglo Indian Schools including one training school for women continued to satisfy primarily the needs of Anglo Indian Section of the Society Primarily and secondarily the migratory population from the other states mainly Defence Service Personnel, and Foreign nationals. The medium of instruction in these schools is English and an integrated course of schooling similar to the S.S.L.C. scheme is available in these schools. The statistical data in respect of these schools are given below :—

Type of institutions.	*Number of schools.*				*Number of scholars.*			*Number of teachers.*		
	Govern-ment.	*Aided.*	*Un-aided.*	*Total.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	*Men.*	*Women.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(1)
Higher Secondary Schools	2	23	1	26	16,929	11,335	28,264	276	617	893
High Schools	6	10	2	18	3,8C9	8,484	12,293	68	344	412
Training Institute ..		1		1		49	49	1	4	5
Total	8	34	3	45	20,738	19,868	40,6C6	345	965	1,310

Higher Secondary Education :

During the year 1982–83, Four ordinary Government High Schools and 9 Matriculation Schools were upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools. The total number of Higher Secondary Schools in the State was 1416.

State Award and benefits to schools teachers :

During 1982–83, 207 teachers were given State Award for the meritorious service rendered by them.

The sanction of Special Grade on completion of 20 years service in same category was extended to Higher Grade and Secondary Grade teachers from 1st June 1981 and to B.Ed. Grade Teachers from 1982–83. The number of days of Earned Leave for all teachers was raised from 3 days to 10 days with effect from 1982–83.

The Government have constituted "Teachers Consultative Councils" at Educational district level, revenue district level and at State level, with a view to ensure the speedy redressal of all gievances of school teachers promptly at the appropriate level. The Councils consist of officials as well as representatives of recognised Teachers' Associations.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

Scheme for financial assistance to aged Tamil Scholars :

Under this Scheme, the Government accorded sanction for the grant of monthly pension of Rs. 250 to 31 Tamil Scholars for a period of 3 years from 1st April 1982. The first monthly instalments were disbursed to the above scholars by the Honourable Chief Minister in the Valluvar Day Celebrations held at Valluvar Kottam at Madras on 15th January 1983.

Thiru Vi. Ka. Award :

Every year on 15th September, the birthday of Arignar Anna, Thiru-Vi-Ka Award has been given to the Best Tamil writer. The selected writer will get a cash prize of Rs. 10,000. This award was instituted in the year 1979. For 1982, this award was given to Thirukkuralar V. Munisamy.

Pavendar Bharathidasan Award :

A sum of Rs. 10,000 is presented to the best Tamil poet on the occasion of Pavendar Bharathidasan birthday celebrations every year. For 1982, this award was given to Thiru Putheneri R. Subramaniam.

Tamil Script Reform :

The Government adopted the Tamil Script reform as propagated by Periyar E. V. Ramasamy and issued necessary orders in this regard. Accordingly; in all Government correspondence the reformed scripts are being used. An expert committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Mahavidwan M. V. Venugopala Pillai, to make suitable recommendations for further reformation and modification of Tamil scripts.

Thiruvalluvar Day :

Thiruvalluvar Day is being celebrated as a Government function every year by the Tamil Development Department. The celebration for 1983 was held at Valluvar Kottam, Madras on 15th January 1983. At the above celebrations " Sanga Kalam " one of the volumes of the series on the authentic History of Tamil Nadu was released by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Translation work :

29 forms and books of various Government departments were translated into Tamil. The final scrutiny of Tamil translation of 12 books and 17 forms of various Government departments

were completed. During this year 9 books of various Government departments have been printed in Tamil and 8 books are under print.

Inspection :

During the year the Director of Tamil Development inspected twice all the district collectorates and head offices of the departments with regard to implementation of Tamil as official language.

The Assistant Directors of the department inspected 6,329 Government offices in the districts.

Tamil Training Classes conducted for I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officials.

Tamil Training Classes were conducted for 4 I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officials.

Intensive implementation of the official language in Government offices :

The scheme was implemented vigorously in the year under report.

Financial assistance to authors for publication of best Tamil Books :

Under the scheme, authors were sanctioned financial assistance totalling to Rs. 18,850 during the year.

The following schemes were continued to be implemented during the year for the development of Tamil :—

(i) Preparation of index of good Tamil Books so far published for the use of research scholars in Tamil.

(ii) Preparation of an authentic history of Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Translation of good classies from other language into Tamil.

(iv) Bringing further editions of Tamil Glossaries for the use of Government officials in Official work.

(v) Participation of the Tamil Development Department in Fairs and Festivals like Tourist Trade Fair;

Encouragement of study of Tamil in other States :

During the year financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 34,352.70 was sanctioned to 6 Universities/Institutions for instituting chairs, conducting classes/diploma courses in Tamil.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

The Tamil Nadu Archives possesses rich collection of rare Government records. It serves as a centre for historical research and also caters to the needs of administrators. It has in its holdings all the records of the Secretariat except those of the last three years and also the records of the Board of Revenue except those of the last ten years. Its collection includes the records of certain Heads of departments and some miscellaneous records of historical and administrative value. The English records date back to the year 1670.

Records :

Annual Accession:

Tamil Nadu Archives :

During the year 1982–83, 467 bundles of records of the various departments of the Secretariat for the year 1977 and 137 bundles of records of the Board of Revenue covering the period from 1966 to 1971 were transferred to the custody of this Archives. 1938 " Strong Almirah Documents " (SA-Ds.) like agreements, bonds, etc., were received.

District Record Centres.

58 bundles of records (1528 disposals) were transferred to the custody of the District Record Centre, Coimbatore and 356 R.Dis. files to the custody of the District Record Centre, Madurai.

Information supplied to Government, State Archive and Public.

The total number of requisitions for records and information received during the year from the various departments of Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Chief Conservator of Forests, Research Scholars, etc., was 68,627. Of these, 196 cases involved searches. More than 54,250 records were furnished to the

Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Research Scholars, etc. The records received back and restored during the period under reports were more than 49,600 and 46,900 respectively. This Office continued to serve as one of the inspection centres in Tamil Nadu for inspection by the Public of the printed specifications, etc., of the Controller of Patents and Designs. free of the Controller of Patents and Designs, free of cost.

Report on District Records.

The District Records in English reating to the period up to 1857 are preserved in this Archives and those relating to the period subsequent to 1857 and the local language records except a few cases, are kept in the concerned Collectorates and with the Heads of Departments.

Library.

The Archives Library possesses rare and valuable collection of books, numbering about 2.5 lakhs. It serves as a reference library to the staff and research scholars. During the period 459 books from the Secretariat and Heads of Departments were received and added to the library. The total number of requisitions for books, etc., from the research scholars, stacks, etc. was 7,027 and 7,015 books, etc., were issued. 6,033 books were received back and restored. In addition, the library attended to the work of granting certified copies from the Tamil Nadu Government Gazettes to those who applied for them. During this year, 456 persons were granted certified copies and a sum of Rs. 3,516.60 was collected towards search and transcription charges. A sum of Rs. 839.14 was collected towards the sale of Tamil Nadu Archives publications.

Historical research:

Research Scholars:

299. Research Scholars were granted permission to consult the records in this Archives on the various topics of their research. Of these, 220 were from Tamil Nadu, 70 from other States of India and 9 from foreign countries.

Fellowships:

The Council offers four fellowships every year, each fellowship to last for a period of two years with a stipend ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. In respect of persons selected for fellowships who happen to be already in Government employment, a monthly stipend equivalent to his pay plus Rs. 100 per mensem is payable. An annual allowance of Rs. 5,000 is made available to each fellow for the research expenses including the purchase of books, travel expenditure, secretarial assistance and the like. During the period, the two research fellows who were selected for 1980–82 continued to work on their research projects and completed their work. Four Research Fellows were selected for 1982–84. Of these four fellows, two joined the Council, one of whom was relieved from the Council subsequently at his own request. Steps were taken to fill up the vacancies of the three fellowships from the waiting list of the candidates selected for 1982–84.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

During the year, the development of Technical Education in the State aimed, by and large, both in terms of qualitative expansion as well as quantitative expansion as in the previous years of the Sixth Plan period. The objective is to improve the quality and the standard of instruction in the Technical Institutions and to provide increased opportunites for Technical Education in the State.

Polytechnics (New Courses) :

During 1982–83, the following courses were introduced in the institutions noted against each.

During 1982-83, the following courses were introduced in the institutions noted against each.

Degree :

(i) Painting (ii) Sculpture ..	Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras.

Diploma :

1. Electronics Engineering	Bakthavatchalam Polytechnic, Kancheepuram.
2. Machine Design and Drafting (for girl students).	Government Polytechnic, Nagarcoil.

Post Diploma :

1. Industrial Engineering	Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.
2. Instrument Techniques	Central Polytechnic, Madras.
3. Foundry Engineering	Thanthai Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, Government Polytechnic, Vellore.

New Electives :

1. Power System Engineering	Rajagopal Polytechnic, Gudiyatham.
2. Foundamental of T. V. and Servicing.	PAC. Ramasamy Raja Polytechni Rajapalayam.

New Polytechnics :

The following new Polytechnics were started during 1982–83 to meet the heavy demand from students for admission to Polytechnics and to provide the required manpower to the local industry taking into account the employment potential, backwardness of areas and special type of courses.

Government Polytechnics:

1. Government Polytechnics—Uthagamandalam.

2. Bharathiar Centenary Memorial Girls Polytechnic—Ettayapuram.

Private Polytechnics:

1. Rukmini Shanmugam Polytechnic, Silaiman.

2. V. Ramakrishna Polytechnic, Tiruvottiyur.

3. Kamaraj Polytechnic, Pazhavilai.

4. Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal Women's Polytechnic, Sivakasi.

5. Arulmigu Palaniandavar Polytechnic, Palani.

6. Nanjappa Institute of Technology, Morattupalayam.

7. Kodai Polytechnic, Kodaikanal.

Community Polytechnics:

The following Polytechnics are functioning as community Polytechnics for the promotion of transfer of Technology to rural areas as per the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education.

1. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidhyalaya Polytechnic, Coimbatore.

2. Annamalai Polytechnic, Chettinad.

3. Bakthavatchalam Polytechnic, Kancheepuram.

The Government of India are providing 100 per cent financial assistance for the scheme.

Direct Central Assistance Scheme:

Under the scheme of Special Direct Central Assistance, the Government of India sanction periodically financial assistance to well developed technical institutions of this department for implementing the development programmes of these institutions in emerging areas.

During 1982-83, the Government of India have sanctioned Direct Central Assistance to the following institutions and the details of schemes approved and the amount sanctioned by the Government of India under the scheme are indicated against the concerned institutions.

Name of the Institutions.	*Scheme.*	*Amount sanctioned.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Sankar Institute of Polytechnic, Sankarnagar.	Instrumentation ..	3.00
2. Murugappa Polytechnic, Avadi	Development of Rural Technology.	1.00
3. Seshasayee Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli.	Production Centre;	2.75
4. Valivalam Desikar Polytechnic, Nagapattinam.	Appropriate Tech. Development Centre.	3.00
5. Md. Sathak Polytechnic, Kilakarai.	Appropriate Tech. Development Centre.	3.00
6. S. S. Mari Chettiar, Institute of Textile Tech., Komarapalayam.	Appropriate Tech. Development Centre.	3.00

Engineering Colleges—New Courses:

During 1982–83, the following new courses were introduced in Engineering Colleges:—

1. P.G. Course in Micro-Wave and Optical Engineering—A.C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.

2. M.Sc. Applied Chemistry—Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

3. M.E. Computer Aided Design of Structures—Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.

A B.E. degree course in computer science was introduced by the Anna University during 1982–83.

During 1982–83, the Government of India have sanctioned Direct Central Assistance to the following institutions and the details of schemes are indicated against the concerned Engineering Colleges:—

Name of the Institutions.	*Scheme.*	*Amount sanctioned.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Government College of Engg., Salem.	Computer Facility	5.00
2. Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.	Instrumentation	5.00
3. Government College of Engg., Tirunelveli.	Computer Facility	5.00

Book Banks:

Book Banks have been established in all the Technical institutions to help the poor and needy students with assistance from the State Government and voluntary contribution from private agencies. Book Banks will be established in the newly established institutions also. Book Banks exclusively for the S.C. and S.T. students have been established in all the Engineering Colleges except in the newly started Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli with central assistance to the tune of Rs. 2.55 lakhs.

Industrial Training:

Under the Scheme, teachers of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics are sent to various industrial establishments for short-term training every year, so that they may acquaint themselves with the latest practices prevailing in industry. So far 518 staff members have been trained.

Continuing Education Programme :

Under Continuing Education Programme, members of Faculty are deputed every year to attend seminars, short courses, Summer Schools, etc., organised periodically by various technical institutions in the country.

THE CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Connemara Public Library, Madras has been named after Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras during 1886–1891. It has been constructed in Anglo-Italian Style and opened on 5th December 1896 under the auspices of the Government of Madras. It has been declared as a State Central Library with effect from April 1950, under the provisions of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948. On 10th September 1955, it became one of the four receipient Public Libraries in India under the provisions of delivery of Books and News Papers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 to receive all materials published in India.

This Library can accommodate about 340 readers at a time. It serves as a UNESCO Information Centre since 1956 and receives all the publications of UNESCO. It also serves as UNO Information Centre of its publications. A Text Book Wing has started functioning in this Library with effect from 1st November 1981 and serves the student Community of Tamil-Nadu.

The Library is being kept open to the Public for 12 hours betweeen 8-00 A.M to 8-00 P.M. throughout the year, except the following thret National holidays:—

1. Republic Day.
2. Independence Day and
3. Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday.

The strength of the members on 31st March 1983 is 20,292 as against 18,290 on 31st March 1982 and withdrawal of membership is **277** as against 270 last year and as such there is an increase of 2,002 members.

During the year 1982-83, 3,03,488 readers giving a daily average of **838** readers (where the maximum **1,260** readers have recorded on Saturday the 15th May 1982) have used **11,10,252** volumes giving a daily average of 3,066 volumes including **1,49,744** volumes issued to **20,292** members giving a daily average of **413** volumes (whereas it shot up to 794 volumes on Sunday, the 3rd October 1982).

CHAPTER VI

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER VI.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTORATE OF TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.

At present, there are 163 sub-treasuries in the State as detailed below :—

	Selection Grade.	Grade I.	Grade II.	Total.
Banking -- --	14	50	50	114
Non-Banking -- --	3	16	30	49
	17	66	80	163

Out of 163 Sub-treasuries, 30 Sub-treasuries are in rented building, 30 in Government buildings constructed as per type design, 102 in the premises of the Taluk Office and one in Government Building not in conformity with type design.

Opening of New Sub-treasuries :

A new non-banking sub-treasury at Srirangam in Tiruchirappalli district was opened on 17th April 1982

New Buildings for Sub-treasuries :—

During the year 1982-83, construction of new buildings for the sub-treasuries was taken up at the following places :—

Serial number and district.	Places where constructed.	Cost of the building.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS).
1 South Arcot	Kallakurichi	3.46
2 South Arcot	Gingee	3.46
3 Chingleput	Sriperumpudur ..	3.46
4 Ramanathapuram ..	Srivilliputhur ..	3.46
5 Tiruchirappalli ..	Tiruchirappalli ..	3.46
6 Dharmapuri ..	Krishnagiri ..	3.46

Besides the above, two new Sub-treasury buildings one at Kancheepdram on 15th July 1982, at a cost of Rs. 1.67 lakhs and another at Ponneri on 5th November 1982, at a cost Rs. 2.70 lakhs were opened.

STATE FINANCE.

	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES).
Total Tax Revenue ..	11,03,91,19
Total Non-Tax Revenue	1,67,53,28
Total grants in contribution ..	4,06,57,16
Total Revenue Receipts	16,78,01,63
Expenditure on Revenue Account :	
General Service	3,60,51,74
Social and Community Service	7,10,82,43
Economics Services ..	4,83,25,86
Grants in aid contribution	21,47,64
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account ...	15,76,07,67
Expenditure on Capital Account :	
Capital account on General Services	9,13,57
Capital Account on Social and Community Services	31,11,33
Capital Account on Economic Services	1,10,50,66
Total Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account.	1,50,75,56

The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu, as on 31st March 1983 was Rs. (—) 404.11 lakhs.

Revenue Account :

The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1982-83 was Rs. 1,678,02 lakhs while the expenditure for the year was Rs. 16,76,08 resulting in a surplus of Rs. 1,01,94 lakhs.

Capital Account :

The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,50,75.56 lakhs being Rs. 19,78.17 lakhs under capital account on Agricultural and Allied Services, Rs. 37,49.36 lakhs under Capital Account of Water and Power Development, Rs. 31,11.33 lakhs under Capital account on Social and Community services.

Special Funds—Famine Relief Fund :

The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936. for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood and other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11.79 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Government of Andhra and Karnataka have agreed to the transfer of the entire notional balance in the fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Tamil Nadu. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Tamil Nadu State. The closing balance in the fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising of cash (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19.73 lakhs (Purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States in accordance with the State Reorganisation Act 1956, the enitre balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Tamil Nadu State. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1981-82 was Rs. 20.75 lakhs comprising of only securities (purchase price). With reference to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, the annual contribution to the Fund Account from Revenue Account is fixed at Rs. 859.00 lakhs. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 859.00 lakhs was transferred to this fund from Revenue Account in 1981-82 to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1982 was Rs. 20.75 lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20.75 lakhs (purchase price).

The liability for the open market loan raised by the former State of Travancore-Cochin rests entirely with the Kerala Government but the Tamil Nadu Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Kerala Government as and when they fall due. In respect of the loans taken from the Centre by the former State of Travancore-Cochin the Tamil Nadu Government paid their share direct to the Government of India.

Open Market Loans :

As Open Market Loan of Rs. 35,46.54 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year under review and this included the land ceiling compensation bonds. The total amount of Open Market Loan including repayment of land ceiling compensation bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 18,13.99 lakhs.

Loans from the Government of India :

The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 2,08,57.23 lakhs

"Statement showing certain Capital Liabilities and assets of Tamil Nadu State:"

	(*Liabilities as on 31st March* 1983).
Loans :	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Due to Government of India	12,13,00.50
Open Market Loans	3,38,63.78
4 percent Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	90.01
Special irredeemable loans ..	1.29
Other floating loans :	
Ways and Means Advances	
Over drafts	..
Other loans ..	69,32.03
Other Liabilities :	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit	1,35,83.75
Total liabilities	17,57,71.36

Assets.	Assets as on 31st March 1983.) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Loans advances due to Government	8,08,70.11
Loans to Electricity Board	8,78,23.94
Capital Expenditure ..	11,42,11.73
Cash Balance and investment	25,61.39
Total Assets	28,54,67.17

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE.

Computerisation was ushered into Tamil Nadu Government environment in two stages: Firstly with the formation of the Central Budget Data processing Centre (CBDPC) in December 1971 and secondly with the establishment of the Government Data Centre (GDC) in September 1972. The CBDPC has subsequently been merged into Government Data Centre.

The Treasury Stream:

The accounting functions at the Sub-Treasuries and the Sub-Treasury component of the Treasuries comprise, besides others, the preparation of the Day Book, Classified List and Daily Sheet. Earlier, the bills and cheques are sorted Major headwise.

At the Treasuries, the documents sent by the constitutent Sub-treasuries are consolidated. The next step consists of serialisation of vouchers and preparation of List of Payments. Voucher-wise break up details are then extracted to serve as support data for Sub-Accounts. Taking the data of the month as a Unit. Departmental Reconciliation is carried out. Based on the findings of this process, Treasury corrections are proposed and incorporated Compilation could then be undertaken to prepare the Subsidiary Accounts and the Main Account for the month. These are sent to the Accountant-General by the 20th of the first succeeding month.

Cheque Drawing Division (CDD) Stream :

257 officers of divisional status belonging to three departments operate the cheque system as contrasted from that of bills. They prepare and submit to Acountant-General the equivalent of the monthly sub-accounts of their own divisions.

Commercial Tax Application

This system processes the assessed data, namely, the data furnished by the Assessing Officers after completing the process of assessment. The scheme commenced in the year 1973-74.

During the year, much of the work relating to the backlog was cleared. Specifically, the data of 16 batches out of a total of 27 was completed in 1982-83. The half yearly analysis for the year 1982-83 was completed in time and furnished to the Commercial Tax Department. The half-yearly data comprises 82,000 transactions from 40,000 assessees. The annual data comprises 2.9 lakhs of transactions from 1.17 lakhs of assessees.

S.S.L.C. Examination

During the year the computer work for this application comprised the following:

	Precessing work	
	Pre Exam	*Post Exam.*
March 1982	..	X
October 1982	X	X
March 1983	X	

The number of candidates at the above three examinations are respectively 3.37 lakhs, 1.00 lakh and 3.47 lakhs. About 3,400 schools and 1,500 examination centres were involved in the March examination.

Special and strong features of Government Data Centre's Exam processing system are (i) close monitoring of pre-exam and post-exam data by making use of computer-based checks, (ii) provision for a good degree of last minute changes in Examina-

tion Centre, etc., to facilitate administrative decisions, (iii) figure statements for checking the question paper distribution. (iv) provision for accepting and incorporating post examination corrections so as to ensure completeness and accuracy of the Nominal Roll and hence the tabulated marks register and marks certificate, (v) analysis of candidates' performance to enable top level decisions.

Higher Secondary Examinations :

During the year, the number of candidates at the HSE examinations is as follows :—

March 1982 : 1.29 lakhs;

March 1983 1.73 lakhs. October 1982 : 0.45 lakhs;

Directory of Establishment Survey

About 40,000 cards relating to Directory of Establishment (Schedule 2.41A and 2.42A) given by the Statistics Department were also transcribed on to Magnetic Tapes.

Employment and Training .

Computerization of the Employment and Training data has been taken up in the Professional and Executive Exchange, Nandanam. For the purpose of developing computer files, the registrants have been divided into three units:

(i) M.Com. Degreeholders, (ii) Engineers and Doctors, and (iii) Other graduates.

All the data received upto February 1983 have been processed into computer files.

Work towards completion of master file is in progress.

Examination oriented bio-data system (EBS) :

Teachers who are teaching or who have taught any of the classes 9, 10, 11 and 12 during the past three years are covered by this system.

Their bio-data is collected from the point of view of award of examinership. This data is organised into a computer file after cross checking several facets of their qualification and experience.

During the year, bio-data was collected and analysed for 45,000 teachers of high school and higher secondary schools.

Workshop on computer techniques:

During the year, Government Data Centre conducted (i) a three day Appreciation Workshop for Seminor Engineers of PWD and (ii) a Multi level programme comprising an one-day Organisational Workshop for all the Educational Inspecting Officers of the State and an in-depth three-day workshop for two batches selected Heads of Higher Secondary Schools.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

During the year 1982-83, the volume of monetary transaction audited by the department was Rs. 1,143.49 crores and the number of institutions covered was 2201 as detailed below :

Name of Institutions.	*Number of institutions audited.*	*Receipts charge.* (Rs. in crores.)	
Corporations, Municipalities, Municipal Township Committees.	109	154.25	153.08
Panchayats Unions	362	206.77	185.81
Town Panchayats	572	20.62	s18.19
Miscellaneous Institutions	1,158	196.62	208.15
	2,201	578.26	565.23

	CRORES.
Receipts	578.26
Charges ..	565.23
Total	1,143.49

1868 reports in lieu of surcharge covering a total loss of Rs. 154.55 lakhs caused to the funds of various local bodies in the state were made to the administrative departments concerned for necessary

action against the Executive authorities who were responsible for the losses. Quantum of loss reports detailing major financial irregularities and consequential loss caused to the local body funds amounting to Rs. 35.32 lakhs were also issued to the Inspector of Municipalities/Director of Rural Development as the case may be, for the recovery of the amounts involved from the retired/retiring Executive authorities of the Local Bodies.

499 objections covered by reports in lieu of surcharge and 416 objections included in the quantum of loss reports were settled during the year. Audit clearance certificate for the retired Panchayat Union Commissioners were issued during the year 1982-83. The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts as Agent to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments Government of India and as Treasurer of charitable endowments administered 4 union endowments and 812 State endowments with a total value of Rs. 102.19 lakhs. The interest earned was disbursed to the administrators of the endowments as per the provision in the scheme of endowments.

Local Fund Accounts Committee :

The Committee constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of the Director of Municipal Administration, for the settlement of serious objections outstanding in the Audit reports of Municipalities met at Vellore, Erode and Salem and reviewed the long pending audit objections. Out of the total objection of 30,994 23,,213 objections were settled and 7,781 objections were pending settlement as on 31st March 1983.

SMALL SAVINGS.

The Small Savings Organisation of the Government of Tamil Nadu has basically the twin objectives of working for the promotion of the ideal of thrift as a way of life among the people of the State as also for the mobilisation of the household savings for National Development. The endeavour of the organisation has been to make the Savings movement a " peoples movement ". The Government have fixed a target of Rs. 55.15 crores for the year

1982-83. As against the target, a sum of Rs. 43.93 crores has been collected for year 1982-83. The achievement unler various scrips is furnished below :—

Securities.	*Total gross.*	*Total net.*
1 P.O.S.B.	10,749.38	1,154.85
2. T.D.	4,087.56	53.78
3. C.T.D.	695.53	298.86
4. R.D.	2,149.88	465.01
5. Certificate	1,861.13	1,757.47
6. P.P.F. ..	18.04	17.43
Total	19,561.52	3,747.40
P.P.F. through S.B.I.	648.66	645.58
Grand total	20,210.18	4,392.98

As in the past, this year also Elocution competitions were conducted for colleges and high schools students on Small Savings in order to inculculate the Savings mentality in the young minds. Sanchayika Scheme is very popular in High Schools where students learn themselves the working of a bank. The Savings through Sanchayika in High Schools is considerable. Publicity is also being made through the enactment of 100 dramas on Small Savings in the State by popular drama troups. During the year World Thrift Day was celebrated in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli and Madras City during the month of October and November 1982.

STATE TRADING SCHEME.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Scheme was the internal auditor in respect of the following Government departments, Corporations and other institutions and conducted the audit of these institutions during the year.

(1) Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(2) Erstwhile Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation and the present Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.

(3) Accounts relating to the scheme for the purchase and distribution of chemical fertilisers, maintained by the Director of Agriculture and the District Collectors.

(4) Entire Government Side transactions of all the Agricultural Depots.

(5) Weights and measures—Accounts maintained by the Controller of Weights and Measures and Subordinates of the labour department.

(6) Accounts of Tamizhagam, Udhagamandalam State Guest House at Madras and Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi.

(7) Entire Transactions of the Cinchona Department.

(8) Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

(9) Institute of Film Technology, Adayar.

(10) Tamil Nadu Films Division, Adayar.

(11) Miscellaneous Institutions such as Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras, Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore, Information Centre at Madurai and Thanjavur, State Information Centre at Madras, Rajaji Hall at Madras and Seerani Arangam, Madras.

The department is also conducting a surprise physical verification of stocks and stores in all Government Institutions and annual physical verification of stocks and stores in all institutions attached to the Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations, all special selection and first grade Municipalities and the General Stores, Wood working unit and Cellurar concrete Plant of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Details regarding the number of

institutions in which the physical verification of stocks was completed during the year approximate value of stocks verified, value of shortage and overage noticed during the physical verifications are furnished below:—

Serial number and details of Institution.	*Number of tions verified.*	*Total value of stock-verified.*	*Total items of short-ages.*
		(Rs. in lakhs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Government institutions	356	6,959.43	44,113
2 Special, Selection and First Grade Municipalities	52	167.63	1,926
3 Institutions under Madras Corporation.	26	645.85	1,805
4 Institutions under Madurai Corporation.	109	152.69	924
5 Tamil Nadu Housing Board	3	454.00	71
	546	8,379.60	48,839

Serial number and details of institution.	*Value of shotr-ages.*	*Total items of over-ages.*	*Value of over-ages.*
(1)—*cont.*	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1 Government institutions ..	13.89	3,079	2,82
2 Special Selection and First Grade Municipalities.	1.98	610	0.62
3 Institutions under Madras Corporation.	4.73	535	0.60
4 Institutions under Madurai Corporation.	10.96	379	0.79
5 Tamil Nadu Housing Board	8.18	115	0.25
	39.74	4,718	5.08

During the year serious defects and irregularities and losses noticed in audit and stock verification were reported to the concerned administrative authorities for further action.

TAMIL NADU RAFFLE SCHEME.

The Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was inaugurated by the late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15th August 1968 at Rajaji Hall, Madras. The Scheme was continued till 12th September 1975. During 12th September 1975 to 7th August 1976 the scheme was discontinued. It was revived with effect from 7th August 1976. 67 ordinary and 11 bumper draws were conducted upto 12th September 1975. After revival of the scheme the first draw was conducted on 30th Septembed 1976. During the period from 30th September 1976 to 31st March 1983. 102 draws were conducted. Upto April 1981, approximately one draw was conducted each month. From May 1981 to February 1982 Fortnightly draws were conducted. From March 1982 tri-monthly draws are being conducted (i.e. 10th. 20th and 30th of each month).

The particulars of the receipt. expenditure and net receipt from April 1982 to March 1983 as per final modified appropriation for 1982-83 are furnished below :—

(1) Gross Receipt	Rs. 8,50,00,000
(2) Total expenditure	Rs. 5,80,36,000
(3) Net Income	Rs. 2,69,64,000

CHAPTER VII

FOOD DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER VII

FOOD DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

During 1982 kuruvai season, procurement was done under the traders levy scheme by collecting 50 per cent of the purchases of of paddy and rice by the dealers. The Government decided to build up adequate stock of rice for meeting the public distribution requirements particularly during the lean seasons. Therefore, the Government issued order to have monopoly procurement of paddy by the State in Thanjavur district with effect from 22nd January 1983 and in the Cauvery delta areas, viz., Chidambaram, Kattumannarkoil taluks in South Arcot district and Tiruchirappalli Lalgudi, Musiri and Kulithalai taluks in Tiruchirappalli district with effect from 16th February 1983. Under this scheme, the entire marketable surplus of paddy has been procured only by the State Government and the operation by private traders has been banned. However, with a view to cater to the requirements of the consumers, retailers have been permitted to purchase paddy directly from producers for conversion into rice and sale to the consumers at the retail level.

Paddy and rice procured during the year 1982-83 are given below:

Season	*Paddy*	*Rice*
	(In M.Ts.)	
Samba '82 (from 1st April 82)	1,29,114	1,01,563
Kuruvai 82	2,61,024	34,153
Samba 83 (upto 31st March 1983)	2,27,716	21,540

Public Distribution of Essential Commodities :

Tamil Nadu is covered by a net work of Public Distribution System. At present there are 17,844 fair-price shops in the State. 15753 shops are in the rural areas and 2091 shops are in urban areas. About 118 lakh family cards have been issued throughout the state.

Essential commodities such as rice, levy wheat, wheat products, levy sugar, kerosene, palmolein ; etc., are supplied to the cardholders through the fair-price shops. During the year 1982-83, a total quantity of 8,11,052 tonnes of rice was distributed to the cardholders through the fair-price shops. The fair-price shops are run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Co-operatives and other agencies. Private traders have been eliminated from the public distribution scheme.

Wheat and Wheat Products :

The Government of India are alloting 4,000 tonnes of levy wheat per month for distribution to the cardholders. Even at the rate of 1 kg. per family card per month, the State requires about 11,000 tonnes of wheat per month. There was also drought condition in several districts. The State Government was therefore, urging the Government of India to increase the allotment of levy wheat. For the month of April 1983, the Government of India increased the allotment from 4,000 tonnes 15,000 tonnes. Levy wheat was suplied to the family cards at a price of Rs. 1.55 per kg. upto 6th August 1982 and at Rs. 1.75 per kg. upto 20th April 1983 and at Rs. 1.87 per kg. thereafter.

The Government of India also allot wheat for supply to the wheat roller flour mills in the State for conversion into wheat products. There are 33 roller flour Mills in the State. The present allotment is of the order of 30,000 tonnes per month as against the earlier allotment of 65,000 tonnes per month upto August 1980. Even though there is no distribution control, 60 per cent of production of Maida and Sooji manufactured is taken over by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operatives for supply to card-holders through fair-price shops and also to bulk consumers such as bakeries, etc.

Sugar Distribution :

The Government of India allot 20,531.5 M.T. of levy sugar every month to the State for distribution to the card-holders. Levy sugar is being distributed to the card-holders at 425 grams per capita per month irrespective of the fact whether the card-holder is residing in

the urban area or rural area. There is also no ceiling to the maximum entitlement of a family. During the year 1982-83, the Government of India alloted a total quantity of 2,49,860.8 tonnes of levy sugar to this State.

Kerosene Distribution:

Kerosene is an essential commodity used for lighting and as fuel for cooking purposes. It is now supplied through the fair price shops to the card-holders. Besides, supply is given to hand cartmen holding licence for sale to the public in the street outside the card system. The allotment to Tamil Nadu by the Government of India is made on seasonal basis. The average monthly allotment is about 35,400 tonnes. During the year 1982-83 the Government of India have supplied a total quantity of 4,24,750 tonnes of kerosene to this State.

Palmolein :

The Government of India allot every month palmolein which is an imported edible oil for distribution to the card-holders under the public distribution system. The allotment ranged from 2,930 tonnes to 5,300 tonnes per month. During the year 1982-83, the Government of India have allotted a total quantity of 43,820 tonnes of palmolein to this State.

The Civil Supplies Enforement Officers are frequently inspecting the fair price shops run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operatives and check the accounts. Wherever irregularities have been noticed, action is taken against the persons responsible for the irregularities. Regular check of family cards is also done with a view to eliminate bogus cards.

THE TAMIL NADU WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

The primary object of the corporation is to make significant contribution for achieving self sufficiency in food by reducing quantitative|qualitative losses in storage by promoting and developing the were housing activities and by providing scientific storage facilities. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. Six crores and

the two share holders viz., Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government have subscribed and the share capital to the tune of Rs. 220.50 lakhs each on 50.50 basis upto the year ended 31st March 1983. Thus the total paid up share capital of this Corporation as on 31st March 1983 stood at Rs. 441 lakhs. At the commencement of the year 1982-83 the total number of warehouses was 53 Nos. with a total capacity of 2.82 lakhs M.T. as against the occupancy of 3.10 lakhs M.T. The capacity of the godown constructed during the year was 31,600 M.T. The total storage capacity at the end of the year was 2.92 lakhs M.T. as against the occupancy of 3.21 lakhs. Number of Warehouses at the close of the year was 55. During the year trading community had obtained advances against Warehouse receipts to the tune of Rs. 3.12 lakhs from Banks and other financial institutions. A quantity of 50,021 M.T. of food grains was fumigated. The value of chemicals and fumigants consumed during the year 1982-83 was Rs. 73,666.59. The Corporation conducted outside fumigation and earned a sum of Rs. 0.18 lakh towards fumigation charges.

Working Result.:

A gross profit of Rs. 80 lakhs is expected for the year 1982-83 as shown below. The audit of the accounts for 1982-83 has not been completed.

		1982-83 (Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Gross Income		170.00
(2) Administrative expenses	(-)	76.00
(3) Depreciation	(-)	11.00
(4) Interest on borrowing	(-)	2.50
Gross Profit		80. 00

The Corporation declared 20 per cent bonus for its employees for the year 1981-82. Divident at 5 per cent has been declared and paid to the share-holders.

CHAPTER VIII

FORESTS AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER VIII

FORESTS AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

CINCHONA

The Government Cinchona Department, a pioneering Commercial Undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu is engaged in the cultivation of Cinchona and processing of its bark for the production of Quinine salts to meet the demand in the internal as well as International markets. The department has also diversified its activities by taking up the cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic crops to provide employment to the weaker sections of rural population and to augment the revenues of the department. Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 4,98,996 were sold for internal consumption within the country during the year. Medicinal and Aromatic oils valued at Rs. 29,28,613.00 were sold. A sum of Rs. 3,58,102.00 was also realised by the sale of miscellaneous products such as Cinnamomum Zeylanicum leaves and bark, pepper, Rosemary leaves, Pyrethrum flowers, etc. The revenue realised during the year by the sale of silveroak trees, etc., was Rs. 7,80,481. A sum of Rs. 2,46,720.00 was also realised towards stall rent, sale of wattle bark and grazing fee, etc.

Cinchona Harvest:

A total quantity of 85,245 kg. of Cinchona bark (dry) was obtained during the year.

Sales:

The total sale value realised by the sale of departmental products was Rs. 17.85,711. The sale of departmental products in Madras, Trichy, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Capecomarin, Veloor, Salem and Kodaikanal in collabaration with the Tafcorn, Forest department and Khadi Craft was organised. Cinomos an antimosquito ceram developed by this department was manufactured and released for sale through Khadi Craft Centres.

The department participated in the Government exhibition at Madurai, Kumbakonam, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore and Madras to give publicity for the departmental products. The department also participated in the Annual Flower show at Udagamandalam and was awarded II prize for the stall.

Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona:

The following quantities of Quinine products were manufactured and taken to stock during the year:

1. Quinine sulphate powder	478.100 kg.
2. Cinchona febrifuge powder	819.500 kg.
3. Quinidine sulphate powder	51,000 kg.
4. Residual alkalodis	1650.000 kg.
5. Cinchonidine residues	140.000 kg.

FISHERIES

During the year, there was all round progress in the implementation of all departmental schemes. Importance was given to increase and improve the infrastructure facilities to expand and improve fish marketing facilities so as tomake available price and to fetch better price to the producer and to improve the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen population in the State.

Inshore Fishing Station:

The Inshore Fishing stations of this department at Madras, Cuddalore, Mallipattinam, Rameswaram and Kanyakumari conducted survey to assess the resources of new potential grounds and demonstrate the correct and effective usage of modern fishing gears for the benefit of the fishermen. The mechanised fishing boats belonging to the station were not only deployed for the survey of new rich fishery grounds but also to protect the fishery wealth and to rescue the fishermen who get drfted during "bad weather condition".

Development and Exploitation of Inland Fisheries:

Inland Fisheries have vast scope for development and Exploitation. Development of inland fisheries will be ensured through increased production of fish seeds, in the State. It has been estimated that

about 350 million fingerlings would be required annually for stocking all the inland water spreads in the State. At present only 60 million fingerlings consisting of 40 million collected from riverine sources and another 20 million produced by induced Carp Spawning methods are available. As the scope of collecting fish seeds from the natural sources is limited and to bridge the gap it has become necessary to step up the production by the establishing more numbers of induced carp spawning centres in the state. A provision of Rs. 23 lakhs has been made during 1982-83 for this scheme. Finger-lings collected from natural resources and fish seed, production of induced Carp Spawning centres are given below:—

	Induced carps Spawning (in lakhs)
1. Poondi	67.90
2. Chembarambakkam	23.65
3. Lalpet	115.80
4. Sathanur Dam	180.70
5. Akaraipettai	—
6. Thanjavur Departmental	42.55
7. Thanjavur Fish Farmers' Development Agency	48.01
8. Vaigai	65.50
9. Manjalar	26.30
10. Palar Poranthalar	—
11. Manimuthar	250.35
12. Pechiparai	3.75
13. Amaravathi	17.35
14. Aliyar	32.46
15. Thirumurthy	8.85
16. Bhavanisagar	206.45
17. Chinnar	10.00
18. Krishnagiri Departmental	103.50
19. Krishnagiri Fish Farmers' Development Agency	23.20
20. Metur Dam	146.80
	1,373.12

Fingerlings collected from Natural sources :

		(in lakhs)
1.	Madras	3.20
2.	Mettur Dam	10.95
3.	South Arcot	2.04
4.	Ooty	1.05
5.	Chingleput	7.75
6.	Tuticorin	5.19
7.	Erode	5.39
8.	Tirunelveli	—
9.	Dharmapuri	2.06
10.	Pudukkottai	9.53
11.	Nagercoil	0.06
12.	Ramanathapuram	0.18
13.	Madurai	1.59
14.	Thanjavur	115.78
		164.77

Fish Farmers' Development Agencies :

With a view to augument inland fish production by increasing fish yield per ha and to provide job opportunities to the rural youth through self-employment, the Fish Farmers' Development Agencies were established. Under this scheme, selective tanks are taken over, farmers identified, tanks given on long term lease to them and they are assisted to undertake the reclamation of these tanks and raise crops through capital and input assistance from banks and the Government. The bank gives loan assitance and the Government provides the subsidy. During 1982-83, 4 more agencies have been established in North Arcot, Pudukkottai, Kanyakumari and Periyar Districts, apart from the seven agencies which are already functioning, i.e. Chingleput, South Arcot functioning at Thanajvur, Trichy, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Dharmapuri.

Fisheries Training Centres :

With a view to meet the expanding demand of trained personnel with technical skill in subjects like modern methods of fishing, maintenance of marine diesel engines, elementary principle of navigation and seamanship, Fisheries Training Centres were established at the following six maritime districts.

Year of establishment and number of fishermen trained in each centre are given below :

Fisheries Training Centre	*Period.*	*Total number of trainees who completed course.*	*Year of establishment.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras	2-1-82 to 31-10-82.	30	15th May 1961.
Cuddalore	Do.	32	13th December 1964.
Nagapattinam ..	Do.	43	15th April 1957.
Mandapam	Do.	42	20th October 1964
Tuticorin	Do.	30	15th May 1956.
Colachel	Do.	37	16th December 1964.

A total sum of Rs. 25,688.60 was realised from the sale of fish caught during the pratical training for 1982-83 in all training centres.

Housing Scheme :

Until 1975, the fishermen were given loan and subsidy for the construction of their houses. From 1975-76, the Government took decision to construct cement concrete houses, each house with a total area of 237 square feet to the fishermen at free of cost and this unique scheme, the Government have been alloting a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore every year regularly. Till 1982-83, 6685 houses have been completed.

Distress Relief to the Fishermen :

In this scheme when the life of a bread-winner of a family lost while fishing in the sea, the legal heir of the deceased fishermen family will be given an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 5,000 of which Rs. 2,000 is given as immediate relief to the legal heir and further sum of Rs. 3,000 is given in 30 monthly equal instalments at Rs. 100 per month. Sofar 232 fishermen families which lost their bread-winner in harness have been benefited and the amount sanctioned was Rs. 8,74,213.

Fishermen Co-operatives :

There are 513 fishermen co-operative societies functioning all over the State. During the year 13 Fishermen Co-operative Societies have been added. The details are as follows :—

Marine	284
Inland	198
Others	44
Total :	526

* Includes Fish Marketing Union Federation, etc.

Integrated Rural Development Programme :

During 1982-83, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs as subsidy towards the purchase of 30 numbers of sub landing boats for Enjambakkam in Chingleput district. The total project cost is Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

In Tiruchirappalli district a sum of Rs. 54,000 was sanctioned as subsidy to 3 Fishermen Co-operative Societies for the purchase of the Coracles, Insulated boxes, Kiosks, Nylon Nets and bicycles towards the project cost of Rs. 1.087 lakhs.

Aquarium :

The Marine *cum* Fresh Water Acquarium at Marina in Madras was visited by a Total Numbers of 1,80,961 visitors from the public, schools and colleges from all over the country. A sum of Rs. 36,273-70 was realised towards the gate collection. The activities

of the aquarium have been intensified with the sale of ornamental fishes to the interested public. An amount of Rs. 779 was realised from the sale of aquarium fishes.

FORESTS.

The main object of the forest management was to ensure a dynamically increasing sustained yield of forest products. At the same time care was taken to preserve natural forests for ecological environmental aspects. In the interest of preservation of forests, various Acts and Rules including the forest (conservation) Act, 1980 framed by the Government of India, the ban on clear felling of natural forests were in force. No fuel coupes were worked during the year.

General condition of the forests.—The total forest area during the year 1982-83 was 22.01 lakh hectares. The area includes Reserved Forests (18.12 lakhs). Reserved lands (3.33 lakhs hectare.) and unclassed forests (0.56 lakh hectare). The percentage of forest area to land area was 16.9 and the percapita forest area was 0.04 hectare. In order to bring more areas under forest to achive the optimum percentage of 33, social forestry programmes are implemented on a large scale.

Supply of forest produce—Sandalwood.—Dead sandal trees alone are extracted on a three year cycle, removed to Sandalwood Depots, cleaned and finally sold in public auction. During 1982-83 a quantity of 1947 tonnes of heartwood was sold at an average rate of Rs. 33,806.00 per tonne realising a sale amount of Rs. 658.20 lakhs. Due to the ban imposed by Government of India on the export of sandalwood the revenue obtained has been adversely affected

Timber.—Timber is extracted departmentally from forest area, in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plans and sold in auction at various Government Depots or supplied to Government Departments.

Firewood.—Firewood obtained from fuel coupes and farm forestry areas are generally sold as standing trees and removed by private agency.

Pulpwood, Bamboo, Wattle bark.—The Forest Department supplied raw materials to forest based industries as detailed below :—

Serial number and Species.	Name of the Company.	Quantity allotted (tonnes).	Rate/ Rs./tonne excluding administrative charges at 5 percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Bluegum	Thiruvalargal South India Viscose Ltd.,	44,185 15,000 59,185	280
2 Wattle wood	Do.	46,570	225
3 Eucalyptus grandis.	Do.	31,820	255
4 Eucalpotus hybrid.	Thiruvalargal Seshasayee Paper and Boards Ltd.	33,680	100
5 Bamboo	Do.	28,438	30
6 Wattle bark	Thiruvalargal Tan India Wattle extracts.	15,123	600

Rubber.—The Government Rubber plantations in Kanniyakumari district produces raw rubber from their factories at Keeraiparai and Perunchalai. The quantity of dry rubber exceeds 2,000 tonnes, valued at Rs. 2 crores per annum from an area of about 4,600 hectares.

Development Schemes.

Social Forestry (SIDA): Social forestry has become the premier afforestation scheme of the Forest Department with the Financial assistance of the Sweedish International Development Authority (SIDA). During 1982-83, 28,782 ha. of block plantations and 1,854 km. of avenue plantations were raised against the targets of 34,670 ha. and 1,775 kms. respectively. During the year 133.20 lakh seedlings were also raised for supply to the public unler Incentive and

Extension programmes 111.88 lakhs seedlings were supplied to the public under these programmes. The total cost of the scheme during the year, was Rs. 694.14 lakhs (provisional) or 87 per cent of the target of Rs. 794.31 lakhs. The (SIDA) Review Board consisting representations of (SIDA), the Government of India and Tamil Nadu presided over by the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu met on 18th December 1982 and reviewed progress of the scheme.

Teak.—During the year, 453 ha. of harwood species like teak and Resanders were raised as against the target of 480 ha. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 7.87 lakhs as against a provision of Rs. 6.09 lakhs.

Softwood.—Softwood plantations were raised over 98 ha. at a cost of Rs. 1.36 lakhs as against targets of 120 ha. and Rs. 1.09 lakh respectively.

Wattle.—Wattle was planted over 621 ha at a cost of Rs. 5.20 lakhs.

Fuelwood.—Fuelwood plantations were planted over 4467 ha. at a cost of Rs. 56.76 lakhs as against the targets of 4,760 ha. and Rs. 61.31 lakhs respectively. The main object was to increase the fuelwood supplies when the plantations reach maturity.

Sandalwood.—Sandalwood plantations were raised over 115 ha. and tended over 111 ha besides bush sowing over 95 ha at a cost of Rs. 21.53 lakhs.

Pulpwood.—During the year 1982-83, 2138 ha. were planted, 543 ha. were planted in gaps and in 923 ha. intensive cultural operations were done. The total cost was Rs. 53.27 lakhs as against the target of 43.76 lakhs.

Cashew.—Cashew was planted over 200 ha. as against a target of 250 ha. During the year, Intensive cultural operations were carried out over 927 ha. An amount of Rs. 5.18 lakhs was spent against the Budget estimate of Rs. 11.73 lakhs.

Rubber.—Under the Plan scheme the Rubber plantations were maintained at a cost of Rs. 18.66 lakhs ag against estimated cost of Rs. 21.04 lakhs.

Shelter belts.—Under the scheme 87 ha. were raised at a cost of Rs 2.71 lakhs.

Reforestation of degreeded forests.—In order to reclothe the denued forest, 3,117 ha. were planted by crash plantation. Divisions at a cost of Rs. 44.95 lakhs as against the targets of 2,860 ha. and Rs. 40.53 lakhs respectively.

Minor Forest Produce.—Minor forest yielding trees were raised over 904 ha. besides cultural operations over 467 ha. as against targets of 823 ha. and 750 ha. respectively. An amount of Rs. 19.86 lakhs was spent, as against the provisions of Rs. 13.23 lakhs.

Working plans.—An amount of Rs. 0.18 lakhs was spent as against an outlay of Rs. 0.56 lakhs.

Forest Research.—An amount of Rs. 15.27 lakhs was spent and this includes other expenditure viz.—seed collection, mensuration work and maintance of seed orchard as against a provision of Rs. 5.53 lakhs.

Forest Resources Survey.—As against an outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs was spent.

Timber operation and forest Utilisation.—An amount of Rs. 5.83 lakhs was incurred towards spill over buildings work and road works

Communication.—Formation of roads at a cost of Rs. 28.94 lakhs was undertaken.

Buildings.—Out of an outlay of Rs. 35.63 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 20.54 lakhs was spent towards spill over works.

Nature conservation.—An expenditure of Rs. 26.16 lakhs was incurred towards development of wildlife conservation.

Vandalur Zoological Park.—Building works and land seaping are in progress for formation of a Zoo. A few wild Animals like Hippo, Zebra, Deer and some birds have been transported from the

Corporation Zoo and housed in new enclosures. Elephants have been brought from elephant camps in Forest areas. As against an outlay of Rs. 54.70 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 55.68 lakhs has been spent.

Recreation centre.—One recreation centre was developed and maintained at Kurumbapatti at a cost Rs. 1.94 lakhs.

Tribal Area Sub-Plant.—During the year and expenditure of Rs. 33.22 lakhs was incurred for the following works :—

(1) Plantations over 1,270 ha., (2) Intensive Cultural operation 218 he., (3) Roads and (4) Buildings.

Wildlife schemes.—An expenditure of Rs. 31.01 lakhs was incurred for the following schemes :—

(1) Lion Tailed Macaque
(2) Crocodile Breeding Farm
(3) Point Calimere Sanctuary
(4) Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary
(5) Thar Sanctuary
(6) Exhibition
(7) Guindy National Park

Cashew vegetative propagation.—An expenditure of Rs. 0.14 lakhs was incurred.

Rural Fuelwood plantation—This centrally sponsored scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 119.06 lakhs. 6.369 ha. of Block Plantations and 132 kms. of Avenue Plantations were raised. 41.26 lakhs of seedlings were raised.

Western Ghat Development Programme.—During the year 1328 ha. of pulpwood plantations were raised and older plantations of tea, Rubber and cloves were maintained. An expenditure of Rs. 96.91 lakhs was incurred as against the outlay of Rs. 85.30 lakhs.

Hill area Development Programme.—216 ha. were planted at a cost of Rs. 33.20 lakhs, as against the targets of 215 ha. and Rs. 27.04 lakhs respectively.

MARAM VALARPPU VIZHA

During the month of July 1982, 32nd Vanamahotsava as an annual tree planting festival was celebrated throughout the State in a fitting manner. The significance of the celebration was explained to public during July 1982 by giving wide publicity. Seedlings were planted by the students to mark the occasion. The importance of tree planting was explained to students by the Forest officials during July 1982.

The World forestry day was celebrated on 21st March 1983 by the Forest Department in various places in a fitting manner. A symbolic and commemoration planting has been arranged at Raj Bhavan, Madras on 21st March 1983 in which His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu participated. Programmes over All India Radio and Television on tree planting and wildlife have been arranged. The Forest Officers have delivered lectures in various educational institutions about the impotance of tree planting. Seedlings were supplied to Educational institutions free of cost in between 21st March 1983 to 31st March 1983. Screening of slides illustrating the slogan "Tree for survival" in all the Cinema Houses in the State were displayed between 21st March 1983 and 31st March 1983. Wild publicity was given through News Papers in Tamil and in English explaining the importance of Forest Conservation and the benefits to the Society with special emphasis on the need and benefits of Social Forestry and planting of trees. The Directors of Schools and Collegiate Education have been requested to arrange for the visit by the groups of enthusiastic students interested in the study of nature to the various forest areas in the State.

4. During the year 1982-83, 5,634.19 hectares of the plantations were raised under various afforestation and development programmes and under Social Forestry Schemes, Strip planting and Avenue planting has been carried out to a length of 1985.57 Kms. 169.490 lakhs of seedlings were supplied to publc. In all 980.312 lakhs of seedlings have been planted in Tamil Nadu during 1982-83.

CHAPTER IX

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

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BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The number of Births and Deaths of aliens registered under the several Acts is as follows:

Name of Enactment	Births 1982-83	Deaths 1982-83
Tamil Nadu City Municipal Act IV of 1919	19	4
Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act V of 1920	8	7
Contonment Code	—	—
The Registrar of Births and Deaths Act 1969 Act 18 of 1969	—	—
	27	11

The number of marriages registered under the Indian Divorce Act, 1936, Christian Marriage Act, 1872 and the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 in the year is shown below:

Sl. No. and name of the Act.	*No. of marriages regd. duridg the yearending 31-3-82.*	*No. of marriages registered during the year ending 31-3-83.*
1 The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 Act XV of 1872	17,300	18,060
2 The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 Act, III of 1934		..

Marriage Solemntzed under the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1892
Marriages Solemnisd in Tamil Nadu

	Aliens 1981-82	Aliens 1982-83	Indian Christian 1981-82	Indian Christian 1982-83
Marriage Registrars under Sect- 7 ion				
Licencees under sections 6 and 7 Ministers of the Churches of Rome England and Scotland Episocopally Ordained Ministers cf Churches other than Churches of Rome, England and Scotland.	75	60	17,225	18,000

Searches and Copies:

Searches.—129 searches were conducted relating to grant copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages during the year as against 94 searches in the previous year. Of this 10 applications were received from persons living abroad during the year as against 14 in the previous year.

Financial Results:

The Receipts under the several Acts relating to Births, Deaths and Marriages (including the Special Marriage Act and the Hindu Marriage Act) during the year amount to Rs. 1,04,283.17 as against Rs. 96,436.50 in the previous year. The expenditure during the year under report is Rs. 50,408.46 as against Rs. 57,706.29 in the previous year.

Special Marriage Act 1954.

The details of work done under the above Act during the year 1982-83 are furnished below:

Particulrs	1-4-82to 31-3-83	1-4-81to 31-3-82
1. Numb r of Marriages		
a) Solemniz d under s cte5n 13	590	559
b) Registered under s ction 16	35	26
2. Numb r of S arches conducted	180	185
3. Numcer of copies granted	868	839
4. Rceiprs under the Act	Rs. 11,418-00	10,901-50

Hindu Marriage Act 1955.

The details of work done under the above Act during the year 1982-83 are furnished below:

		Period	
		1882-8ε	1981-82
1. No. of Hindu Marriages Registered in the year		12,096	9,550
2. No. of searches conducted		2.354	1,591
3. No. of copies granted		12,231	10,483
4. Receipts under the Act	Rs.	87,296-00	70,520-00

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The occurrence of communicable diseases are to be notified to local health authority forthwith by the Medical Practitioners as per Sections 56 and 62 of Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, 1939. The head of the Family owner of the house is also expected to give information. Data on incidence and mortality due to these diseases are collected from District Health Officers, District Medical Officers and Deans of Teaching Medical Institutions. The State is free from Smallpox and Plague from 1974 and 1965 respectively.

Cholera :

The State is endemic for Cholera During Major fairs and Festivals anticipatory preventive measures are taken to see that there is no outbreak of epidemic of cholera. During the year under report 2,948 cases were recorded, out of this 32 cases proved fatal.

Malaria :

The National Malaria Eradication Programme continued to be implemented during 1982-83 as modified by Government of India from 1977. The problem of Malaria was confined to the villages in the banks of Pennaiyar river in Dharmapuri, Salem, North Arcot,

South Arcot and Coastal areas of Ramanathapuram District including Rameswaram Island. In addition certain urban areas like Madras, Salem, Erode, Tiruchirappalli, Karur, etc., also have Malaria problem. By way of detecting Malaria cases blood Smears were collected from 43.88 lakhs fever patients and 68,045 were found to be positive for Malaria. Regular rounds of insecticidal spray were undertaken in the problem areas mentioned above. Urban Malaria Control Scheme is implemented in Madras, Salem, Rasipuram, Elampillai, Tuticorin, Erode, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Dindigul and Komarapalayam. Intensive anti-larval operations were carried out towards the prevention of Malaria.

Filariasis :

Towards the control of Filariasis, 19 Control Units and 33 night clinics and one Filaria Survey Unit at Coimbatore, are functioning in the State. The Districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, North Arcot, Thanjavur are endemic Districts. Central assistance was available by way of supply of materials and equipments on 50 : 50 basis. During the year, 5,33,671 persons were examined and 11,153 persons were found to the positive for filaria.

Guineaworm :

The cyclops density in the drinking water sources is kept at the minimum in all the infected villages by properly treating the drinking water sources. This interrupts the spread of infection in the community. The State is free from Guineaworm disease during this year.

Expanded Programme of Immunisation :

This programme aims at controlling the incidence of Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Tuberculosis and Typhoid fever.

Targets and Achievements for various Immunisation/Prophylaxis are given below:—

S.No.	Vaccine Drug.	Target.	Beneficiaries	% Coverage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	
1.	D.P.T	11.00	8.82	81
2.	Dt.	10.00	5.84	58
3.	TT (Mothers)	7.00	3.86	55
4.	TT (70 years)	2.00	2.00	100
5.	TT (16 years)	1.50	0.80	53
6.	F.S.T. (large)	8.00	5.85	73
7.	F.S.T. (small)	8.00	5.88	73
8.	VIT (A)	20.00	13.66	68
9.	Polio	5.00	4.76	95
10.	T.A.	7.50	6.20	83

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

Tamil Nadu prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board.

Government formed the Department of Environmental Hygiene in the year 1972 to undertake a systematic study of the problems of pollution in the State due to the indiscriminate disposal of industrial effluents gases and solid wastes. The department was advisory in nature and was not provided with any executive powers. The Government constituted the Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board with effect from 27th February 1982 under sub-section (1) of section 4 of Water (P & C of P) Act 1974 (Central Act 6 of 1974) which was brought into operation in the State from August 1982. The Government issued orders for the merger of the department of Environmental Hygiene with the Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board.

During the year 1982-83, the Board was in the initial stages of formation. 450 applications for consent were received during the year. About 130 numbers of industries were inspected with particular reference to the treatment and disposal measures adopted for the trade effluents and sewage generated by the Industries. For 180 industries, no objection certificates were issued during the above period. In addition, the Board received 8 complaints of pollution from public and other organisations. The complaints were investigated and remesial measures were taken to initigate the problems of water and air pollution.

Tamil Nadu Environmental Board:

The Tamil Nadu Environmental Board constituted by Government in 1976, continued to function as the apex advisory body in the matter of protection of environment in the State. The Board cleared the following four projects from Environmental aspects.

(1) Betterment project of Basin Bridge Thermal Power aspects.

(2) Mettur Thermal Power Project Extension

(3) The establishment of liquid propulsion Rocket. Test facilities project by Indian Space Research Organisation.

(4) Ennore Thermal Power Station Extension Project.

Environmental Education:

Imparting environmental education is one of the functions of this Board. World Environment Day is observed every year on 5th June to reaffirm our concern for the protection of the environment. During this year, programmes were arranged in AIR and Doordharsan in connection with World Environment Day 1983.

DIRECTORATE OF INDIAN MEDICINES.

The implementation of medical relief, teaching, training, research and other development programmes under the Indian System of Medicine, viz., Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani systems are the main work of the Directorate of Indian Medicine. The Directorate of Indian Medicine is located in the campus of Arignar Anna Government

Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras. The Directorate controls the administrative and financial aspects of the various institutions of Indian Medicine including teaching hospitals of Indian System of Medicine in the State. Yoga and Naturopathy are the other two subjects dealt with in this Directorate.

Medical Relief :

Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine.

The Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras is located in Arumbakkam, Madras from 14th April 1970 and it is now functioning with Pediatric beds. This hospital provides Out-Patient and In-Patient treatment in three Indian Systems of Medicine, viz., Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani under one roof. Separate counters for the treatment of out-patients for the Government servents under the three systems of Medicines are available in this institution. Under the improvement schemes the following works were sanctioned during the previous years relating to this Hospital and are under progress during the year 1982-83 :—

1. Provision of Sewage facilities	6.35	Lakhs.
2. Construction of compound wall	3.35	
3. Provision of modernised Kitchen	1.00	
4. Construction of buildings towards improvement to out-patient block	3.90	
5. Construction of buildings for accommodating 24 bedded children ward	2.90	

Hospital attached to the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.

A hospital with a bed strength of 208 beds is attached to the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai where treatment under Siddha System alone is provided. The Institution also provided clincal teaching facilties to the under-graduate and post graduate students in siddha system.

Pharmacy :

The Pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine Madras is producing melicine in Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani required for this hospital with an annual output of more than Rs. 6.00 lakhs. The medicines prepared in this pharmacy are exclusively used in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Madicine, Madras.

This pharmacy is being mechanised now and developed to a modern pharmacy capable of producing the medicines required for the hospitals and dispensaries in the State adopting all modern hygenic methods.

Construction of additional building to pharmacy with provision for High Tension Electric supply, gas plant and steam pipe lines have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.95 lakhs. The construction of building is completed.

Siddha Wings :

Siddha Wings at District Headquarters Hospitals, Taluks and Non-taluk Hospitals.

There are already 15 Siddha Wings at District Headquarters Hospitals, 73 Siddha Wings at Taluk Hospitals and 15 Siddha Wings at Non-Taluk Hospitals functioning upto end of March 1983;

Government dispensaries :

The Government dispensaries in Indian Systems of medicine are functioning in this state as detailed below:—

Madras City:

1 Government Siddha Dispensary at Secretariat.	attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.
2 Government Siddha Dispensary, Chepauk.	Do.
3 Government Siddha Dispensary, Saidapet.	Do.
4 Government Siddha Dispensary, Triplicane.	Do.

These four dispensaries are attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

District :

1. Government Dispensary, Voimedu, Thanjavur District.

2. Government Dispensary, Somarasampettai, Tiruchirappalli District.

3. Government Dispensary, Anandur, Ramanathapuram District.

4. Government Dispensary, Walajabad, Chengalpattu District.

5. Government Ayurveda Dispensary, Pudukkottai District.

6. Government Ayurveda Dispensary, Edalakudy, Kanniyakumari District.

7. Government Ayurveda Dispensary, Thirupathisaram, Kanniyakumari District.

8. Government Ayurveda Dispensary, Pudukkottai, Pudukkottai District.

9. Government Ayurveda Dispensary, Shencottah, Tirunelveli District.

Government Siddha Rural Dispensaries :

In order to provide medical facilities in the remote villages Government have sanctioned opening of Government Rural Siddha Dispensary in 20 villages.

Medical Education :

The Government Siddha Medical College was the only college under Indian System of Medicine started at Palayamkottai in 1964 and it is affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai. Students for B.I.M. Course were coached till the year 1976-77. The B.S.M. & S. Course as Bachelor of Siddha Medicine and Surgery Course approved by the Central Council of Indian Medicine has been introduced from the academic year 1977-78, Post-Graduate Course in two Branches of Siddha (i.e.) 1. Siddha Maruthuvam, (2) Siddha Gunapadam are also being conducted in this college with effect from 30th December 1978 as a centrally sponsored scheme.

Graduate Education :

The duration of the B.S.M. & S. Course is 5½ years inclusive of six months interneeship. The annual intake of students for the B.S.M. & S. course is 75, of which 53 are stipendiary and the remaining 22 non-stipendiary. A sum of Rs. 75 is offered per mensem as

stipend to be stipendiaries. The students graduating from this college are eligible to be appointed in Government service as Assistant Medical Officers in the department of Indian Medicine as well as in the dispensaries run by local bodies.

Post-Graduate Education :

The duration of the Post-Graduate course is 3 years. The annual intake of student for this course is 10 each for Maruthuvam and Gunapadam. Each student is paid stipend as detailed below :—

(*a*) Regular service candidates who have completed 5 years of service and who are approved probations	Rs. 650 per month.
(*b*) Regular service candidates who have not completed 5 years of Service	Rs. 500 per month.
(*c*) Non-service candidates and temporary candidates	Rs. 325 per month.

Diploma Course in Pharmacy :

A two years Diploma course in Pharmacy in three systems of Medicine, viz., Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani was started from 1974-75. The intake of students for Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai are given below during the year 1982-83:—

1. Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai—Siddha :	25	All Stipendiary.
Total	25	
2. Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-1.		
Siddha	25	All Stipendiary.
Ayurveda ..	5	Do.
Unani	5	Do.
Total	35	

Grand total : 25+35=60

During the year 21 (Siddha—15, Ayurveda—4, Unani—2) candidates have passed out of this course

The total number of candidates so far passed in this course is as follows on December 1982 :—

Siddha	122
Ayurveda	28
Unani	11
Total	161

The students are given a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem.

Unani College :

This College is to impart training in unani medicine leading to the award of B.U.M. and S. degree with a duration of 7½ years course including the 2 years pretibb course. The annual intake of students of this course is 15. Out of this, 10 students are getting a stipend of Rs. 75 per month for the academic year (9 months only).

Registration of Medical Practitioners in Indian System of Medicine :

The total number of Medical Practitioners with Board of integrated Medicine, Madras and the Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Madras as on 31st March 1983 are as follows :—

(1) B.I.M.	773
(2) T.N.B.I.M.	13,188

Of these the number of Medical Practitioners registered during the year under report 1982-83 is as follows :—

(1) B.I.M.	Nil
(2) T.N.B.I.M.	
A. Special	29
A Class	2
B Class	7
B2 Class	32
C Class	Nil
Total	70

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

Blood Bank :

Blood Group Sera and Wet Plasma are processed and supplied to all the State Hospitals and other private Institutions. Haematological test concerned with blood transfussion like blood grouping, Rh test, Rh Anti body titre test, coombs test and other experimental research work are carried out in the blood bank laboratory. There are now 77 sanctioned blood banks in the Tamil Nadu State. Out of which 63 are rendering blood transfussion service to the Hospital patients and remaining are yet to function. Central Blood Bank supplies essential items to all the Tamil Nadu State Blood Banks.

Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 :

326 Samples representing wide range of drugs of varying complexity like antibiotics and their formulation Vitamins (Single and mixed) Liver Extract, Synthetic Organic Drugs, Hormons and conventional parenterals were analysed and reported upon according to the provisons of the drugs and cosmetics rules. 5 samples of this total were certified as Not/Standard/of Quality.

Government Hospitals, E.S.I. Hospitals, etc. of the State :

38 samples of different categories under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 drawn from either tender samples or periodicals supplied were received for analysis and report. 4 samples of this total has been reported as *Not of Standard quality.*

Sterility Test :

1,694 Sterility tests were performed on the drugs examined during the year.

Pyrogen Test :

The number of tests under this description amounted to 470.

Toxicity Test :

2,049 Tests have been carried out under this head.

Chemical Analysis :

3,250 Tests of various types simple, complex and elaborate under this caption totalled.

Potency Tests:

(21 + 9) 30 Tests had to be carried out under this titles (A. R. Vaccine Potency test done at A.R.V. Section 9 Nos.).

Specific Toxicity Test:

68 Tests were performed.

Abnormal Toxicity Test:

The number of test under this amount to 51.

Prophylactic Vaccine:

In this Section Chlorea and T.A. Vaccine are manufactured Plägue Vaccine is received from Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Ltd., Bombay and stored here for the use of Public Health Department in Tamil Nadu. The section periodically trains the students (Technicians) from the School of Laboratory Technology. There is also a training programme for the post-graduate students. The Institute receives students from the various colleges in this state and from other states and also students of Health Visitors from the Health Units. A demonstration of preparation and immunisation of these vaccine are taught to them. This year a supply of 9.8 lakhs T.A. Vaccine supplied under Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project aided by the World Bank Immunisation Programme to Madurai, Ramanad and Pudukkottai districts, which cost about Rs. 2,94,000.

Cholera Vaccine:

The Vibrio freeze dried seed of classical Inaba (569-B) and Ogawa (S/12/58) are received from the Central Research Institute, Kasauli. This is a conventional vaccine, which is Phenol Killed and Phenol preserved.

Cholera Vaccine.	*cc.*
Manufacture during the year 1982-83	35,08,133
Issued to Tamil Nadu State	50,89,107
Issued to other State	36,500
Total Issues	51,25,607

Annual Performance for the year 1982-83 serum Concentration Section (D.A.T.)

(1)	Volume of Blood collection in litres. (2)	Volume of Plasma seperated in litres. (3)	Volume of Plasma taken for Process in litres. (4)	Volume of Anti toxin concentrated in litres. (5)	Volume of Anti toxin issued for filling in litres. (6)
Tetanus Anti-Toxin.	1,012.5	688.4	1,087.3	140.7	42.0
Anti Snake Venom Sera	983.5	646.2	596.9	68.6	31.0

Statement showing the Sera Manufacture, purchase, and Supply during the financial year 1982-83 in Serum Filling section (D.A.T.).,

Serial number and name of the Sera.	*Manufacture*	*Supply.*	*Purchase.*	*Purchase under test.*
1 A.T.S. Prophylactic or (in single doses).	16,590 doses.	25,840 doses.	Nil.	Nil.
2 Tetanus Anti-Toxin 1500 IU.				
2 T.S. Curative 10,000IU or Tetanus Anti-Toxin 10,000IU.	Nil.	21870X 10000.	30000X 10000IU	Nil. 4709 Vitals X 10000IU KIPM Product (under test).
3 Tetanus Toxoid (PTAP) in single dose.	9,24,110 doses.	13,14,270 doses.	4,00,000 doses.	4,00,000 doses.
4 Anti-snake venem Serum Amps/Vials.	2,944 Vials.	8,068 Vials/amps.	6,000 Vials/amps.	1,000 Vial (D) S.I. Poona
5 Diphtherial Anti-Toxin 10,000 IU.	Nil.	3282X 10000IU	1000X 10000IU	Nil.
6 Anti Gas Gangerene Serum 10,000IU.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Teaching of Medical and para-medical Personnel, Medical Services (provided by teaching hospitals and peripheral hospitals) and promotion of Research come under the purview of the Directorate of Medical Education. The Director of Medical Education is the head of the Department and she is assisted at the State Head-quarters by a team of Officers.

Medical institutions under the control of Director of Medical Education are—

1. Eight Medical Colleges.
2. One Dental College.
3. 20 teaching hospitals.
4. Peripheral hospitals at K.K. Nagar, Arignar Anna Nagar and Tondiarpet.
5. Institute of Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centre, K.K. Nagar, Madras.
6. King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy (Public Health Laboratory).
7. Institute of T.B. and Chest Diseases, Chetput, Madras.

BUDGET.

Revenue Account:

Budget Estimate for 1982-83 Rs. 37.71 crores.

Actual Expenditure for 1982-83: Rs. 39.36 crores.

54.5 per cent of the total expenditure constitutes Salary, Wages and Stipend, 17.6 per cent Medicines, 12.2 per cent Machinery and Equipment, 5.6 per cent diet, 10.1 per cent various other items. Out of Rs. 39.36 crores, Rs. 1.86 crores come under the Plan Expenditure.

Capital expenditure:

Budget Estimate for 1982-83: Rs. 5.33 crores.

Actuals for 1982-83 towards construction of buildings: Rs. 2.37 crores.

Bed Strength :

The sanctioned bed strength of the hospitals under the control of this Directorate during 1981-82 was 14,889. With the increase of, beds sanctioned during 1982-83, the bed strength has risen to 14,896. On the average, 16,706 inpatients were treated daily in the various teaching hospitals and on the average 51,913 outpatients were treated for the period from April 1982 to September 1982.

Courses of study :

Under Graduate Course :

The following Under-Graduate Medical and Dental courses are conducted in the Medical Colleges and Madras Dental College, Madras :—

(1) M.B.B.S.

(2) B.Pharmacy.

(3) B.D.S.

M.B.B.S. Course is conducted in the following eight Medical Colleges. During the year 1982-83, the total intake of candidate is 1,054 :—

1. Madras Medical College, Madras.
2. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
3. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
4. Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu.
5. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
6. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
7. Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore.
8. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli.

B.D.S. Course is conducted in the Madras Dental College, Madras, with an intake of 46 candidates.

B. Pharmacy course is conducted at Madras Medical College, Madras, with an intake of 25 candidates and at Madurai Medical College, Madurai. with an intake of 31 candidates, totalling 56 candidates.

Post-Graduate courses:

The following Post-Graduate Diploma and Degree courses were conducted in all the Medical Colleges except Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu.

Post-Graduate Diploma Courses:

1. D.G.O.;
2. D.C.H.;
3. D.M.R.D.;
4. D.M.R.T.;
5. D.L.O.;
6. D.O.;
7. D. Ortho.;
8. D.V.;
9. D.C.P.;
10. D.T.C.D.;
11. D.D.;
12. D.P.M.;
13. D.Phys. Med.;
14. D.P.H.;
15. L.P.H.; and
16. D.A.

Total number of seats—459.

Post-Graduate Degree and Higher Speciality courses:

1. M.D. General Medicine.
2. M.D. Pathology.
3. M.D. Physiology.
4. M.D. Microbiology.
5. M.D. Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
6. M.D. Social and Preventive Medicine.
7. M.D. Pharmacology.
8. M.D. Forensic Medicine.
9. M.D. Paediatric Medicine.
10. M.D. Phychiatric.

11. M.D. Anaesthesiology.
12. M.D. Radio Diagnosis.
13. M.D. Radiotherapy.
14. M.D. Dermatology.
15. M.D. Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases.
16. M.D. Bio-chemistry.
17. M.D. Venereology.
18. M.S. General Surgery.
19. M.S. Anatomy.
20. M.S. Ophthalmology.
21. M.S. E.N.T.
22. M.S. Orthopaedics.
23. M.D.S. (Periodontia, Oral Surgery, Operative Surgery, Orthodontia, Prosthetic Dentistry and Oral Pathology).
24. M. Pharmacy.

Total number of seats—417.

1. M.Ch. Paediatric Surgery.
2. M.Ch. Plastic Surgery.
3. M.Ch. Neuro-Surgery.
4. M.Ch. Genite Urinary Surgery.
5. M.Ch. Thoracic Surgery.
6. D.M. Cardiology.
7. D.M. Nephrology.
8. D.M. Gastro Enterology.

Total number of seats—50.

Ph.D. There is no sanctioned strength. Ten candidates have registered for Ph.D. during 1982-83.

Para-Medical Courses:

Para-Medical Courses, viz., D. Pharmacy, Certified Radiology Assistant, Dark Room Assistant, Laboratory Technician, Grade II, Sanitary Inspection, Optician, Laboratory Technology, Orthoptist, Ophthalmic Assistant and Prosthetic and Orthopaedic Technician Courses are conducted in the Medical Colleges at Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Chengalpattu.

Training of Nurses and Physiothorapists:

690 students were admitted for Nurses Training and 17 for Physiothorapist training during 1982-83.

Bachelor in Physiotherapy Degree course was started in July 1982, with an intake of 20 students at Government Institute of Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centre, Madras

Personnel Strength Hospitals:

The staff strength of the hospital under the control of Director of Medical Education during 1982-83 was 14,710. Out of this 836 were Medical Officers and 3168 constituted nurses.

Personnel strength-Colleges:

The total number of personnel in the Colleges was 4,169. Out of this, 1,722 were Medical Officers and 679 constituted para-medical staff. The decrease in staff strength is due to Disbandment of I M.B.B.S. Integrated Course in Medical Colleges.

Plan Scheme:

Thirty-nine Plans Scheme were sanctioned by Government during 1982-83.

MEDICAL WING AND FAMILY WELFARE.

The State has been divided into 15 districts except the Madras District for the implementation of the Medical and Family Welfare Programme, which are the same, as the revenue districts. The District Medical Officer is in charge of the Medical Services in the District and the District Family Welfare Maternity and Child Health Officer for Family Welfare Programme. The Employees' State Insurance Hospitals are headed by the Superintendents in the Grade of Civil Surgeons. The Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries in the mofussil are under the administrative control of the Regional Administrative Medical Officers (E.S.I. Scheme). Improvements to District, Taluk, Non-taluk hospitals and Dispensaries constitute an important development of plan activities in the shape of expanded medical facilities, specialised services such as Gynacology and Obstetrics, Ophthalmology; E.N.T., Venereology, Orthopaedic Surgery,

Anaesthesiology, Child Health, Dental, Psychiatric Clinics, Ambulatory Service, Pathological Laboratory Services, Specialised field of Leprosy, Tuberculosis and Host of other improvements.

Leprosy Eradication Programme :

The statistical particulars relating to physical achievement are furnished below :—

Statistical Data (April 1982 *to March* 1983).

1. Known cases added during the year—67,152.
2. Cases brought under treatment during the year—57,380.
3. Disease arrested during the year (cured)—57,413.
4. Population surveyed during the year—1,64,52,959.
5. Population examined during the year—1,33,90,667.
6. Cases detected during the year—31,330.

Government Rehabilitation Homes :

Government of Tamil Nadu have established ten Rehabilitation Homes at the following places :—

1. Government Rehabilition Home, Paranur, Chengalput District.

2. Government Rehabilitation Home, Ulundurpet, South Arcot District.

3. Government Rehabilitation Home, Bargur, Dharmapuri District.

4. Government Rehabilition Home, Pudukottai, Pudukottai District.

5. Government Rehabilitation Home, Manayeripatti, Thanjavur District.

6. Government Rehabilitation Home, Y. Pudupatti, Madurai District.

7. Government Rehabilitation Home, Mallavadi, North Arcot District.

8. Government Rehabilitation Home, Vinnapalli, Periyar District.

9. Government Rehabilitation Home, Deviakurichi, Salem District.

10. Government Rehabilitation Home, Selliampatti, Dharmapuri District.

Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of establishing these Homes is to cure the beggars suffering from Leprosy and rehabilitate them, so that when they are discharged from the Homes, they can live on their own independently without resorting to begging.

Tuberculosis Control Programme in Tamil Nadu:

The Tuberculosis Control Programme is in force in Tamil Nadu from the year 1963. Under this programme District Tuberculosis Centres have been established, one each in all the district in Tamil Nadu.

Free diagnostic and domicilliary treatment facilities for Tuberculosis patients have been provided in all the Government Hospitals, Government Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres in Tamil Nadu, under the Tuberculosis Control Programme.

BCG Vaccination Scheme forms part of District Tuberculosis Programme which is the functional unit of the Tuberculosis Control Programme. There are 23 BCG Teams in Tamil Nadu carrying out house-to-house BCG vaccination. These teams would be deployed in the Primary Health Centres for training the Health workers who will in future administer BCG vaccination also under the Expanded Programme of Immunisation. The BCG Surveillance Team at the Headquarters (Madras) visits the field, periodically to supervise the working of BCG Teams.

There are two Tuberculosis Publicity Units in Tamil Nadu carrying out Tuberculosis Publicity and Propaganda by conducting meetings and film shows.

During the year 1982-83 one District Tuberculosis Officers (Assistant Surgeon), two Treatment Organisers (Staff Nurses), one Statistical Assistant, one Laboratory Technician and one X-Ray Technical were deputed to undergo 13 weeks training on District Tuberculosis Control Programme at the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore

The following were the achievements under the Tuberculosis Control Programme in Tamil Nadu during the year.

1. Number of new X-Ray (Chest) examinations done—3,04,845.

2. Number of new sputum examinations done—2,32,100.

3. (a) number of new pulmonary Tuberculosis patients detected and put on treatment—88,820.

   (*b*) Among them number of sputum positive (infectious) cases—18,121.

4. Number of Tuberculosis patients completed treatment during the year—12,525.

5. Number of persons given BCG vaccination—11,98,472.

E.. S. I. Scheme in Tamil Nadu :

The E.S.I. Scheme is administered by an autonomous body called the E.S.I. Corporation set up under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment. The finance for the scheme is derived by way of contributions from the employers and employees at the rates fixed by the E.S.I. Corporation.

The Scheme is applied to factories without using power and employing 20 or more persons. Factories using power employing 10 or more persons are also covered. Further establishments, employing 20 or more persons in Hotels, Restaurants and Cinema Theatres, etc., have been brought under the E.S.I. Scheme. The benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Act apply to insured persons whose monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Family Welfare.

In Tamil Nadu, the Family Welfare Programme was taken up by the Government of Tamil Nadu towards the end of First Five-year Plan i.e., in 1956. The Family Welfare Programme is implemented vigorously as a wholly voluntary programme and there is no compulsion or corecoin of any sort at any level.

I. *Sterlisation Programme :*

Government of India had fixed a target of 2,92,000 sterilisations for the year 1982-83. The achievement under this method is given below:

Target.	*Achievement (Provisional).*	*Percentage of Achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
2,92,000	2,72,940	92.7

Laparoscopic Sterilisations :

During 1982-83, 72,373 Laparoscopic Sterilisations were done.

II. I.U.D. Programme :

The target and achievement under this method for 1982-83 are as noted below:

Target.	*Achievement (Provisional).*	*Percentage of Achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
89,000	36,884	41.4

III. *Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives :*

The Conventional Contraceptives consist of Nirodh, Jelly/Cream, foam tablets and Diaphragm. In Tamil Nadu Nirodh is popular and other contraceuptives are not in supply from Government of India. The achievement made under this method is given below:

Target.	*Achievement (Eq. users).*	*Percent of Achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1,75,000	41,892 (Provisional)	23.9

IV. Oral Pill Programme:

The Oral Pills are being distributed at all Primary Health Centres and all Urban Family Welfare Centres and other approved surgeries for conception control. The achievement made under this programme during 1982-83 is given below:

Target.	*Achievement (Eq. users).*	*Percent of achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
32,000	3,514 (Provisional)	11.0

M. T. P. Programme:

The M.T.P. Act was passed in 1971 and the M. T. P. Programme had been launched all over India in 1972. By making M. T. P. Services available to women combining the procedure with contraception, the objective of spaced children and small family can be achieved. Through this Programme, abortions are conducted by trained Doctors in well-equipped approved medical institutions. There are 196 M.T.P. Centres in Tamil Nadu at the end of 1982-83. During 1982-83, 54,263 M.T.Ps. were done out of which 44,683 women had undergone Sterilisation Operation and 4,647 women had accepted I. U. D.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Institute of Mental Health, Madras is the only mental hospital in the State of Tamil Nadu and it has a bed strength of 1,800. There are two separate sections meant for prisoners one each on male and female sides to accommodate:

(*a*) those who are found to be incapable of facing the trial;

(*b*) those who have been acquitted on the basis of insanity at the time of commission of crime:

(*c*) those who exhibit abnormal behaviour while undergoing imprisonment; and

(*d*) those who have already been sentenced to death but have broken down before the sentetnce is carried out.

The admission of children into the Institute of Mental Health is either through the Magistrate or the Police Commissioner.

The out patient department functions in a modern building from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. All the modern facilities like X-Ray, ECG, Chemical, Neurological and Phyhodiagnostic studies are available. A Dispensary functions at the out-patient department which provides all the necessary drugs for the patients. There are 8 consultants assisted by Assistant Surgeons and patients are seen by the consultant of the day and followed by Assistant Surgeon and every day the unit Asssistant Surgeons are attending the out-patient department. Old cases are periodically reviewed and whenever necessary the cases are shown to the concerned consultant for consultation and advice. The following special clinics functioned during the year under report.

1. Neuropsychatice Clinic.
2. Child Guidance Clinic.
3. Geriatric Clinic.
4. Seizure Clinic.
5. Adolescent Clinic.
6. Neurosis Clinic.

In-patient Services:

The sanctioned bed strength of the in-patient department of the Institute is 18,00. The main hospital has separate sections for men and women. There are 12 sections for males and 6 sections for females. One section on the male and female sides each is admission section. Children are accommodated in separate wards on both section. There is a separate section for mental patients who are also convicts or undertrial prisoners or convicts against whom death sentences are pending (one for males and one for females). Separate sections are available for epiteptics, tuberculosis patients and leper patients. There is a separate ward for patients who are placed on dangerously ill list.

Number of out patients attended during 1982-83:

New	3,028
Old	1,10,469

Number of in-patients admitted during 1982-83 :

Male		1,282
Female		705
	Total	1,987

Number of patients attended the Special Clinics 1982-83 :

	New Cases	*Old Cases*
Neuro-psychiatric Clinic	5	153
Seizure Clinic	71	8,937
Adolescent Clinic	157	4,131
Child Guidance Clinic	162	3,507
Neurosis Clinic	36	1,472
Geriatic Clinic	27	914

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of Tamil Nadu as per 1981 census is 48,408,077 and the area of Tamil Nadu is 130,059 square kilometres. The Mid-year estimated population for the State for the year 1982 is 49,369,000.

Registration of birth and death is compulsory throughout the State under the provisions of the Central Act XVIII of 1969, i.e., Birth and Death Registration Act, 1969 and the rules framed thereunder, viz. Tamil Nadu Birth and Death Registration Rules, 1977. The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is designated as the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths under the Act to verify, co-ordinate and supervise the work of registration in the State and to secure an efficient system of registration of births and deaths.

Village Administrative Officers are the Birth and Death Registrars for the Village Panchayats and Executive Officers/Health Assistants/Sanitary Inspectors are the Birth and Death Registrars for Town Panchayats. Health Assistants are appointed for each registration Division in Municipal areas and in the Village and Town

Panchayats of Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District. Time limit for reporting Births and Deaths for registration is 14 days and 7 days respectively.

Sample Registration Scheme:

In order to obtain reliable vital rates at the State level, the scheme of sample Registration is in operation in 150 selected registration units, in rural areas from 1st July 1968 onwards. This will also incidentally help to study the gap in the Civil registration system. The sampling design is stratified random sampling. Under this scheme, continuous Birth and Death Registration is being done with the help of 150 part time enumerators who send monthly returns direct to State Headquarters. The half-yearly surveys are carried out independently for the period from January to June and July to December every year by full time Computors, and unduplicated account of births and deaths are obtained after matching and re-verification of the data of the enumerators and computors. Then estimated vital rates are computed for the State. The rates obtained for 1982 are furnished below:—

1982 (*Rural*):

Birth Rate: 27.1 per 1,000 of estimated population.

Death Rate: 11.7 per 1,000 of estimated population.

Infant Mortality Rate: 89.5 per 1,000 of Live Births.

CHAPTER X

HOME DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
LIBRARY,
CC No ....
Date ....
MADRAS 28.

CHAPTER X.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ACCOMMODATION CONTROL

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 came into force on 30th September 1960. This Act was further amended by Act 23 of 1973. The object of the act is to regularise the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings, control of rents and prevention of unreasonable eviction of tenants thereon. In the City of Madras, the Accommodation Controller, now the Collector of Madras is the Authorised Officer to receive vacancy reports in respect of the buildings that fall vacant within the purview of the Act and consider the question of release of such buildings on the ground of owners' occupation or for repair and demolition. The Government are the appellate authority against the orders passed by the Collector of Madras in the above matter. The Accommodation Controller's work has been merged with the Collector of Madras with effect from 1st April 1979 on the abolition of the post of Accommodation Controller.

Particulars of buildings disposed off during the year are furnished below :—

1. Number of houses notified : 71.
2. Number of houses allotted : 57.
3. Number of houses released : 132.
4. Number of houses newly taken over under Government Tenancy : Nil.
5. Number of houses under Government tenancy at the end of the year : 707.

During the year 1982-83, about 373 Government Officials registered heir names for allotment with the Collector of Madras (Accommodation Control Wing). The Accommodation Deputy Tahsildars

and the Accommodation Inspectors are entrusted with the work of detecting non intimation of vacancy of houses, besides attending to the routine work of inspection of the buildings and conducting enquiry.

During the year 1982-83, 132 premises were released for various reasons. During the year in question, 71 residential houses and 4 non-residential houses have been offered for allotment out of which 57 houses and 2 non-residential houses have been allotted to Government officials. During the year in question, only one house has been granted exemption under section 29 of the Act.

CINEMAS.

The Government of India enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952) to make provision for certification of cinematograph films for exhibition and for regulating exhibition by means of Cinematographs. The Government of Tamil Nadu also enacted the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Act IX of 1955). The Act provides for grant of licences to private individuals for exhibition of films in Cinema houses. As per the provisions of the Act, the Collector is the licensing authority in the districts (in Mofussil). The Commissioner of Police is the licencing authority so far as Madras City is concerned. The Collector of Madras is not the licensing authority under the Cinematograph Act. There are two distinct stages in the licensing of cinematograph exhibition as indicated below:—

1. Grant of No Objection Certificate; and
2. Grant of 'C' Form Licence.

No-Objection Certificate and 'C' Form Licences:

During the year 1982-83, 376 No Objection Certificate for the location of Permanent, Semi-Permanent and Touring Cinemas and 277 licences in Form 'C' were granted in the State.

Powers of the Licensing Authority:

The licensing authorities are competent either to revoke or to suspend the licence for violation, non-compliance of the provisions of the Acts and also to transfer the licence from one person to another at the request of the parties.

Powers of the Appellate Authority:

The Act and the Rules framed thereunder empower the Commisioner of Land Administration to be the appellate authority. Any person aggrieved by the grant or refusal of a No Objection Certificate or 'C' Form Licence or renewal of licence or transfer of licence may prefer an appeal to the Commissioner for Land Administration within 30 days from the date of receipt of the order. The Commissioner of Land Administration can condone the delay of 2 months beyond the stipulated period of 30 days, provided sufficient cause is shown for the delay. The Commissioner for Land Administration normally gives a personal hearing to the parties to represent heir cases by themselves or through their counsel and disposes the appeals. The Commissioner for Land Administration is empowered to grant interim stay pending disposal of the appeal. The fee due on appeal to the Commissioner for Land Administration is Rs. 300. The parties aggrieved by the order of the appeallate authority may file a revision application to Government.

Powers of the State Government:

The power to grant exemption from any of the provisions of the Act or the Rules lies with the Government. The Government are vested with powers of entertraining a Revision application under section 5 (7) and secion 9-A (1) of the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 against the decision of the appellate authority.

Classification of Cinema Theatres:

1 Permanent Cinema.
2. Semi-permanent Cinema.
3. Touring Cinema.

"Semi Permanent Cinema" is a new category of cinema introduced by the Government in 1970. It is treated as permanent cinema for all other purposes. (It is likely to be converted into a permanent cinema at the end of 5 to 7 years period). The rules applicable to permanent cinemas are also applicable to semi-permanent cinemas.

Besides the above three categories of cinemas, there are Open Air Cinemas. An Open Air Cinema started functioning in 1976 at Somangalam village, Sriperumbudur taluk, Chengalpattu district.

As on 31st March 1983, the number of cinema theatres in the State was as follows :—

1. Permanent	984
2. Semi-permanent	160
3. Open Air Cinemas	1
4. Touring	880
	2,025

CIVIL COURTS.

Appellate Side of the High Court, Madras:

Increase in institutions in all the categories has been noted except—

(1) Tax Cases
(2) Matrimonial Cases.
(3) Writ Petitions
(4) Supreme Court (Leave) Petitions
(5) Contempt Appeals.
(6) Trade Marks Second Appeals.

There has been marked increase in the institution of First Appeals, Writ Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions, Tax Case Petitions and Civil Miscellaneous Petitions,

Original Side of the High Court, Madras:

There has been an increase in the institution of Civil Suits, Testamentary Original Suits, Original Matrimonial Suits and Original Petitions. There has been a slight fall in the institution of Execution Petitions.

City Civil Court, Madras:

There has been an increase in the institution of Original Suits, Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Petitions, Original Petitions and E.I.O.Ps. The institutions in respect of Land Acquisition cases and Execution Petitions has recorded a decrease.

Court of Small Causes, Madras:

The institutions of Miscellaneous Petitions, Motor Claims Original Petitions, Rent Control Appeals, Municipal Taxation Appeals Ejectment Appeals and Execution Petitions in M.C.O.Ps has increased The filing under Small Cause Suits, R.C.O.Ps., N.T.As., E.Ps., has recrded a decrease.

MOFUSSIL CIVIL COURTS.

Original Suits:

Superior Courts.—The overall institutions have increased substantially from 8,172 to 10,206. Generally institution has increased in all the Districts except Periyar District, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram.

Inferior Courts.—The overall institution has gone down substantially from 99,665 to 80,002. There has been a substantial fall in the institution in South Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli.

Small Cause Suits:

Superior Courts.—There has been a decrease in the filing from 2,197 to 1,988.

Inferior Courts.—There has been a marked decrease in the institution from 8,576 to 7,911. There has been a steep fall in the filing in the Districts of South Arcot, Periyar, Madurai (North), Salem and Tiruchirappalli.

Civil Appeals:

Superior Courts.—The filing of Appeals has registered an increase from 6,827 to 7,799.

There has been a marked increase in the institutions in the Districts of Kanniyakumari and West Thanjavur.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals:

Superior Courts.—There has been a marked decrease in the institution from 4,187 to 3,418.

There has been a steep fall in the institutions in the Districts of South Arcot, Madurai (South), Dharmapuri and East Thanjavur.

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions:

Superior Courts.—The institutions has registered an increase from 117,310 to 121,855.

Inferior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institutions from 311,736 to 317,455.

Original Petitions:

Superior Courts.—There has been a steep increase in the institutions from 7,580 to 8,277.

Inferior Courts.—The institution has registered an increase from 3,128 to 3,281.

Rent Control Original Petitions:

Inferior Courts.—There has been a steep decrease in the institutions from 5,766 to 5,430.

Insolvency Petitions:

Superior Courts.—The institution has increased slightly from 497 to 521. The institution has gone up in the Districts of South Arcot, Periyar, Kanniyakumari, Madurai (South), Madurai (North), Dharmapuri, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli.

Inferior Courts.—The filing has gone down from 219 to 186. The filing has decreased substantially in Tiruchirappalli District.

Execution Petitions:

Superior Courts.—The institution has registered an increase from 5,228 to 5,429. The filing has gone up in all the Districts except Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and East Thanjavur.

Inferior Courts.—The filing has steeply fallen from 54,039 to 49,440. The institution has decreased in all the Districts except Tirunelveli.

Arbiration Cases:

Superior Courts.—The institutions have registered a decrease from 37 to 30.

Rent Tribunal Appeals:

Superior Courts.—The filing has registered an increase from 256 to 390

Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore:

Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—Industrial Disputes referred under section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Acts have recorded a decrease from 83 to 71 while the petitions under sections 33, 33-A and 33-C have increased from 23 to 134.

Labour Court, Madras:

The institutions of Industrial Disputes under section 10 and petitions under sections 33, 33-A and 33-C have recorded an increase from 529 to 626 and 1,275 to 1,422 respectively during 82-83.

Labur Court, Madurai:

There has been a slight decrease in the filing of Industrial Disputes under section 10 from 242 to 241 and steep decrease in the filing of petitions under sections 33, 33-A and 33-C from 519 to 346.

Labour Court, Coimbatore:

There has been a decrease in the institutions of Industrial Disputes under section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act from 257 to 222 and an increase in the filing of petitions under sections 33, 33-A and 33-C from 369 to 420.

The number of temporary courts that functioned during the year ending 31st March 1983 is furnished below:

(1) Additional District Courts 12

(2) Temporary Courts in the City Civil Court Madras in the cadre of District Judge, excluding College Tribunal, Co-operative Tribunal 6

(3) Additional Sub-Courts 19

(4) Additional Assistant Judges Court in the City Civil Court and Puisne Judges in the Court of Small Causes, Madras in the cadre of Sub-Judges 10

(5) Additional District Munsif Courts: 40 includes Temporary Additional District Munsif Courts—

(1) Dharapuram

(2) Turaiyur

(3) Tiruchirappalli

(4) Tiruchengode; and

(5) Pattukkottai sanctioned but not yet commenced functioning.

(6) Temporary Rent Control Courts in the cadre of District Munsifs in the Court of Small Causes, Madras 4

(7) Private Colleges Appellate Tribunal, Madras 1

(8) Special Tribunal for Co-operative Cases, Madras and Madurai 2

(9) Additional Labour Court, Madurai 1

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The Civil Defence set-up, in its usual form is yet to take shape in Tamil Nadu. There is a post of Director of Civil Defence with only a small ministerial staff of 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant, 1 Junior Assistant and 1 Camp Assistant. Proposals have been sent to Government for setting up a Civil Defence Headquarters

and Training Institute in Madras which has been declared as Category I Town and Tuticorin has been declared as Category II Town. The Government of India's clearence is to be got.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

A Statement showing the total number of sessions and criminal cases pending as on 1st April 1982, number received and disposed of during the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983 and the number of cases pending as on the close of 31st March 1983 is appended below :—

		Sessions cases.	Criminal cases.
(i)	Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1982.	1,427	1,75,849
(ii)	Number of cases instituted during the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983.	2,505	7,92,804
	Total	3,932	9,68,653
(iii)	Total number of cases disposed of during 1982-83.	2,319	7,64,193
(iv)	Number of cases pending as on the close of 31st March 1983.	1,613	2,04,460

The filing of Criminal cases Prohibition cases and Forest cases in the State of Tamil Nadu has increased from 7,51,347, 26,259, 3,221 in 1981-82 to 7,92,804, 89,108 and 3,480 in 1982-83 respectively.

Co-operation among the members of the Police, Bar and Magistracy has been found to be cordial throughout the State during the period.

FIRE SERVICES.

Fire Stations :

As on 31st March 1983, there were 124 Fire Stations functioning in the State. During the year, 5 Single Unit Fire Stations were opened bringing the total number of Fire Stations functioning in the State to 129 at the end of the year.

Fire and other Emergency calls:

During the year the fire stations in the State responded to 11,965 calls of which 160 were false alarms, 1,728 were emergency and rescue calls and the remaining 10,077 were actual fires. Of the actual fires that occurred 132 were serious involving loss of human life or property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 489 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000, but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case and the remaining 9,456 were small fires involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below in each case. The estimated value of property damaged or lost in fires throughout the State was Rs. 636,6 lakhs. The estimate value of property saved was Rs. 4,375.1 lakhs.

Ambulance calls:

The ambulance in this department attended to 5,637 calls during 1982. Of these the number of accident and other free calls was 350 and the number of paid calls was 5,287. A sum of Rs. 1,59,164 was realised as hire charges for the paid calls.

Other Services:

There is one Emergency Breakdown van attached to the Egmore Fire Station in Madras City. It has been equipped with special accessories for lifting and towing crashed vehicles and also for jobs such as removing concrete blocks from collapsed buildings, etc. This van attended to 24 calls and a sum of Rs. 3,990 was realised as charges for the services rendered.

Training:

There is a Fire Service State Training School in Madras City and it imparts training to all officers and men recruited direct. It also undertakes Refresher courses for the Officers and men. During the year 1 Station Officers course and 2 Firemen courses were conducted and 204 candidates in all underwent the training. Apart from the above, 2 Station Fire Officers were deputed to the National Fire Service College, Nagpur and one Station Fire Officer was deputed to the U.K. under 'Colombo Plan' for advanced training in fire fighting.

Awards :

During the year one Leading Fireman was awarded the President's Fire Service Medal for Gallantry and three Station. Fire Officers, one Leading Fireman and one Fireman Driver were awarded the President's Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Medal for Meritorious Service was awarded to one Station Fire Officer, one Leading Fireman and one Fireman-Driver.

Fire Service Benevolent Fund :

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent Fund-*cum*-Welfare Organisation is intended to render financial help to the members of the force in distress and for promoting their welfare. The number of persons on the rolls of the fund was 3,766. Cash relief amounting to Rs. 30,001-55 was given to the members during the year. The Government also sanctioned an annual outright grant of Rs. 10,000 to the fund.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras which was functioning under the Police Department until March 1980 was separated from the Police Department and placed directly under the control of a Scientific Director with the status of a separate head of the department, functioning under the Home Department. Prop. P. Chanderasekaran continued to hold charge as Director during the period under review. The Main Laboratory at Madras was reorganised into 10 divisions. The number of cases received during the period under review in the 10 divisions are given below:

(1) Biology	1,175
(2) Ballistics	95
(3) Chemistry	334
(4) Documents	397
(5) Excise	8,609
(6) Physics	147
(7) Prohibition	13,173
(8) Research	83
(9) Serology	1,469
(10) Toxicology	1,324

The cases received from the Regional Forensic Science Laboratories are as follows. The Regional Forensic Science Laboratory at Vellore is analysing only Excise cases.

(1) Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore—

Toxicology	1,189
Prohibition	16,444
Excise	820

(2) Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai—

Toxicology	612
Prohibition	4;819
Excise	147

(3) Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur—

Toxicology	894
Prohibition	8,973
Excise	651

(4)Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tirunelveli—

Biology	556
Toxicology	433
Prohibition	2,316
Excise	795

(5) Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Vellore—

Excise	2,092

The total number of cases disposed of in the main Laboratory as well as in the Regional Forensic Science Laboratories are as follows :—

Main Laboratory.	*Cases.*
(1)	(2)
Biology	1,038
Ballistics	92
Chemistry	335
Documents	386
Excise	8,382
Physics	144
Prohibition	14,357
Research	82
Serology	1,317
Toxicology	1,306

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore:

Toxicology	1,143
Prohibition	13,561
Excise	820

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai—

Toxicology	659
Prohibition	5,777
Excise	147

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur—

Toxicology	1,053
Prohibition	17,339
Excise	651

Regional Forensic Laboarory, Tirunelveli—

Biology	564
Toxicology	415
Prohibition	2,082
Excise	795

Regional Forensic Science Labortary, Vellore—

Excise	2,088

The number of crime scenes visited by the Scientific Assistants in the Main Laboratory at Madras were 73 and the number of crime scenes visited by the Scientific Assistants attached to the 21 Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories is 3,159. The Photography Section besides attending 10 scientific photographic work continued to photograph articles received for examination in the Laboratory. There were 30 cases pending at the beginning of the period and 609 were received during the year. Out of those, 624 cases were disposed of. The pendency of cases as on 1st April 1983 is 15.

Court Attendance:

In 199 cases the Laboratory Experts tendered evidence in person in the Courts.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

The Madras City Police under the control of the Commissioner of Police functioned with the following strength of officers and personnel during the year :—

Deputy Commissioners of Police	9
Additional Deputy Commissioners of Police	2
Assistant Commissioners of Police	37
Inspectors of Police	146
Reserve Inspectors of Police	29
Sub-Inspectors of Police	465
Reserve Sub-Inspectors of Police	95
Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspctors of Police	32
Head Constables	1,056
Police Constables, Grade I	636
Police Constables, Grade II	6,011
Women Police Wing :	
Women Sub-Inspectors	6
Women Head Constables	6
Women Police Constables (Grade I)	70

Statement of crime for the year 1982-83.

Serial number and nature of offence.	*Reported.*	*Detected.*
1 Murder ..	27	25
2 Murder for gain	4	2
3 Dacoity	1	..
4 Robbery	53	44
5 House Breaking by night	475	299
6 House Breaking by day	70	49
7 Cycle theft	1,139	889
8 Children jewels theft ..	53	45
9 Pocket picking ..	.. 491	445
10 Motor vehicle theft ..	174	128
11 Miscellaneous theft ..	4,070	2,992
12 Cattle theft	26	19
13 Criminal Breach of trust	85	35
14 Cheating	326	81
Total	6,994	5,053

Percentage of detection : 72 per cent.

During the year 220 cases of house brothel were detected as against 146 cases in the previous year. 274 pimps were rounded up during 1982-83 as against 253 pimps in the previous year. 541 prostitutes were arrested in brothel houses during the year as against 479 prositutes in the previous year. 549 street prostitutes were arrested during the year as against 280 prosttutes in the previous year. Most of the victims were from lower and lower middle class of the society. 106 Lodges were raided during the year as against 117 in the previous year. Most of the victims took to this deviant way of life due to indigent domestic conditions.

Crimes.—The total volume of crime reported under various heads during the year is 6,967 cases as against 8,578 in the previous year. Out of 6,967 cases reported, 5,028 cases were detected during the year as against 5,036 cases detected during last year. The percentage of detection during 1982-83 is 72 per cent as against 58 per cent in the previous year. This is due to strict vigilance kept over known offenders and receivers of stolen property and prompt action.

Murder.—31 cases of murder were reported during the year including 4 cases of murder for gain as against 47 cases including 2 cases of murder for gain in the previous year.

Police Control Room.—During the year, Police Control Room staff attended 6,148 emergency "100" calls while the number of calls during the previous year was 7,913. They also attended 721 fire calls during the year as against 514 calls in the previous year. 2,165 Broadcast messages for thefts of cars, scooters, man missing and children missing were relayed and prompt action was taken as against 3,137 broadcast messages in the previous year. 981 messages were relayed and 1,627 messages were received during the year and prompt action was taken. The response to calls, broadcast and messages was prompt and very useful.

Police Dog Squad.—During the year, 208 calls were attended by the dogs of which in 85 instances the dogs did useful work.

Juvenile Aid Police Unit.—Junvenile Aid Police Unit deals with destitute children under the age of 16 years. Out of 337 cases dealt with by this unit during the year under review 274 juveniles were restored to the parents by the police, 54 juveniles were sent to the various homes and 9 are pending trial.

Home Guards.—The present strength comprises of 1,909 Men Home Guards and 201 Women Home Guards. The services of the Home Guards are continued to be utilised apart from public and private institutions by the local police stations also for night rounds, traffic duties and general bandobust, etc. with a view to employ them purposefully to supplement police duties and also to develop a status for the Home Guards in he local area where they reside for a close police public relations.

Traffic Accidents.—The total number of accidents during the period was 5,836 as against 5,920 for the corresponding period of last year. The total number of fatal accidents was 351 cases as against 355 cases last year. Incidentally there has been an increase of 95 per cent of vehicles in the City. During the period a sum of Rs. 5,24,350 towards fine amount was realised for cases prosecuted under various sections in Traffic Investigation Branch.

Law and Order was well-maintained throughout the year. Crime was kept well under control and the standard of investigation has improved due to use of modern techniques like the computer, kodak microcode and other scientific aids. Traffic regulation received adequate attention. All special and local laws were paid good attention.

PRISONS.

The Inspector-General of Prisons continued to be the Head of the Prisons Department.

Total number of Prisons in the State during the year is as follows :—

1. Central Prisons	8
2. State Prison for Women, Vellore	1
3. Borstal School	1
4. Open Air Prison	1
5. Special sub-jails	3
6. Sub-Jails	119

Statistics about Prisoners for the period from 1*st April* 1982 *to* 31*st March* 1983.

Serial number and details.	*Convicted Prisoners.*	*Remand Prisoners.*	*Civil Prisoners.*	*Detenus.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Number remained on 1st April 1982.	5,500	3,167	18	80
2 Number admitted from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983.	20,697	80,288	238	267
3 Number released from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983.	20,498	80,663	243	200
4 Number remained on 31st March 1983.	5,699	2,792	13	147
5 Daily average	5,137	3,000	10	104

Prohibition Prisoners.—There were 742 Prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year (i.e.)., on 1st April 1982. 29,496 were admitted by direct committal, by re- —having been released on bail, transfer, etc. and discharged leaving a balance of 1,506 prisoners

Prison Offences :—During the year, 448 offences were committed by prisoners out of those, in 391 cases, punishments were imposed and in the remaining 57 cases warning was ordered.

Escapes and recaptures.—There were 20 escapes during the year out of 20 escapes 2 were recaptured and 18 escapes are still at large.

Detenus (COFEPOSA, N.S.A. and T.N.P.D. Act).—There were 80 detenus at the begining of the year during the year under report. 267 detenus were admitted and 200 were released leaving a balance of 147 detenus at the end of the year.

Education.—Education under the adult education scheme was given to eligible prisoners in all Central Prisons. Prisoners were permitted to study upto postgraduate level through the correspondence course and appear for the examination conducted by the respective universities at Government cost. They were allowed to appear for the examinations at Government cost for three times. They appear for examination in their civilian clothes duly escorted by the police in mufti. Prisoners are also allowed to study and appear for Hindi Examinations at Goverinment cost.

(ii) During the year, prisoners were permitted to study different courses as shown below :—

(i) S.S.L.C.	2
(ii) P.U.C.	2
(iii) B.A.	11
(iv) B.Com.	1
(v) M.A.	6
(vi) M.Com.	1
(vii) Prefoundation course	23
(viii) Foundation course	12
(ix) M.B.B.S.	1

Advisory Board Scheme :—Advisory Board constituted to review the cases of prisoners for their premature release considered the cases of 540 prisoners during the year. The Board recommended the release of 318 prisoners. Their cases as well as those of 131 cases not recommended by the Board, but required to be sent to Government under the rules were submitted to Government. The number of cases in which orders were pending with Government at the beginning was 429. Government ordered the release of 225 prisioners and ordered the resubmission of 445 cases ater some time.

Borstal School :

Population.—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 115.

Education.—The inmates of the Borstal school were given literary education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They were taught in their mother tongue (i.e.) Tamil.

Vacational Training.—Inmates of the Borstal School were trained in the following industries or vacations :—

1. Carpentry.
2. Blacksmithy.
3. Book binding.
4. Tailoring.
5. Agriculture.
6. Masonery.
7. Laundry.
8. Band practice and
9. Domestic work such as cooking.

Inmates were given training according to their aptitude.

Recreations and cultural Programmes :—Prisoners in Central Prisons were permitted to play Volley ball, Kabadi, Badminton and the Prisoners in the State Prison for Women, Vellore were permitted to play tennikoit on Sudays and prison holidays. Variety entertainments by outsiders were arranged under the auspices of the cultural

committee at the premises of all the prisons for the benefit of the prisoners periodically. Feature films on an average of two per month were also screened to prisoners with the help of philanthropists.' Social Institutions and local distributors interested in the welfare of prisoners.

Government authorised the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras to grant permission to the willing and eligible prisoners to study and appear for double degree|master degrees courses under correspondence course system conducted by the various universities at Government cost.

Innovention and improvement :

Government issued the following order :—

(i) The purchase limits of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 prescribed under rule 4 of the prisoner canteen rules be enhanced to Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 for 'B' clan prisoners and 'A' clan prisoners, special clan detenus per week respectively.

(ii) The remand and under trail prisoners will also be permitted to avail themselves of the Canteen facilities.

(iii) All convicted prisoners may be permitted to avail of the canteen facilities right from their date of admission by removing the condition regarding completion of three months prescribed in rule 4 of the prisoners canteen rules.

PROBATION BRANCH

The Probation Branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The total number of enquiries made, number of visits made by the probation officers and the number of persons under supervision during the year were 12,309, 40,147, 5,421 respectively.

TAMIL NADU POLICE

Enforcement of Law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during the year 1982-83. The Rural Vigilance Committee, Boys' Clubs, the Home Guards and the Police Public Sports helped to foster better and closer Police-Public relations.

Total crime :

Property crimes including murder for the financial year 1982-83 were 29,677 as against 32,762 for the corresponding period of last year showing a decrease by 3,085 cases or 9.4 per cent The decrease is noticeable in all the districts except Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram East, Ramanathapuram West and Periyar. The districtwise particulars furnished below will show the fluctuation.

Total mmmber of cases including murder:

District.	*From 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1983.*	*From 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982.*	*Plus or minus.*	*Pe cent-age.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Railway police	515	529 —	14 —	..2.5
Tiruchirappalli	3,039	3,010 +	29 +	0.9
Pudukkottai	587	600 —	21 —	3.4
Thanjavur East	1,341	1,431 —	90 —	6.3
Thanjavur West ..	1,639	1,731 —	92 —	5.3
South Arcot	2,206	2,704 —	498 —	18.4
Chingleput East ..	2,902	3,086 —	184 —	5.9
Chengleput West	1,386	1,438 —	52 —	3.6
Madurai South	1,260	1,270 —	10 —	0.8
Madurai North ..	1,082	1,653 —	571 —	34.5
Ramanathapuram East.	654	641 +	13 +	2.0
Ramanathapuram West	942	894 +	48 +	5.3
Tirunelveli	2,238	2,327 —	89 —	3.0
Kanyakumari	658	054 —	196 —	22.9

Head of Crime.	*From 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983.*	*From 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982.*	*Plus or minus.*	*Percentage.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coimbatore Urban	1,614	1,750	— 136	— 7.7
Coimbatore Rural	773	910	— 137	— 15.0
Periyar	1,052	933	+ 119	+ 12.7
The Nilgiris	326	445	— 119	— 26.7
Salem	1,648	2,088	— 440	— 21.0
Dharmapuri	815	919	— 104	—11.3
North Arcot	3,000	3,541	— 541	— 15.2
Total	29,677	32,762	— 3,085	— 9.4

Crime decreased under all heads except under Dacoity and Robbery.

Murder	1,235	1,243	— 8	— 0.6
Dacoity	46	31	+ 15	+ 48.3
Robbery	256	215	+ 41	+ 19.0
House breaking	7,903	8,455	— 552	— 6.5
Major theft	17,695	20,035	— 2,340	— 11.6
Minor theft	1,502	1,725	— 223	— 12.9
Cattle theft	1,040	1,058	— 18	— 1.7
Total	29,677	32,762	— 2,085	— 9.4

Murder :

There was a marginal decrease by 8 cases or 0.6 per cent in the incidence of crime under this head during the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983 with 1,235 cases as against 1,243 for the corresponding period of 1981-82. The high incidence was noticed in Tirunelveli, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts when compared with that of corresponding period of 1981-82. The decrease is noticeable under all the districts except Pudukottai, Thanjavur East, Chengalpattu East, Chengalpattu West, Madurai South, Ramanathapuram East, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari and Periyar.

Dacoity :

46 cases were reported during the year as against 31 for the corresponding period of last year with an increase of 15 cases or 48.3 per cent.

Robbery :

256 cases were reported during the year as against 215 for the corresponding period of 1981-82 indicating an increase by 41 cases or 19.0 per cent.

House Breaking :

The volume of crime under this head (7,903) during 1982-83 shows a decrease by 552 cases or 6.5 per cent from the figures (8,455) for the previous year. The incidence of crime was high in Chengalpattu East, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and North Arcot districts.

Major theft :

The incidence of crime under this head (17,695) during 1982-83 shows a decrease by 2,340 cases from the figures (20,035) for the previous year.

Minor theft :

The volume of crime under this head during this year (1,502) recorded a decrease by 223 cases or 12.9 per cent from the figures (1,725) in 1981-82.

Cattle theft :

1,040 cases were reported during the year 1982-83 as against (1,058) for the corresponding period of last year with a decrease by 18 cases or 1.7 per cent.

Percentage of detection :

Of the 29,677 reported during the year (1982-83), 10,701 ended in conviction. Detection works out to 36.1 per cent (convicted cases) as against 34.1 per cent for the corresponding period of 1981-82.

Security cases :

31,461 persons were proceeded against under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code during 1982-83 as against 30,372 for the corresponding period of 1981-82. Of them, 21,326 were bound over during the year as against 21,065 for the corresponding period of 1981-82.

Detective Dog Squads :

There are four dog squads at Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts and they have been working satisfactorily. The services of the detective dogs were utilised in 725 instances during the period 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983 and out of them they were useful in 302 instances.

1,057 children came to notice in property offences during this year as against 1,565 of last year. All the 31 Boys Clubs in the State are functioning satisfactorily.

Benevolent Fund :

The Carder Compassionate fund was started in 1871 to help the destitute members of the family of deceased police personnel. In 1944 the Gasson Police Benevolent Fund was started for relieving of the distress among the non-gazetted officers and their families caused by death, deceased or any other contingencies, which the Central Committee felt, required assistance. The Government of Tamil Nadu have merging the funds contituted a department welfare fund, known as Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent

fund as early as in 1957 for the amelioration of the conditions of all non-gazetted personnel of the Police Department. The source of income to this fund is the annual subscriptions collected from the members who joined the fund Voluntarily and donations from the gazetted officers of the department. Besides this, the Government have been augmenting this fund by an annual outright grant of Rs. 1,50,000.

TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION LIMITED

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation was incorporated as a fully Government owned Private Limited Company on 12th April 1972 with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. This was subsequently raised to Rs. 50 lakhs during 1978-79, divided into 50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each. As on 31st March 1983, the issued and subscribed Share Capital of this Corporation is Rs 35 lakhs divided into 35,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully subscribed for by the Government of Tamil Nadu and their nominees. According to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Corporation, financial assistance is provided to the private individuals, firms, partnerships, co-operatives, etc., for construction of Semi-permanent theatres and for conversion of Semi-permanent theatres into Permanent theatres in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu. These provisions have been enlarged subsequently so as to provide financial assistance for construction of Permanent theatres, Touring Cinemas and Open-air Cinemas as well as for their conversion into Semi-permanent theatres or Permanent theatres as the case may be.

Financial Resources.—The financial resources of the Corporation comprise of the Paid-up Capital of Rs. 35 lakhs and a long-term loan of Rs. 15 lakhs received from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Performance of the Corporation.—The total effective loans sanctioned up to 31st March 1983 were 80 (excluding 2 loans cancelled during 1981-82) spread over to 13 districts of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 92.03 lakhs of which Rs. 88.55 lakhs have been

disbursed. There are 34 loanees who have fully settled their loan accounts. Despite various constraints like non-availability of cement, Theatre construction was not considered as an industry. Seventy-five theatres have started functioning.

VIGILANCE INSTITUTIONS

The department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is entrusted with the custodial care, reformative training and rehabilitation of the children-destitute, uncontrollable young persons and youthful offenders—placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 while the Police Department is in-charge of the enforcement of the Act.

Reception Homes.—The Reception Homes for boys and girls are for temporary custody of boys and girls during the period of trial and investigation of the cases by the competent courts. These institutions are feeder institutions for the approved schools. There were seven Government Reception Homes in Madras, Villupuram, Amaravathipuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Dharmapuri and Erode. There are also two Reception Homes attached to the Approved Schools at Chengalpattu and Thanjavur. Besides, there are five private Reception Homes at Vellore, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madras and Thanjavur.

There were 919 boys and 38 girls in all the Reception Homes at the beginning of the period, i.e., 1st April 1982 and as many as 9,454 boys and 442 girls were admitted and 9,453 boys and 434 girls were discharged, leaving 920 boys and 46 girls in all the Reception Homes on 31st March 1983.

After-Care Homes.—There are three long-stary After-Care Institutions. One for girls and women at Vellore and the remaining two for boys at Chengalpattu and Madurai.

The Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore is purely intended to give shelter and further training to girls and women discharged from approved schools, Vigilance institutions and State

Jail for Women, Vellore. There is an industrial training Unit (Garments and Holdall Making Training Unit) attached to it to impart training to these inmates in garments and holdall-making. The After-Care Home for Boys at Chengalpattu, receives boys discharged from the approved schools and impart training in Black-smithy and Book-binding. The After-Care Home for Boys, Madurai, situated in Southern District imparts training in Block-smithy and tailoring.

After-Care Home for Girls, Vellore.—On 1st April 1982, there were 56 girls in the Home. Fourty-eight girls were admitted during the period under report. The strength of the Home at the end of financial year was 54.

After-Care Home for Boys, Madurai.—On 1st April 1982, there were 25 boys in the Home. Fifty-eight boys were admitted and 56 boys were discharged during the period. There were 27 boys in the Home on 31st March 1983.

Government After-Care Home for Boys, Chengalpattu.—On 1st April 1982 there were 33 boys in the Home. Seventy-five boys were admitted and 60 boys were discharged during the year under report. There were 48 boys in the Home on 31st March 1983.

Approved Schools.—There were 2,664 boys and 703 girls in all the Approved Schools at the beginning of the period on 1st April 1982. As many as 2,680 boys and 162 girls were admitted and 2,935 boys and 156 girls were discharged leaving 2,409 boys and 709 girls at the close of the period (i.e.) on 31st March 1983.

Vocational Training.—Besides general education, vocational training is also imparted to all the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following trades are taught in the Government Approved School's :—

Carpentry.
Weaving.
Tailoring.
Metal-work.

Blacksmithy.
Book-binding.
Mat-weaving.
Brass band Music.
Agriculture.
Music (Vocal).
Masonry.
Power-loom weaving.
Soap-making.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters or Vigilance Reception.—Centres are short-stay institutions, intended for receiving girls and women who are under-trials in pursuance of the provisions of Suppression of Immoral Traffc in Women and Girls Act for providing them intermediary custody. The short-stay institutions which were already in existence in the State have been styled as Vigilance Rescue Shelters while those sanctioned under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme of the Five-Year Plan are given the caption as Vigilance Reception Centres. But both mean the same.

All these are termed as "Protective Homes" in general in the Suppression of Immoral Traffc in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

There are five vigilance Rescue Shelters attached to the Government Protective Homes at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore and one Vigilance Reception Centre is housed in the premises of the Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore and one private Vigilance Rescue Shelter, run with Government aid under the Thanjavur Vigilance Association, Thanjavur. Apart from the above there are two non-statutory institutions functioning under the Madras Vigilance Association, Madras and St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli district. The institution Abhaya Nilayam, Madras, run under the Madras Vigilance Association, Madras, is intended for stranded women and Girls who are in need of shelter.

During the year under report 3,595 inmates and 32 children were admitted in all the vigilance rescue shelters and vigilance reception centres attached to the long-stay institutions as against 2,829 inmates during the previous year.

Health of Inmates.—The general health of the inmates continued to be satisfactory during the period under report. There was no prevalence of any epidemic diseases and outburst of communicable diseases.

Education of inmates:

Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Unmarried Mothers' Home, Madras.

There is a special school, namely Stri Sadana Special School attached to the above institution with VIII standard. The inmates of the institution who show aptitude for further studies are sent to Higher Secondary School, Madras for high school education in IX, X and plus standard.

Government Vigilance|Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli.—There are facilities in the Home to give general education to the inmates up to VIII standard. The method of instruction is basic in nature as the girls are grown up at the time of admission.

Government Vigilance Home, Madurai.—This home has a special school up to Vth Standard recognised by the Education Department. Classes are regularly conducted according to the individual standard of education under basic-*cum*-adult education method.

Government Vigilance/Protective Homes, Salem and Coimbatore.—In these institutions, secondary Grade Teachers are employed for giving training to the Inmates in three R's (Reading, Writing and Arithmatic).

Extra-curricular activities.—The inmates of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Unmarried Mothers' Home, Madras engaged in various extra-curricular activities such as debates, dramas, music and dancing, bhajans etc.,

Film shows with moral and education value, supplied by the Film Library are shown to the inmates with the sound film projector in the institution. The inmates witness Television programmes weekly. The inmates of the other institutions were also engaged in various similar extra-curricular activities. They are taken out on excursions to the places of interest and importance. Moral instructions are also imparted to the immates of the institution.

Rehabilitation programme.—During the year under report, 279 inmates were rehabilitated as shown below :—

1.	Restored to parents, husbands etc.	187
2.	Admitted into the Government After-care Home, Vellore for training in the Garments and Hold-all Making Unit.	85
3.	Given on marriage	7

The total expenditure of the institutions for the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983 was Rs. 16.49 lakhs as against 12.54 lakhs of the previous year. The receipts derived from the industrial sections and other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 18,950.00

CHAPTER XI

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER XI.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is a statutory body constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974. The Jurisdiction of the Authority remained unchanged during the year.

The main objectives of the Authority are to:

(*a*) Prepare plans for orderly development of the metropolitan area, conducive for healthful living.

(*b*) Direct public investments to the right place at the right time according to the Development Plan through inter departmental co-ordination and Monitoring of development by public agencies.

(*c*) Regulate private development so as to be in consonance with the Development Plan, both in order to achieve the plan objectives, and

(*d*) Promote developmental activity at strategic locations as to further the objectives of the adopted and approved strategy.

During the year, the Authority met on ten occasions and the Committee on sixteen occasions. The three functional units in Madras Metropolitan Development Authority are:

a. Development Planning Unit.

b. Area Plans Unit.

c. Area Development Unit.

Madras Urban Development Project (MUDP) I.—This project has been under implementation since 1977-78 and is nearing completion. Current cost estimation of the project is Rs. 56.11 crores. (MUDP)-I envisages sizeable investment in the sectors of Shelter (Sites and Services, Slum Improvement), Employment Generation, Maternal and Child Health Service, Road and Bus Transport; The principal implementing agencies are Tamil Nadu Housing Board

(TNHB), Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB), Department of Highways and Rural Works (DHRW), Madras Corporation (MC), Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (MMWSSB), Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), Director of Social Welfare (DSW), Police and Pallavan Transport Corporation (PTC) besides Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

Madras Urban Development Project II.—The second (MUDP) was commissioned in 1981-82 and is scheduled for completion in 1985. The main objectives of (MUDP) II, at a cost of Rs. 73.9 crores, are to continue further to develop and expand low cost solutions to the urban problems in Madras. Out of the total cost of Rs. 73.9 crores World Bank Assistance will be Rs. 35.28 crores. Agreement for the credit from the World Bank for the project was signed on 14th January 1981. It envisages a comprehensive programme of assistance to the City of Madras for Slum Improvement, Medicare and Pre-Schools in slums, Sites and Service Schemes, solid waste management by the Madras Corporation, Road Improvement, Assistance to the Urban Transportation System, Employment Generation for the Urban poor, etc., as in (MHDP-I), the concerned line agencies are responsible for execution of the schemes and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is responsible for Monitoring and co-ordination.

Planning work :

Development Control Regulations.—Under sections 48 and 49 of Town and Country Planning Act, any person intending to develop a site/building anywhere in Madras Metropolitan Area must obtain planning permission from this Authority and such development should confirm to Master Plan land use zoning and development control regulations. These regulations form part of the Master Plan for Madras Metropolitan Area and it is through these regulations direction to the future growth of metropolis is sought to be achieved. Most of the powers for granting|refusing Planning Permission and for pursuing further action on unauthorised/deviated constructions have been delegated to the constituency local bodies in Madras

Metropolitan Area. The number of Planning Permission Applications received and disposed off in this Authority during 1982–83 are as follows :—

(*i*)	Number of Planning Permission Applications pending at the begining of the year	501
(*ii*)	Number of Planning Permission Applications received	3,121
	Total	3,622
(*iii*)	Number of Planning Permission Applications disposed	3,250
(*iv*)	Number of Planning Permission Applications pending at the end of the year	372
(v)	Number of appeals processed during the year	258

Area Development Work :

New Town Maraimalai Nagar.—Maraimalai Nagar is one of the three new towns|satellite towns contemplated in Master Plan a strategy for the physical development of Madras Metropolitan Area. The New Town Plan for Maraimalai Nagar envisages an ultimate population of 1,00,000 accommodated in about 3,300 acres of land. Designed as self-contained the plan provides for Industrial Area, Town Centre, Recreational Area besides Residential neighbourhoods. The land development policy for Maraimalai Nagar was approved by the Authority in 1979.

Land Development and Housing at Maraimalai Nagar.—An extent of 693 acres of forest land was taken up in the first phase out of the total 10 Neighbours Hood produced, first three with an extent of 134 acre, 115 acre and 145 acre respectively have been taken up for development, under Phase-I to accommodate about 8,000 families. About 1,366 Low Income Group Housing units and 60 Middle Income Group Housing units have been allotted to the Public. Construction of another 234 Low Income Group units and 50 Middle Income Group units with HUDCO assistance is in Similarly, a compact area of about 480 acres has been developed for industrial activities.

Bus and Truck terminals.—This project envisages the organisation of three Bus and Truck Terminals along the major arteries (viz.) N.H. 4, N.H. 5 and N.H. 45 at three different locations The sites selected for purpose are situated at Koyambedu, Madhavaram and Alandur respectively. The Government have sanctioned the above project and provide a loan of Rs. 324 lakhs.

Non-IDA-Schemes.—Several schemes in the sectors of water Supply and drainage, Roads and Area Development are executed in the Madras Metropolitan Area with the Assistance of Government of India from 1975-76. The agencies responsible for executing these schemes are Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewrage Board (M.M.W.S.S.B.), Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD), Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA), for Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes, Madras Corporation and Department of Highways and Rural Works for Road Schemes, Madras Corporation and Public Works Department for drainage schemes and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority for Area Development. 12 Road Schemes executed by the Department of Highways and Rural Works and Madras Corporation are in progress. 6 water supply and drainage schemes executed by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD) are in progress. Five sewerage schemes executed by Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board are in progress.

Finance.—The main sources of funds for the activities of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority are:

(i) Loans and grants from Government of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Loans from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

(iii) Receipts from sale of Plots|Buildings.

(iv) Receipts from Development Charges' levied under Town and Country Planning Act.

(v) One percent contribution by local bodies in Madras Metropolitan Area towards 'Development Fund'.

Funds for the IDA assisted MUDP-I and MUDP-II and also for the non-IDA Projects are passed on by Government direct to the concerned implementing agencies. The total of receipts and expenditures for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 805.54 lakhs and Rs. 663.47 lakhs respectively.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a statutory body formed under the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act, 1961. The Chairman and the Members of the Board are appointed by the Government.

Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme :

The beneficiaries under this scheme are vendors, petty shop owners, daily wage labourers, small businessmen, artisans, etc. During the year 2,821 units were taken up for execution and 1,625 units were completed including Sites and Services and Scheme and Rs. 33.57 lakhs were spent.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme :

This scheme is to benefit those whose monthly income is between Rs. 351 and Rs. 600. During this 2,801 units were taken up for execution and 1,561 units were completed and Rs. 198.31 lakhs were spent.

Middle Income Group Housing and High Income Group Housing Scheme :

The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme covers those whose monthly income is between Rs. 601 and Rs. 1,500 and the Higher Income Group Housing Scheme is for those whose monthly income exceeds Rs. 1,501. During the year 6,941 units were taken up for execution and 2,759 units were completed and Rs. 877.21 lakhs were spent.

Land Acquisition and Development Schemes:

Housing Board acquires vast tracts of land develops them and sells to various sections of the society from time to time. Neighbourhoods developed by Tamil Nadu Housing Board contains all amenities like wide roads, street lights, protected water supply, drainage, schools, hospitals, play fields and community centres. Neighbourhoods in City like South Madras, Ashok Nagar, K.K. Nagar, A.A. Nagar, Korattur, Vyasarpadi, A.A. Nagar, Western Extension, Thiruvanmiyur are developed by Housing Board. Similar neighbourhoods are also developed in Cities like Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Erode, Thiruchencode, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, and Vellore. A sum of Rs. 263.71 lakhs has been spent during the year on this work.

Slum Improvement/Slum Clearance Scheme:

During the year the Government have relaxed the ban imposed in taking up Slum Schemes in Cities other than the four places, i.e., Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem. The Government have also increased the budget provision from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 350 lakhs during the year. During the year, 1,248 units were taken up for execution at Pallipalayam in Salem District and 2,928 units at Madurai North in Thathaneri Panchayat. During the year 368 units were completed and Rs. 127.39 lakhs were spent.

Deposit work:

The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has launched a development project covering an extent of 500 acres at Maraimalai Nagar. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is entrusted with development works such as laying of roads, storm water drains, culverts, etc., which are being completed. The Board has also taken up construction of 1,096 Low Income Group Houses and 90 Middle Income Group Houses and have completed 774 Low Income Group Houses and 30 Middle Income Houses so

far. Another development project proposed by Madras Metropolitan Development Authority at Manali covering an extent of 419 acres were also entrusted to Tamil Nadu Housing Board for execution. So far Housing Board has constructed 958 Low Income Group Houses and is constructing 270 Middle Income Group Houses at present at Manali.

Sites and Service Scheme:

The scheme sponsored by the World Bank is to benefit mostly the economically weaker section residing in Madras Metropoliton Area. Under Madras Urban Development Project-I, 2,304 plots at Arumbakkam and 3.750 plots at Villivakkam were developed out of which 1,699 plots at Arumbakkam. 2.242 plots at Villivakkam were for Economically Weaker Section. The work at Kodungaiyur is in progress where 1.245. Economically Weaker Section plots were developed and 5,238 plots are under progress.

Integrated Urban Development Programme:

Under this Programme, schemes at Ellis Nagar in Madurai and at Kurichi in Coimbatore were developed by Tamil Nadu Housing Board with the funds provided by Government of India. Under Medium and Small Towns the Integrated Urban Development Programme works are taken up at Othagamandalam, Thiruvannamalai and Karur.

HUDCO's Contribution:

During 1982-83, HUDCO, New Delhi. a Major financier have sanctioned 40 schemes costing Rs. 2,420.45 lakhs which is an all time high compared to previous years to develop and construct 11,785 units. The total HUDCO loan assistance to the above is Rs. 16.6209 lakhs. The Board approved Draft Scheme Clauses for undertaking Land Development Schemes and also approved the rules for processing housing and Improvement Scheme under the provision of the Housing Board Act. Apart from the above the Board also approved a comprehensive

amendment to sections 70 and 71 of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act. The Board also approved a programme to undertake Housing and Improvement Schemes in 70 Panchayats falling within 19 (Urban Agglomerations) Municipal Towns after undertaking a demand survey. Accordingly demand survey was conducted and is under compilation and analysis. Based on this survey suitable areas will be identified in Panchayats having adequate housing demand for undertaking Housing and Improvement Schemes. In addition to the above the planning cell prepared and approved 45 layouts 46 building designs during the year and issued No Objection Certificate in 459 cases.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board which was constituted in September 1970 and entrusted with the task of slum clearance and improvement schemes in Madras City consists of one non-official Chairman, six non-official members Nine Officials representing various Government Departments and the Housing Board Chairman.

Object :

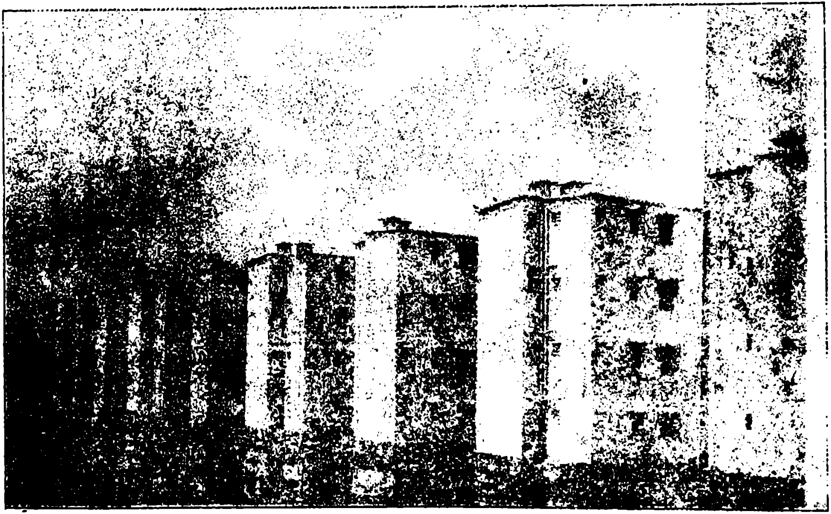
(i) To clear all the slums in Madras City within a specified period.

(ii) To prevent further springing up of slum in Madras City.

(iii) To rehabilitate the slum dwellers in the multi-storeyed tenement with the provision of water supply, electricity and drainage.

(iv) To provide basic amenities such as drinking water supply, electricity, storm water drainage, etc. to certain slum areas until they are finally cleared.

(v) To give protection on the slum people residing in private lands from eviction and to rehouse them in modern tenements. Immediately after the formation of the Board, a socio economic



1536 Tenements constructed by Slum Clearance Board at Kesavapillai Park for slum dwellers.

survey was conducted by the Board with a view to assess the dimension of the problem. When the city limit was extended a socio-economic survey was conducted in 85 slums in the extended areas of Madras City. About 14,400 families were residing in these slums.

Construction of tenements and provision of basic amenities were executed under various schemes :

(i) Clearance Scheme under State Subsidy.
(ii) Buckingham Canal Scheme.
(iii) Clearance under Hudco aid.
(iv) World Bank Scheme.
(v) Environmental Improvement Scheme.
(vi) Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme.

Physical Achievements :

Multi-storeyed tenements are constructed and each tenement is provided with a multipurpose room, a kitchen, a bath and a toilet. At present the cost of each tenement works out to Rs. 16,000 and 7191 tenements have been constructed by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board before formation of Slum Clearance Board. After formation of the Board 33,579 tenements have been constructed under this scheme upto 1981–82 at a cost of Rs. 2,653.28 lakhs. During 1982-83, 2,200 tenements have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 247.97 lakhs.

Environmental Improvement Scheme and Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme :

All the slums in Madras City cannot be cleared immediately. It has to be done on a phased programme with systematic planning depending upon the allocation of funds from Government. The slums are improved by providing basic amenities. They are ;

(i) One P.C. Unit for 10 families;
(ii) One bath room for every 20 families; and
(iii) One street light for every 40 metres length of street.

40,700 families have benefitted out of this scheme at a cost of Rs. 661.43 lakhs upto 1981-82. During 1982-83, in addition to the above families, 6,000 families have benefitted at a cost of Rs. 53.55 lakhs.

World Bank Project :

The World Bank has come forward to render financial aid to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for providing infrastructure facilities to benefit 23,000 households and 7,500 extra plots to a valne of Rs. 606 lakhs under the Slum Improvement Component. Madras Urban Development Authority will monitor the projects and Slum Clearance Board will be acting as the implementing agency. The special feature of this scheme is that in addition to giving the basis amenities the lands for the construction of houses are given to them.

Number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the first phase (MUDP I)

Year.		*Number of families.*	*Estimate.* (Rs. IN LAKHS).
Upto 1980		18,338	282.60
1980-81		6,524	91.70
1981-82			53.95
1982-83		..	16.39
	Total	24,862	444.64

The second phase of this scheme commenced under MUDP I and II during 1981. During 1981-82 10,000 families were benefitted at a cost of Rs. 108.28 lakhs in 49 slums. During 1982-83, 12,000 families were benefitted at a cost of Rs. 247.11 lakhs. 119 Kinder Gardens, 8 Primary Schools and 47 industrial sheds were constructed.

Hire Purchase scheme :

To satisfy the desire of some slum dwellers with regular income to own houses a hire purchase scheme was launched. In this scheme the slum dwellers who were enumerated in that area itself are given priority. Government servants and those who work under public sector undertakings getting a monthly income of below Rs. 350 and happen to be slum dwellers are also given allotment under this scheme. 2923 tenements have been given allotments under this scheme so far on hire purchase with instalment payment of Rs. 45 for the ground floor Rs. 40 for the first floor Rs. 35 for the second floor and Rs. 30 for the third floor for a period of 25 years.

Social Service in Slums :

During the current year, bearing in mind the welfare of the slum dwellers in certain parts 27 T.V. sets were installed, purified drinking water is supplied to the slum areas in 4 lorries where there is scarcity of drinking water.

By virtue of peculiar Socio Economic conditions of slum dwellers their problems are varied and highly complicated. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has set an example to other States in India, in studying their problems with humanitarian point of view in providing multi-storeyed dwellings and developed plots, improved environmental surroundings and in making them own plots to have buildings of their own.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

The Town and Country Planning Act 1971 which was brought into force with effect from 1973 provided for statutory notification of Regional Planning Areas Local Planning Areas and sites for New Town Development Areas and also provided for creation of appropriate Planning Authorities.

Regional Planning Activities:

The Regional Plan connotes the Plan prepared for a viable area, designated as a Planning Region to provide for its development strategy after detailed study of the potentials and outlines the set of Policies and Programmes to meet the needs of the area within the framework of the National or State Plan. This Directorate has prepared eight such regional plans for the eight regions into which the State has been delineated. The preparation of such draft plans was completed in 1975 and these were all discussed at Regional Seminars. Following these and for purposes of easy implementation of the policies and programmes district regional plans are being prepared and draft plans for four districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur are being got ready. Preparation of district regional plans for. the other districts will follow. As a UNICEF aided Scheme, detailed studies for Thanjavur district plan are being carried out along side of implementation of a programme for development of Small and medium sized towns, therein.

Local Planning Areas and Master Plans:

The Government have notified 109 Local Planning Areas so far including 4 Local Planning Areas notified during 1982-83. This Directorate have prepared Outline Development Plans/ Master Plans for 69 Planning Areas and in view of the time lag and occurrence of rapid developments in few urban centres, some of these plans required updating. The submission of the Master Plan for consent of the Government and for final approval are also processed by this Directorate. The Government have consented 19 Master Plan for publication and 5 Master Plan have been finally approved by the Government. The Master Plans consented during 1982-83 by Government are

Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Gudiyatham, Rameswaram, Kanyakumari and the final approval of the Government have been sanctioned for Mettupalayam, Gobichettipalayam, Namakkal, Paramakudi and Rajapalayam.

Detailed Development Plans :

The Detailed Development Plans are notified within Local Planning Areas, for drawing out Detailed Development Plans to guide, regulate and control the developments. There are 1149 detailed developments in Local Planning areas in the State of which 251 are sanctioned Town Planning Schemes/Detailed Development Plans. During the year 1982–83, 9 Detailed Development Planning Areas have been notified and 5 Detailed Development Plans have been consented and for 6 Detailed Development Plans, final approval has been given by the Director under the Town and Country Planning Act.

Integrated Urban Development Project :

During 1982–83, a loan of Rs. 112.83 lakhs was disbursed to various local bodies for the implementation of on-going schemes under the State IUDP for remunerative enterprises and Pay and Use Toilets. Sixteen Local Bodies were given loan assistance for remunerative enterprises and 12 Local Bodies for Pay and Use Toilets.

Centrally Sponsored IDP Schemes (IDSMT) for Tamil Nadu :

The centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development for Small and Medium Towns is continued to be implemented in the 28 Small and Medium Towns in Tamil Nadu. During the year, Sivaganga was selected for implementation of the Scheme with financial assistance of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. During the year, 11 Towns namely Nagapattinam, Arni, Kallakurichi, Karaikudi, Uthagamandalam, Panruti, Pudukottai, Namakkal, Sivaganga, Arkonam and Chengalpattu were given financial

assistance totalling Rs. 384.60 lakhs, for implementation of various sanctioned schemes under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

The Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns in the centrally sponsored schemes under which each town is eligible for a loan assistance of Rs. 80.00 lakhs on a matching basis by State and Central Governments, for implementation of following programme :

1. Sites and Services.
2. Traffic and Transportation.
3. Mandies and Markets.
4. Low cost Sanitation.

Till date Projects with overall outlay of Rs. 2262 lakhs has been approved and Rs. 1,070.50 lakhs released for implementation of 175 projects in 28 Towns.

Anti-Disaster Plan Unit :

Anti-Disaster Planning Unit is an important and Unique wing of the Directorate. The programmes were personally discussed and acclaimed by Hon'ble Chief Minister to the wake of 1977 disaster. The first and foremost of the programmes is the scheme for construction of anti-cyclone community shelters along the vulnerable coastal areas of the districts along the Bay of Bengal. This scheme has drawn financial assistances from International agencies like International League of Red Cross, European Economic Community etc., besides being universally acclaimed for the concept. The entire work connected with identification of vulnerable areas and site selection for the shelter is being carried out in consultation with the District Collectors. So far, 110 shelters have been sanctioned for construction. Site selection is being done by the Directorate for the next phase under E.E.C. assistance programme for 30 more shelters. The other important assignment of this Unit is the carrying out of

vulnerability analysis through field studies and collection of date of all cyclone prone areas such analysis for cyclone prone parts of Chinglepattu district and preparation of maps therefor is in progress.

Research and Training Unit :

The Directorate have sent 50 officers and staff for the Training Programmes/Seminars, Workshops. Further an officer has also been sent for training in Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Remote Sensing and another officer for Master's Course in Town and Country Planning besides 2 staff members sent for Post-Diploma Course in Town Planning. This Unit has also been carrying out the legal functions with reference to amendments to Acts and Rules and issuing of ' Planning bulletins ' from time to time apart from organising Meetings and Seminars and Research studies pertaining to the Development Plans.

CHAPTER XII

INDUSTRIES DEPATMENT

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INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTORATE OF SUGAR

With a view to give better deal to the sugar industry in regard to its growth and performance, a separate department under the control of the Director of Sugar was formed in the year 1969. The Director of Sugar functions as a co-ordinating and supervisory authority for the Co-operative Sugar Mills. He has been vested with all the powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961. The Director of Sugar by virtue of being the Cane Commissioner attend to the collection of Cane cess from all the Sugar mills apart from demarcating cane areas for the sugar mills. The implementation of the Schemes relating to the Sugarcane Road Development through a separate complement of the Engineering staff is also attended to by this Directorate.

During the period, there are 21 Sugar Mills in the State out of which ten are in the Co-operative sector, two are state owned Public Sector Sugar mills, eight are Joint Sector Mills and the remaining one is managed by the Government of India. The total licenced and the total installed capacity of the Sugar Mills in the State are as given below :

Licenced capacity	43,050 tonnes of cane per day.
Installed capacity	41,350 tonnes of cane per day.

Sugarcane Cultivation.—

In the field of Sugar industry, Tamil Nadu is making progress steadily when compared to major sugar producing states in the country. The total production of Sugarcane in the State during the Sugar years 1980–81 and 1981–82 were of the order of 135.49 and 189.20 lakh tonnes respectively. There is increased response for the production of sugarcane in Tamil Nadu on account of prompt payment of money to the sugarcane growers at a

price distinctively higher than the statutory price by the Government of India for many years and also on account of direct contact and good relationship between the Sugar Mills and the cane growers and incentives and facilities offered by the sugar mills for the Cane development activities.

Performance :

The Co-operative Sugar Mills and Public Sector Mills recorded a capacity utilisation of 121.58 per cent during 1981–82 sugar season while for 1982–83 it was 103.45 per cent upto March 1983. The capacity utilisation had improved over the previous years because of the improved cane crush on account of higher cane price as also availability of cane in plenty. During the sugar season 1982–83, the total quantity of cane crushed, sugar produced and the sugar recovery obtained in the State as on 31st March 1983 are given below :—

Cane crushed.	*Sugar Produced.*	*Percentage on Sugar recovery,*
(1)	(2)	(3)
48,09,009 MTs.	4,47, 685 Mts.	9.31 per cent.

Cane Cess collection :—

An amount of Rs. 354.50 lakhs has been collected from the Sugar Mills during the year 1981–82. During the year 1982–83 an amount of Rs. 173.90 lakhs has been collected from the Sugar Mills.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme :

The efficient functioning of the sugar mills mainly depends upon regular and uninterrupted supply of quality cane. In order to get assured supply of quality cane and also to see that weight of cane from harvested fields brought to the sugar mills does not fall down due to time lag between time of harvest and time of arrival at the factories, a well developed network of roads in the area of operation of the sugar mills should be developed. With a view to achieve the above objectives a separate scheme called the ' Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.' was formulated for undertaking improvement of the existing roads and formation of new roads in and around the sugar factories areas. The

two divisions with Headquarters at Tiruchirappalli and Cuddalore look after the formation and maintenance of these roads. Another Highways division with Headquarters at Salem has also been functioning. The funds for the sugarcane development scheme are deirved from appro. priations under Cane cess fund collections. For the year 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs was incurred for maintenance of existing roads and laying of new roads.

The physical targets and achievements made under this scheme during 1982-83 are as follows :—

Item of work.	*Physical target.*	*Achievements* (up to January 1983)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Formation (KM)	83.387	38.27
Metalling (KM)	157.362	82.12
Black tapping (KM) ..	203.052	109.94
Bridges (Nos.) ..	16	4
C. D. Works (Nos.)		
Causeways (Nos.)		
Culverts ..	312	143

Sugar Price

Government of India are implementing the policy of partial control over the sale of sugar according to which 65 per cent of the total production will be taken as levy sugar and the remaining 35 per cent will be allowed to be sold as levy free sugar by the sugar mills in the open market. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation are taking the levy sugar from the Sugar Mills for distribution to the Card holders under the public distribution system. The levy sugar price for the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Zone is fixed at Rs. 307.77 for D 30 Variety per quintal which is exclusive of Excise Duty.

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES.

The Director of Handlooms and Textiles is incharge of the Development of Textiles and Handloom Industry in the State. As State Textile authority, the Director of Handlooms and Textiles is also associated with the Powerloom Industry and the Textile Industry in the State. All the Handloom Development Schemes especially for those working in the co-operative sector, are implemented by this Department. The Department organises and registers Weavers Co-operative Societies and arranges financial assistance for them. Under the scheme of co-operative coverage of handloom weavers, it aims at bringing a large number of handloom weavers in the private sector to the co-operative sector with a view to ensure the orderly development of these Weavers Co-operative Societies. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society (Co-optex) also comes under this department. The main functions of the Co-optex are to supply raw materials to the weavers in the co-operative sector and to market the finished goods produced by its affiliated Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, through its emporia located in most of the important cities and towns of the Country and by exports. The yarn required by the Weavers Co-operative Societies is produced by the Co-operative Spinning Mills which are also under the administrative control of this Department. In addition, the Directorate is incharge of the Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation Limited, the Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile processing Mills Limited, the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited and the Six Co-operative Handloom Development Projects in the State. Various Welfare measures for the handloom weavers are also being implemented by the Department. The Director of Handloom and Textiles is the functional Registrar for Weavers Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Spinning Mills and in this capacity, he is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act and Rules in respect of these institutions.

Handloom Industry and Plan Schemes :

Co-operative coverage and Plan Schemes:

It is estimated that there are 5.56 lakhs handlooms in Tamil Nadu which accounts for about one sixth of the total number of handlooms in the Country. Out of 5.56 lakhs of handlooms in the State 3.33 lakhs have been brought under the co-operative fold. As on 31st March 1983 there were 1,468 Primary Weavers Co-operative societies covering 3.33 lakhs looms. In all 59 per cent looms have been covered under co-operative fold. During the year 1982-83 a total expenditure of Rs. 2,473.68 lakhs was incurred by the Government for the implementation of the various Handloom Development Schemes.

The total production of the primary weavers Co-operative Societies during 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 113.24 crores. During 1982-83 156 new primary Weavers Co-operative Societies were Registered in Tamil Nadu and 35,000 Weavers were enrolled as members in the new as well as in the existing Weavers Co-operative Societies. This includes 18 Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies set up for loom-less weavers at a total cost of Rs. 56.33 lakhs.

Raw-Materials Supply :

There are 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State with 3.31 lakhs spindles which produce about 12,000 bales of cotton yarn per month, All these Co-operative Spinning Mills produce different counts of yarn ranging from 10s to 100s required for the handloom Weavers in the co-operative sector. The co-optex maintains 22 yarn depots at important Handloom Centres in Tamil Nadu and they distribute the yarn produced in the co-operative Spinning Mills to the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, to meet their requirement. The total demand for yarn by the handlooms in the State is estimated at 695 lakhs Kgs. per year. In addition to this powerlooms and hosiery sectors consume about 1121 lakhs kgs. per annum. Against these require ments the production of cotton yarn by about 237 Textile Mills in the State is about 2,170 lakhs Kgs. per year in normal times.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societiy Limited:

The main object of Co-optex is to procure and supply the raw-materials required by the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and also to provide marketing to its affiliated primaries. As already stated it is running 22 yarn depots through which the yarn produced by the Co-operative Spinning Mills, is distiibuted to the primaries. The Co-optex is running 601 selling units in most of the important cities and towns within and outside the State. The paid up share capital of Co-optex amounts to Rs. 15.82 crores including Government contrl bution of Rs. 12.81 crores. It has been sanctioned a total cash credit limit of Rs. 40 crores during 1982–83. During the year 1982–83 the Co-optex procured handloom goods from the Primary Weavers Co operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 74.67 crores. Its sales during 1982–83 were of the order of Rs. 79.56 crores.

Co-operative Spinning Mills :

All the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills, with paid up share capital of Rs. 2,070.59 lakhs including Government contribution of Rs. 1,210.85 lakhs produced 217.39 lakhs kgs. of yarn (in terms of 40s).

The Performance of the Co-operative Spinning Mills during 1980–83 *is given below* :—

	1979—1980.	1980—1981.	1981—1982.	1982—1983.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1. Production (Value).	4,007.89	4,887.23	5,160.76	5,761.35
2. Sales (Value)	3,995.61	4,843.20	5,081.46	5,876.46
3. Gross Profit	709.36	*(—)190.17	149.86	573.03
4. Interest	126.73	199.61	215.08	245.25
5. Depreciation	133.37	143.69	147.07	157.42
6. Net Profit	(+)449.26	*(—)153.13	*(—)212.29	(+)170.36
7. No. of Persons employed.	9,791	9,996	10,128	10,128

N.B.—*Due to recession in Textile Industry.

Expansion Scheme :

The South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mill is implementing expansion programme under which its present installed capacity of 13.760 spindles will be enlarged to 25,000 spindles involving a cost of Rs. 180 lakhs.

The Salem Co-operative Spinning Mill is implementing the expansion programme to set up 'B' Unit with 13,200 spindles at a project cost of Rs. 334 lakhs. The North Arcot district Co-operative Spinning Mills is implementing an expansion programme to set up a 'B' unit with 12,960 spindles at a project cost of Rs. 350 lakhs.

Controlled Cloth/Janatha Cloth Scheme :

During the year 20,000 looms were engaged in the production of Janatha Dhoties, Lungies and Sarees. About 30 million square metres of Janatha Handloom dhoties, lungies and sarees valued Rs. 451.40 lakhs were produced. These Janatha Handloom Varieties are marketed through the emporia of the Co-optex. During 1982–83 a sum of Rs. 415 lakhs has been disbursed as subsidy under this scheme.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce, undertakes registration of Small Scale Industries and Industrial Co-operative Societies; issues essentiality certificates for import of Machinery and raw materials from abroad; provides facilities for marketing products of Small Scale Industries and for analysis and testing of materials; provides technical information services; establishes functional, ancillary, Co-operative and Private Industrial Estates for promotion of tiny and Small Scale Industries sponsores applications for industrial licences, for hire purchase of machinery and registration as approved suppliers of products; develop ment for Coir Industry; implementation of centrally sponsored Schemes; undertakes industrial management and development programmes; conducts surveys and maintaing statistics; provides expert assistance; preparation of up dating of project profiles and exploration of mineral wealth of the State.

District Industries Centres :

As a result of the liberalised procedure and the follow-up assistance provided by the District Industries Centres, nearly, 2,600 industrial approvals were obtained from statutory authorities to eligible small entrepreneurs. From the implementation of the District Industries Centre Programme in June 1978 up to March 1983, 34,678 permanent small scale industries registration certificates were granted, creating employment opportunities for about 4 lakhs people. Assistance of Rs. 24.19 crores was made available to 11,342 small entrepreneurs during the year 1982–83 from Nationalised Banks. Besides the above the District Industries Centres were able to help channelise assistance from the banks. 38,181 small, cottage and artisan entrepreneurs were enabled to secure an assistance of Rs. 36.25 crores from institutions like National Small Industries Corporation, Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation, Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation, etc.

Electronics Test and Development Centre-Adayar :

In order to provide necessary testing facilities for electronics industries in and around the area, this centre has been set up at Adayar. All the Small Scale electronics units in the City and suburbs are benefitted by this Centre.

Central Electricals Testing Laboratory, Kakkalur :

This is one of the pioneer electrical testing laboratories in the country recognised by the Indian Standards Institution, Railways, Director. General of Supplies and Disposals etc. A new illumination laboratory is being set up for which Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

Electro Medical Equipment Centres :

The Electro Medical Equipment Centres are now functioning at Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur. They attend to the servicing and repairs of medical electronic equipments like E.C.G. E.E.G. Diathermy, High Pressure Stabilizers, Photo Electronic Calory meter, etc. of the Government Hospitals.

Industrial Co-operatives:

The rapid growth of certain rural industries with large employment potential like matches, coir, etc., was spectacular in the last four years. This year recorded a commendable growth rate in the field of Industrial Co-operatives. At the end of March 1983, there were 898 Industrial Co-operative Societies. During the year 1982-83, the societies had a sales worth Rs. 7,346.29 lakhs against the production of goods worth Rs. 3,904.11 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu State Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited:

All the Industrial Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu are financed by the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited. The paid up share capital of this Bank is Rs. 100.84 lakhs as on 31st December 1982, of which Rs. 48.30 lakhs is contributed by the Government The affiliated societies have contributed share capital amounting to Rs. 42.56 lakhs. The Bank provides term loans and cash credit loans to Industrial Co-operative Societies.

Tea Factories :

There are 13 Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories in the Nilgiris District. Eleven of them are already engaged in production. Two factories are under construction, 7,128 small Tea grower, owning 13,570 acres of tea gardens are members of the Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories. The factories provide direct and indirect employment to over 40,000 persons. They account for 9 per cent of the total tea production in Tamil Nadu' The Nilgiris Small Tea growers service Industrial Co-operative Society, viz., "Incoserve" with its ware housest at Coonoor and Cochin, has undertaken marketing of blended tea in ar small way by introducing packet sales of 100 grams, 250 gms. and 500 gms., both for leaf and dust grades.

Coir :

There is vast scope for the development of Coir industry in the State In India, Tamil Nadu occupies the third place in area under coconu cultivation. Tamil Nadu utilises 43.3 per cent of the total husk fo fibre production providing employment to about 23,000 peoples. In the

white and brown fibre sector there are about 308 units. In the rope making sector, 10 Industrial Co-operatives were started during 1982-83. There are 56 Industrial Co-operatives providing employment to 7,422 persons. During 1982-83, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 4.50 lakhs was provided.

Leather industry:

A large number of tanneries, in the large, medium and Small sectors operate mostly in Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Tiruchirapplli, Madurai and Periyar districts. An average of Rs. 200 crores worth of leather products are being exported from Madras Port every year which works out to nearly 60 per cent of the total export of the country.

In order to help the small tanners, leather finishing servicing industrial co-operative society was set up at Vaniyambadi with improved leather finishing machines. The Government have also approved a scheme for the setting up of such centres on Co-operative basis at Ranipet, Dindigul and Pernambut at an estimated cost of nearly rupees one crore each. Each of these societies has been assured of imported machineries worth of Rs. 50 lakhs, as grants from the Leather Development Fund of the State Trading Corporation. With the setting up of these societies, nearly 200 tanners woud be benefitted.

Technical Training centre, Guindy :

The Technical Training Centre, Guindy imparts intensive training in the specialised fileds of Tool and Die Design, Electronic Instrumentation, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineering and Rubber Technology. The certificate Courses in Metal Trades have been converted into Diploma Course in Tool Engineering. The other Certificate Courses except the course in Rubber, Technology have also been converted as three years diploma courses and conducted from this year onwards. Thirty trainees are being trained in each Diploma Course of Tool Engineering, Electronic Instrumentation and Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Engineering.

Tool and Die designing Training Centres, Dindigul:

This centre imparts intensive training in the Design and manufacture of Tools and Dies, particularly in the manufacture of locks. 273 persons have been trained so far and they are all well employed in various tool rooms. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem. This certificate course has now been converted into Diploma Course in Tool Engineering. 72 trainees are undergoing training at present.

Rural Service Centre:

Three Basic Rural Centres, one at Tenkasi and two at Ambasamudram in Tirunelveli district imparts training in various trades such as welding, fitting and turning to the candidates selected from Agricultural families. The training course is for a period of 18 months and the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem.

Training to Rural Artisans:

In the last three years, 1,589 rural artisans were given training at a cost of Rs. 13. 65 lakhs. During the year under review, training of 1,227 rural artisans at a cost of Rs. 7.03 lakhs is under implementation.

Under the District Industries Centre Loan Scheme, loan assistance upto Rs. 10,000 bearing an interest of 6¼ per cent per annum is also sanctioned to rural artisans. From the inception of the scheme in 1979-80 till the end of 1982-83, 2,663 persons were given loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 189.21 lakhs.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to implement Khadi and Village Industries programme satsifactorily. It is also implementing the follwing special schemes:—

(i) Integrated Tribal Development Programme.
(ii) Hill Area Development Programme.
(iii) Drought Prone Area Programme.
(iv) Integrated Rural Development Programme.
(v) Special Component Plan.

The Board opened 42 Rural Textile Centres and thus the Rural Textiles Centres functioning under the Board increased to 439.

The Board provided additional employment to 34,901 persons on a regular basis and in all 4,88,570 persons were provided with employment under Khadi and Village Industries Sector. The Khadi production rose from Rs. 914.6 lakhs to Rs. 1,012.1 lakhs.

The Khadi sales increased from Rs. 785.85 lakhs to Rs. 903.68 lakhs. The non edible oil and soap production increased from Rs. 205.92 lakhs to Rs. 211.12 lakhs. The Board distributed 3,178 power ghanies so far. The Board exported palmgoods worth of Rs. 28.30 lakhs to foreign countries during the year.

The details of the units functioning under the Board and their production and sales are as follows:—

Khadi Units—

(i) Number of units ..	727
(ii) Number of societies	4

II. Yarn Production (in Metric hanks)—

(i) Traditional	2.08
(ii) Ambar ..	.. 1.15
(iii) Rural Textile Centre	374.69

Khadi Production—

Metres	51,73
Value	Rs. 739.87 lakhs.

Silk production—

Value	Rs. 272.23 lakhs

Khadi Sales—

Value	Rs. 903.68 lakhs.

Employment and wages paid—	*Number.*	*Rupees in lakhs*
Spinners	29,433	1190.
Weavers	7,931	187.7
Others	813	7.86

Rural Arts Crafts and Industries—

	Units.	*No. Employed*
Rural Arts and Crafts	206	25 lakhs.

Village Industries—

(*a*) Village Industrial Units ..	166
(*b*) Village Industrial Co-operatives	1,276
(*c*) Production	Rs. 6,507.61 lakhs
(*d*) Sales ..	Rs. 71,48.52 lakhs
(*e*) Employment ..	4,50,393 persons.
(*f*) Wagespaid	Rs. 2,157.37 lakhs

SERICULTURE.

A separate Directorate of Sericulture was formed with Headquarters at Salem and the Department has been functioning from April 1979.

Area under Mulberry :

Due to intensive cultivation programmes undertaken and on account of the efforts taken during the year 1982-83, an extent of 8,000 acres has been additionally brought under mulberry cultivation in the State bringing the total extent to 55,042 acres at the end of the year. 76,000 families are engaged in this industry in Tamil Nadu.

Drought Prone Area Programme :

The scheme was under implementation in Ramnathapuram and Dharmapuri districts. An extent of 3,062 acres has been brought in these districts upto the year ending 1982-83 and 4,200 families are involved under this scheme.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme :

With a view to uplift the backwardness of tribals living in the Hilly areas of South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem districts, a scheme under Integrated Tribal Development Programme is being implemented in the State. 1,425 families are engaged under this scheme by planting an extent of 1,091 acres in Hilly areas in the State upto the year ending 1982-83.

Hill Area Development Programme :

For the Development of Sericulture in the Nilgiris district, a separate scheme under Hill Area Development Programme in Nilgiris district was started during 1981-82. Under this scheme 139 acres were planted with mulberry upto 1982-83 and 170 families had been benefited.

Cocoon Production :

A quantity of 80.00 lakhs/kgs. of cocoons (Estimated quantity) has been produced during the year 1982-83 as gain t the production of 63.00 lakhs./kgs. during previous year. A quantity of 30.24 lakhs/kgs. of cocoons out of the produo ion of 80.00 lakhs/kgs. has been utilised in the State for conversion into silk in the Government, Private units and also Industrial Co-operative Silk Reeling Societies during this year when compared to the consumption of 27.53 lakhs/kgs. during the previous year.

Raw Silk Production :

The estimated production of raw silk in the State was 6.80 lakhs/kgs during 1982-83. Against the estimated quantity of 6.80 lakhs/kgs a quantity of 1.65 lakhs/kgs of raw silk was produced within the State when compared to the production of 1.51 lakhs/kgs. during the corresponding period of last year.

Employment Opportunities :

There are 76,000 families consisting of about 2,75,210 persons engaged in Sericulture industry in 15 districts of Tamil Nadu. It is expected that additional employment will be generated to a tune of 40,000 families by planning 8,000 acres during the year 1983-84.

STATE GEOLOGY.

The Department of Geology and Mining carried out detailed investigation for the following mineral deposits.

GOLD INVESTIGATION IN THE MAHARAJAGADAI-NARALAPALLI AREA, KRISHNAGIRI TALUK, DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

Following the completion of the systamatic mapping on 1:50,000 scale and detailed prospecting by trenching in the metabasics on the slopes of the hillocks north and west of Narala-

palli, detailed mapping on 1 :1,000 scale by using plane table and telescopic alidale was carried out over an extent of 0.50 sq.kms. Totally 39 trenches were opened the volume of excavation being about 1,000 cubic metres. The gossan zones are discontinuous and lensoidal in nature. The width of gossan zone ranges from a few centimetres to about one metre. Twenty six surface samples and fifty two trench samples were collected in addition to stream sediment and loess or terrace samples for determination of gold. While the surface samples showed values upto 7 gm./tonne. the trench samples have yielded values upto 1 gm/ tonne.

SILICA SAND INVESTIGATION AROUND KARIYAPATNAM, VEDARANYAM TALUK THANJAVUR DISTRICT.

The occurence of Silica sand deposit was demorcated on 1 :5,000 scale and the samples subjected to physical and chemical tests to study their industrial application.

The SIO_2 content ranges from 94.43 to 98.72 per cent after subjected to washing and sieving. The sands are considered to be suitable for use as moulding sand and inferior grade coloured glass. A reserve of about 6.6 million tonnes of sands has been proved in the area.

LIMESTONE INVESTIGATION IN AND AROUND THE LEASEHOLD AREAS OF MESSRS. MADRAS CEMENTS.

The individual occurences of limestone in Thirumal and Kokkulam villages of Tirumangalam taluk, Madurai district were mapped on 1 :4,000 scale. The occurence in Pudur villagein proximity to the leasehold of the company was carried over an extent of 1 km. and width of 100 metres where a tentative reserve of 5 miilion tonnes has been estimated. Prospecting by trenching was carried out on limestone deposits in Venkatesapuram village. In addition the kankar deposits of Sajeemalai and Kayathar were also examined. Seventeen samples were collected for chemical analysis. Some of the limestones are magnesiam. In general the cao ranges from 75 per cent to 90 per cent and Mgo from 2 to 4 per cent and silica at about 18 per cent. A comprehensive drilling programme is being drawn up.

Limestone investigation in the leasehold areas of Messrs. India Cements Limited, Sankaridrug, Salem district :

The potentiality of the limestone deposits in the leasehold as well as in other adjacent areas of Messrs. India Cements near Sankaridrug, Salem district was assessed on the request of lessee company in order to arrive at the requirement of their plant in the next few years. The work involved detailed geological mapping on 1:4,000 scale followed by diamond drilling. In all 193 boreholes have been put down by diamond drill and wagon drill methods involving a total meterage of 3,600 and over 3,000 samples were collected for chemical analysis. A total of 12.80 million tonnes mineable cement grade limestone reserves in their leasehold area has been arrived at. In the adjoining free hold area, a measured reserve of 6.63 million tonnes has been established.

Mineral Investigation, Varshnad Village, Theni taluk, Madurai district :

A systematic investigation to locate limestone and cordierite bearing rocks has been taken up in Varshanad valley area. So far, 40 sq. kms. of area has been mapped. A minor occurrence of limestone was located about 1½ kms. NE of Gundu. Further work is in progress.

Gem stone investigation :

Kanyakumari district.—The investigation for the location of gem bearing formation in Palukkal area, Vilavankodu taluk, Kanyakumari district was continued. A systematic mapping over an area of 45 sq.kms followed by detailed mapping on 1:4,000 scale over an area of about half sq. km. for demarcating the zone were carried out. A scintillometer survey carried out over the pebble zone indicated a 80 to 700 counts/second values. Totally five pits were opened and 8 cubic metres of earth excavated for planning. One small piece of transparent yellow crysoberyl could be obtained. Since the results were not very encouraging, further work was stopped.

Salem district.—The investigation for locating gemstone occurrence near Villipalayam and Paramatti and Sevitturanganpatty near Mohanur, Namakkal taluk, was continued. About 4 sq.kms. of area was taken up for detailed mapping, on 1:4,000 scale. Gem varieties

corundum, ruby, garnet, sillimanite, cordierite were found to occur sporadically in the weathered portions of anorthosites. It is proposed to cartry out putting operations in the area to assess their potentiality.

Ivestigation for clay in Erichchi village area, Arantangi taluk, Pudukkottai district :

A detailed investigation for the white clay occurrences in the Erichchi village area was taken up. Six trial pits were opened in the ravine sections. White clay of a thickness of 1 to 3 metres occurs below a capping of 2 metres of laterite soil. Eight boreholes were put down for a total depth of 96 metres. 76 samples were collected for chemical analysis. An average chemicalanalysis of the clay sample indicates the following in per cent.

Moisture	L.O.I.	SiO_2	Fe_2O^3	TiO_2	Al_2O^3	CaO	Alkalies
1.13	9.75	60.02	2.30	0.46	25.56	0.74	Nil.

Physical test of the clay sample :

Appearance : Dull white plastic.

Grit content	24.08 per cent.
Water plasticity	33.84 per cent.
Dry shrinkage	2.79 per cent.
Dry strength	30.78 lbs/in_2.
Fired shrinkage	16.12 per cent.
Fired strength	77.7 lbs/in_2.
Porosity	24.7 per cent.
Water absorption	12.65 per cent.
Burnt colour	white with slight yellow tinge.

Investigation for Salt Brine in Devipattinam, Tirupullani area in Ramanathapuram District.

The coastal tracts between Devipattinam and Kilakkarai in Ramanathapuram district have a good potential for the development of sub soil brine for the cultivation of salt.

Two boreholes have been planned, one at Tirupullani and other at Devipattinam. It is proposed to collect the brine samples at regular intervals of 1 metre depth. At present the borehole at BH-1 at Tirupullani has reached a depth of 5 metres. In all 25 samples of brine from open sea and from existing brine wells in the area have been collected and are being analysed chemically.

The density ranges from 1.7° Beaume to about 11° Beaume. The other constituents are Nacl 1.59 to 11.09 per cent Ca 0.02 to 0.43 per cent Mg. 0.06 to 0.51 per cent and So^4 0.13 to 0.75 per cent. This work has been taken at the instance of Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation.

In addition, the sale producing areas in and around Pulicat Lake, Chengalpattu district was examined to assess their potentility for yielding salt. Three samples were collected from the lake and from the open sea. The analysis of the brine indicates a value of 5900 to 14000 ppm for Na, 20,000 to 34,000 for chlorides. A Preliminary report suggesting areas for salt cultivation has been prepared.

Special Investigations.

Engineering Geology investigation :

The inter-connecting tunnel between Papanasam and the proposed Servalar Dam of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board was geologically mapped. This was correlated with surface geological features. This work was carried out to settle a dispute on the geology of the tunnel arising between Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and its contractor.The work also included exhaustive petrographic work.

Land-slide study in Nilgiris District :

Land-slide studies were carried out in Halekkarai estates and in other landslide prone areas in Coonoor taluk of Nilgiris district. Clearance was accorded to the estates on the condition that the suggested preventive and remedial measures were carried out. This work was carried out on a request from the District Collector, Nilgiris.

This department participated in the International Congress of Engineering Geologists held at New Delhi during December 1982. A paper was presented to the Congress.

Tiruvalluvar statueinstallation on the Minor Rock at Kanniyakumari.:

The core samples collected from the drill holes put down on the rock were subjected to compressive strength in the Soil Mechanics Laboratory P.W.D., Madras-5. The tests revealed that the rocks are suitable bearing strength to hold the proposed statue and the associated structure.

An investigation of the site areas in Nallar and Irumbalaiyar streams in P.A.P. Scheme to study their suitability for the location of additional reservoirs for hydel generation and storage was carried out.

The Nallar stream flows through hard biotite granite gneiss and except some joints, in the site area which can be easily treated, it does not present problem in the foundation condition.

The Irumbalaiyar stream flows in the upper reaches of P.A.P. Scheme and the bed of the stream shows several continuation of folding in biotite granite gneiss. Although hard rock has been met with in all the exploratory drill holes and the site area does not present problem for foundation condition, it was sugested that the structure of the area could be delineated through a study of aerial photographs as the adjoining area is highly wooded and is not amenable to surface inspection. This work would be taken up shortly after obtaining maps.

For the preparation of aeromagnetic data, a joint project with Geological Survey of India, required samples and maps were furnished to Geological Survey of India for carrying out laboratory analysis at Bangalore and Hyderabad. The G.S.I. is expected to bring out a publication shortly.

Similarly the G.S.I. has been entrusted with the task of preparation of a comprehensive report on the landslide study in Nilgiris District and the same is expected to be got up ready shortly.

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LIMITED.

The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) was set up in 1971 as a public limited company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu, with the objectives of promoting

and developing medium and major industries in Tamil Nadu and to hasten the industrial disbursal to the backward areas of the State. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 15.00 crores. The paid up capital as on date is Rs. 13.9 crores.

Financial Assistance :

Term Loan :

During the year, the sanction and disbursement of term loans were Rs. 3,036.91 lakhs and Rs. 1579.80 lakhs respectively. In both sanctions and disbursements SIPCOT achieved more than the targets, as the targets were Rs. 3000.00 lakhs towards sanction and Rs. 1,500.00 lakhs for disbursement.

Underwriting of Equity Shares :

During the year sanction under this scheme was given for Rs. 18.25 lakhs as against a target of Rs. 15 lakhs.

IDBI Seed Capital :

SIPCOT sanctioned Seed Capital assistance of Rs. 69.07 lakhs against the target of Rs. 60.00 lakhs during the year 1982-83. The disbursements made in 1982-83 was Rs. 29.70 lakhs.

Package of Incentives :

Interest free sales tax loan :

An important part of the package scheme of incentive is the Interest Free Sales Tax Loan, which SIPCOT implements as an agent of the State Government. Loans under this Scheme are available to medium and major industries to be located in any of the nine backward districts of the State and also in Marimalai Nagar industrial complex and Kunnathur Block in Chengalpattu district. This scheme is not available to urban town with a population of one lakh or more as also in Madurai and Tiruchirappalli urban agglomeration within 8 Kms. belt area.

During the year 1982-83, IFST loan sanction and disbursement was Rs. 376.43 lakhs and Rs.263.30 lakhs as against target of Rs. 300 lakhs each.

Central Subsidy Scheme :

Under this Scheme, any unit set up in any of the selected 33 taluks of the State is eligible for an outright grant or Subsidy of 15 per cent of the total fixed capital investment. Recently, the Subsidy Scheme has been enlarged. According to the latest version, the existing nine concessional finance districts in Tamil Nadu are also eligible for Central Subsidy. Units set up in any concessional finance district (other than 33 taluks) are eligible upto 10 per cent of the total fixed cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1,636.35 lakhs has been sanctioned by the State Level Committee during the year 1982-83.

State subsidy :

The Government ordered that the capital subsidy schemes sanctioned to small industries may be made available to the medium and large scale industries to be set up in the 24 selected taluks. Recently, seven more taluks have been included in this list. Further, Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a Subsidy Scheme for certain selected industries, viz., Electronics, Drugs and formulation of Scheduled drugs and ancillary automobile units. State subsidy to the extent of Rs. 65.21 lakhs was sanctioned in the year 1982-83. The amount of Rs. 15.26 lakhs was disbursed so far.

GROWTH CENTRES.

Ranipet :

An area of 729.78 acres of land was acquired by the Government and handed over to SIPCOT. Area to the extent of 431.88 acres out of 480.68 acres of area for allotment has been allotted to 69 units. Out of which, 40 units have commenced commercial production. 20 units are under various stage of construction.

For the expansion of the present Complex, an area of 143.97 acres has been proposed for acquisition in Narasangapuram village of which 66.81 acres has been taken possession of An area of 47.95 acres was allotted to one unit.

Hosur :

The total area of Hosur Complex is 1,235.86 acres of which an extent of 828.47 acres is available for allotment. An extent of 737.40 acres has been allotted to 98 units. Out of which 50 units have commenced commercial production and 28 units are in various stages of construction.

Manamadurai :

An extent of 492.08 acres of land was acquired for the Industrial Complex. Land has been allotted to 18 units, covering an extent of 68.99 acres. One unit has started commercial production and five units are under construction.

Working Results :

During the financial year 1982–83, profit before provision for taxation and transfer of special reserve under section 36 (1) (viii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and after adjustment of bad debts was Rs. 114.32 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU CERAMICS LIMITED (TACEL.)

TACEL was formed in 1974 with a view to take over Ceramic units both from Directorate of Industries and Commerce and TANSI and run them on commercial basis under unified control.

TACEL aims to develop and promote the ceramic industry in Tamil Nadu. TACEL produces Sanitarywares, Crockery, Insulators, Stoneware facilitie like, firing to the small scale entrepreneurs in the Industrial Estate at Vridhachalam. The products are manufactured in its units situated at Vridhachalam, Omalur and Thirumazhisai.

The Company's performance during 1982–83 is as under :

	(LAKHS.)
Production	202.97
Sales ..	207.91
Incentory accumulation	(+) 5.10
Deficit ...	.. (—) 20.35

TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Corporation achieved a turnover of Rs. 231 lakhs during 1982-83 as against Rs. 197 lakhs achieved during 1981–82. The branch show-room of the Corporation which was functioning at Chidambaram was shifted to Pondicherry on economic considerations from July 1982. The Corporation conducted special craftwise Exhibitions at different places within and outside Tamil Nadu during the year. The Develop-ment Commissioner (Handicrafts), New Delhi conducted various Product Promotion Programmes in Tamil Nadu wherein the handicrafts of other States were exhibited and sold. The sale on account of these exhibitions was about Rs. 28 lakhs. The Export Sales during the year was Rs. 8.33 lakhs. The terms and conditions for the take-over of the Handicrafts Emporium, formerly run by the Handicrafts Emporium Society and tentatively transferred to the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited from 1st April 1976 were finalised.

Production.—The production during 1982–83 was Rs. 73 lakhs as against Rs. 64 lakhs achieved during 1981–82. Two Production Units (one for Bell Metal products at Nachiarkoil and another for Bronze Icon craft at Swamimalai) were started during the year. One Produc-tion-*cum*-Training Centre for Cane Product was started at Tiruchirappalli during the year with IRDP assistance. Proposals for setting up a Common Facility Centre for papier machine, pottery and terracotta crafts were submitted to the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and a part assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh as subsidy has been received from the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) for setting up of the Common Facility Centre.

Training.—During the year, 159 candidates underwent training. The Training Schemes were partly financed by RIP funds, partly by IRDP funds and partly by State Government in respect of the Training Centres transferred to the Corporation from the Government on 1st November 1974.

The Personnel Policy embodying recruitment rules and the provi-sions of Career Development of the staff was implemented during this year.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO), a wholly owned enterprise of Government of Tamil Nadu was incorporated in 1965. The main object was to run the Cement Plant at Alangulam and the Steel Plant at Arakkonam in the Public Sector. In 1970 the Government of India evolved the concept of the joint sector. The same was entrusted to TIDCO by the Government of Tamil Nadu to implement the joint sector projects in the State of Tamil Nadu. In the span of 18 years, TIDCO has undertaken activities covering diverse fields and has (*a*) set up new industries in the Public Sector, (*b*) promoted joint ventures in association with private entrepreneurs and (*c*) assisted few sick units facing difficulties, TIDCO's net investment inclusive of bridge loans in nine public sector, thirty-three joint sector and two assisted companies as on 31st March 1983 was Rs. 51.22 crores. The total outlay of these works out to Rs. 413.75 crores.

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited (TANCEM) is a wholly owned subsidiary of TIDCO. The company has considerably improved its performance and earned a profit of Rs. 699.07 lakhs after providing interest of Rs. 343.96 lakhs and depreciation of Rs. 258.65 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited (TCP) :

During the year TCP shares were allotted to TIDCO based on the undertakings given to the financial institutions for meeting the shortfall in the resources and over-run in the project cost of TCP. Consequently, TCP has become a subsidiary of TIDCO. The company has produced 3,113 tonnes of Sodium Hydrosulphite and 2,790 tonnes of Liquid Sulphurdioxide, despite continuing inadequacies of power supply. The turnover of the company has increased substantially from Rs. 601 lakhs in 1981 to Rs. 756 lakhs in 1982, resulting in a profit of Rs. 120.97 lakhs. TCP is actively considering diversification.

THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., (TIIC) is the premier State Level Financial Institution set up in the year 1949. The main objective of the Corporation is to promote and accelerate industrial growth and development in Tamil Nadu. It functions as the State Financial Corporation in Tamil Nadu and as such certain important provisions of the State Financial Corporation Act 1951, have been made applicable to TIIC, by virtue of notifications issued by the Government of India in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India (I.D.B.I.) from time to time.

Functions and Objects :

The main functions and objects of the Corporation are as under.

Granting of long and medium term loans to industrial concerns primarily for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets in the shape of land, building and machinery.

Guaranteeing/Counter Guaranteeing deferred payment contract-entered into by industrial concerns for purchase of machinery.

Guaranteeing loans raised by Industrial concerns from the banks/ insurance companies/public borrowings, etc.

Underwriting/subscribing to the issue of shares and/or debentures of industrial concerns.

Granting of bridge loans against Central Government subsidy and disbursement of subsidy.

Resources :

The Corporation's resources comprise mainly of Share Capital contributed by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Industrial Develop ment Bank of India, refinance provided by IDBI, Bonds, etc. The position of resources as on 31st March 1983, is given below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Share capital	2,649.56
Bonds	2,941.50
Refinance from I.D.B.I.	3,159.00
	8,750.06

Sanction and Disbursement :

There has been a substantial improvement in the operations of TIIC as is evident from the sanctions, disbursements and recoveries etc. made particularly in the last two years, compared to the earliest years surpassing all the performance in the previous records. During the year 1982–83 the Corporation has sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 55.95 crores as against Rs. 52.13 crores during the preceding year. Similarly, disbursements also had shown a steep increase at Rs. 39.65 crores as against Rs. 35.07 crores for the previous year. Recovery of dues from assisted units had aggregated to Rs. 20.34 crores as against Rs. 13.76 crores during the previous year.

In the recent years TIIC has been giving larger assistance to the Small Scale and tiny sector industries, benefiting at large the economically weaker sections of the society.

The details of assistance granted by the Corporation for this sector is given below :—

	Assistance during			
	1981–82,		1982-83. (*Provisional*)	
	Number.	*Amount.*	*Number.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
Sanctions to Small Scale sector.	5,646	44,44.10	3,175	48,67.79

Assistance to Backward Areas :

With a view to promoting industrial growth in the rural and semi-urban areas of the State, TIIC provides financial assistance in a larger measure to the industrial units in the backward areas. The salient features of the assistance are as under :

Loans up to Rs. 30.00 lakhs on soft terms.

The details of assistance provided by the Corporation for industrial units in backward areas are given below :—

	Assistance During.			
	1981–82.		1982-83. (Provisional)	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
Santions to Backward areas..	3,180	26,85.27	1,447	21,42.14

Assistance for Technocrat Entrepreneurs :

The Corporation has a scheme for providing gainful self-employment to the technocrat entrepreneurs, i.e., for those who are academically qualified whether holder of degree/diploma certificate and persons possessing experience and expertise in various lines of manufacturing/ processing activity.

The details of assistance granted by the Corporation under the scheme are given below :—

	Assistance During			
	1981–82.		1982–83. (Provisional)	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amoun.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
Sanctions to Technocrats	91	1,03.13	66	1,21.07

Assistance for Power Generators :

The Corporation has been responsive to the needs of the industries in the State; the Corporation provided liberal time bound assistance or purchase of generators after the announcement of the unavoidable power-cut in December 1982.

The details of assistance under the scheme are as under :

	Assistance During			
	1981-82.		1982-83. (*Provisional*)	
	Number.	*Amount.*	*Number.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
Sanctions to Power Generator	19	25.70	676	4,59.08

Soft Loan :

The Corporation is granting financial assistance under the soft loan/seed capital scheme to the small scale and tiny sector industrial units to brigde the gap between the capital contribution earmarked for the project and the promoter's capacity to bring in the scheme. Assistance under the scheme has recently been liberalised for encouraging entrepreneurs with necessary qualification and/or technical skills and expertise to set up industrial units, especially in rural and backward areas in Tamil Nadu.

In case of proprietary and partnership concerns, this assistance is being extended in the shape of soft loan at the rate of interest of only 1 per cent per annum and in the case of Limited Companies it is in the shape of cumulative preference shares.

The details of assistance granted by the Corporation under this scheme is given below :—

	Assistance During			
	1981-82		1982-83 (*Provisional*)	
	Number.	*Amount.*	*Number.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Sanction under soft loan/ seed capital.	30	6.91	58	24,15

TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited was established as a fully owned Government Undertaking on 6th April 1978. It has been growing steadily from the slender turnover of Rs. 1.50 lakhs in 1978-79 to Rs. 1,92.61 lakhs in 1981-82.

The export earnings of the Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited has reached nearly Rs. One and a half crores as against Rs. 85 lakhs and Rs. 59 lakhs in the previous two years. The export of Raw Blocks of Black and Grey Granite was made mainly to Japan and West Germany respectively.

Inland sale of Major Minerals like Lime Stone, Quartz and Feldsper, Silica Sand, etc., has also reached a new level of Rs. 20 lakhs during this year.

The progress achieved in the Export Sale and Inland Sales in the last two years could be seen from the following figures :—

	1981-82.	1982-83.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Export Sales—		
Black Granite	65.03	1,01.37
Grey Granite	19.90	45.98
Total	84.93	1,47.35
Inland Sales—		
Major Minerals	13.23	20.00
Total	98.16	1,67.35

The details of physical achievement of production and sales for last two years are furnished below :—

	1981–82.	1982–83.
Production—		
Black Granite	1,809 M^3	1,400 M^3
Grey Granite	681 M^3	2,750 M^3
Major Minerals	22,820T	32,000T
Sales—		
Black Granite	1,257 M^3	1,722 M^3
Grey Granite	682 M^3	1,692 M^3
Major Minerals	15,510T	16,060T

In line with the increase in sales turnover, the profit is also on the increase earnings of this Corporation. For the year 1982–83, TAMIN anticipates a net profit of Rs. 15.03 lakhs before tax. The following are the figures for the last two years :—

	1981–82 (*Audited figures*)	1982–83 (*Anticipated*)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Gross profit	28.31	53.67
Net profit (after depreciation, interest, etc.)	9.51	15.03
Investment allowance, etc., Previous years adjustment.		
Income-tax		3.69
Profit after tax	9.51	11.34

TAMIN is paying bonus to its employees from the year 1980–81 Towards social activities, TAMIN has so far contributed a sum of Rs. 7·03 lakhs for the TARRA, Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund and Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme. For the year 1982–83 a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been contributed to the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme through TARRA.

Sivaganga Graphite Scheme :

TAMIN has proposed to implement the Sivaganga Graphite Scheme for exploitation of Graphite over an extent of about800acresnear Sivaganga as a three tier project namely (*a*) Mining, (*b*) Benefication and (c) Manufacturing of products such as crucibles, lubricants, electrodes, etc., which have vast export and domestic market. The total cost of the scheme is estimated as Rs. 400 lakhs out of which the immediate requirement would be Rs. 248 lakhs for the stages of mining and benefication. Government's contribution would be Rs.45 lakhs and the remaining amount of Rs. 203 lakhs will be from I.D.B.I. loan assistance to implement the Scheme.

The National Metallurgical Laboratory and Neyveli Lignite Corporation have been the consultants for setting up of benefication plant and mine planning respectively. The Detailed Project Report for Benefication plant and the Preliminary report on first phase of mining have been submitted to the Government for approval. Development work as well as pilot mining have already commenced. So far 70 acres of patta lands have been acquired and handed over to TAMIN. About 195 acres of patta lands would be acquired by the Special Tahsildar (Land Acquisition) Sivaganga. For the rest of the lands, the acquisition is pending at various stages. Government have already permitted the TAMIN to enter upon poromboke lands.

The Government have been requested to sanction Rs. 45 lakhs as equity for Promotor's contribution.On receipt of approval of theDetailed Project Reports and equity of Rs. 45 lakhs from the Government, the application would be filed with I.D.B.I. and necessary follow up action would be taken to implement the Scheme.

Cutting and Polishing Scheme :

TAMIN have proposed to set up a granite Cutting and Polishing Unit with imported machineries. The ITCOT has prepared the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for theUnit and the Government of Tamil Nadu have approved the Scheme. Government have allotted to TAMIN 23.10 acres of land in S. No. 251 of Manali Village, Saidapet Taluk

Chengalpattu District, The cost of the scheme works out to Rs. 39 lakhs, for which a loan asistance of Rs. 314 lakhs from I.D.B.I. is being sought for. The Government have been requested to sanction a sum of Rs. 79 lakhs as equity for Promoter's Contribution.

The Cutting and Polishing Unit will start production by the end of 1983-84.

When these two schemes are implemented the Production and Sales activities will increase and export earning by TAMIN will also go up.

Employment :

TAMIN's Mines and Quarries are situated mostly in rural and other remote areas and nearly 1,800 persons in these areas who are economically backward have been given employment in 1982-83.

When the new schemes are taken up, the benefit of employment will reach more than 2,000 people in the comming year.

TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited was incorporated on 22nd July 1974 and commenced its business in 22nd February 1975. The authorised capital and paid up capital as on date is Rs. 100 lakhs and Rs. 90 lakhs respectively. The main objective of the Corporation is to manufacture salt, salt based chemicals and by products. The Corporation was entrusted with the responsibility of developing an area of 5617·66 acres. as major salt works in MariyurValinokkam, a most backward area in Ramanathapuram District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 145 lakhs. The main consideration which prompted the Government of Tamil Nadu to order the implementation of Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex was to develop a most backward area where no other industry could be set up and to provide employment to the local people. The Corporation is also developing an area of 2875 acres of land in Maravakadu Vadakadu villages of Pattukkottai Taluk, Thanjavur District for Salt production.

Mariyur Valinokksm Salt Complex : :

The project is located 45 km. from Ramanathapuram in a most back ward area. This project was taken up for development as salt works in 1975 and production of salt commenced from 1976 onwards along with

development activities. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 14 lakhs. A capital expenditure of about 152.75 lakhs has been incurred towards the project till March 1983. Out of the effective area of 4,400 acres an area of 2266 acres has so far been developed The Salt complex commenced its production during the year 1976. The production and sales achieved during the years 1981 and 1982 are indicted below

Year.	*Production.*	*Sales.*
	(In Metric Tonnes.)	
1981	25,600	8,194
1982	36,000	12,500

The project is already providing seasonal employment to 1,000 labourers besides regular employment to 50 people. The project when it goes into full stream, will provide regular employment to 200 employees besides seasonal employment to 1,500 labourers.

Maravakadu Vadakadu salt Project :

The Government of Tamil Nadu during November 1978 ordered the development of suitble areas in Maravakadu Vadakadu villages of Pattukkottai taluk in Thanjavur district as salt complex. The cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 120 lakhs. The total effective area taken over for development is 2,875 acres. The project has started its development activities by 1979. During 1980 and 1981, peripheral bunds have been constructed initially. During 1982, the remaining bund works and preparation of crystallisers were done. So far 262 crystallisers were cut to standard size. The initial production of salt commenced from May 1982 onwards.A Quantity of 1,300 M.T. was produced during the year 1982.

The target for this year (1983) is 20,000 M.T. and about 100 crystallisers will be put to use during this season. A quantity of 707 M.T. has been produced upto April 1983. An expenditure of Rs. 27.40 lakhs has so far been incurred towards the project till March 1983. The project is providing employment to 200–300 seasonal labourers, 20 regular employees besides indirect employment.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (TANSI).

During 1982-83, the Company has achieved a Production of Rs. 2,274 lakhs against a production of Rs. 2,333 lakhs in the preceding year. The reduction in the value of production during the year was due to lack of inadequate orders, particularly in the leather and Engineering fields. This in turn, is due to general recession in industry. The sales during the year was Rs. 2,463 lakhs against the targetted level of Rs. 3,152 lakhs. The increase in sales than the preceding year is Rs. 124 lakhs. In addition to this Tansi supplied twenty one items of Kitchen Utensils valued Rs. 5 crores to the Noon-Meal Centres spread out throughout the length and breadth of this state under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme in record time.

Structural Group :

During the year the Structural and Galvanizing Works, Mettur Dam and Structural Works, Ambattur have under took the following major orders.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Fabrication of Structurals for the Expansion of Rolling Mill at TIDCO, Arakonam.	80.00
2. Fabrication of Structurals to Ariyalur Cement Plant of TANCEM.	25.00
3. Fabrication of Structurals for Coimbatore spinning and weaving Mills, Coimbatore.	25.00
4. Fabrication of Structural for Tamil Nadu News-print and Papers Ltd., Pugalur.	20.00

Tool Room and Allied Group :

TANSI Tool Room Guindy executed the following orders during the year.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Bar Weighing scale Social Welfare Departmnet.	10.00
2. Fuze Assembled Defence Department	7.00
3. Tools, Jigs and Fixtures, BHEL, Trichy	3.34

During 1982-83, TANSI Machine Shop, Ambattur developed "Deep Well Hand Pumps" 'Mark II'. Rs. 58 lakhs worth pumps have been produced in 1982-83 and sold to UNICEF, New Delhi, TWAD Board, Madras and M. M. W. S. S. Board, Madras, etc.

Engineering Group :

The units under the group are engaged in the Production of light Steel Structurals. The major orders executed by the group during 1982-83 were ;—

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Water tanks and Stands.	M.M.W.S.S. Board, Madras ..	50.00
(ii) Structurals ..	Noon Meal Centres of Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme.	65.00
(iii) Foot Bridges and Cart Bridges.	Panchayat Unions in Tanjore and Trichy Districts.	25.00
(iv) Tricycle and Bicycles.	Social Welfare Department and Forest Department.	4.50
(v) Tree guard and barbed wire f nc-ing.	Forest Department and Social Forestry Scheme.	15.00
(vi) S. S. Plates, etc.	Police Department	5.00

Furniture Group :

Manufacture of Standard and Non-Standard and special types of Wooden furniture was carried on by the Units of this Group.

Major orders executed by this group are—

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Book racks, etc	Directorate of libraries	11.00
(ii) Doors and Windows	P.W.D.	10.00
(iii) S. S. Doors and Windows.	Stanly Hospital	7.00

Foundry Group :

The major production of this group was the manufacture of cast iron pipes required by T.W.A.D. Board. In the preceding year TANSI Foundry, Guindy developed a new mode of Power Ghani for extracting oil from edible seeds with the help of Khadi Commission, Bombay. During 1982–83 the Unit manufactured and sold 300 Nos. of power Ghanis worth of Rs. 23.45 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board, Madras.

Special purpose Units:

The Watch Assembly Unit, Ooty assembled 2,62,327 watches against the targetted production of 2,50,000 watches out of the components supplied by Messrs H.M.T. and stands third among the eight ancillary unit under H.M.T.'s Watch Factory-IV, Tumkur. As an expansion programme of this Unit, a project for the manufacture of components has been agreed to in principle on the directives of the Government. TANSI Polish Unit, Ambattur continued to produce spirit-based products. The production during the year has increased substantially. As an expansion programme of this Unit a project for the manufacture of Surgical spirit has been implemented. Production is scheduled to start in 1983-84 on receipt of orders from Government. To find new lines manufacture of road marking paints, Shellac Glue, etc., were taken up and are in a stage of undertaking bulk production through Co-operative units to be set up.

The TANSI continues to take active interest in the welfare of its workers. Good industrial relations are being maintained. The wage settlement entered into with workers in 1981-82 is in force for 3 years.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO), an enterprise of the Government of Tamil Nadu was set up in the year 1970 as a Private Limited Company and was later converted into a Public Limited Company in 1971 with the main objective of developing and assisting the small scale industries in Tamil Nadu.

The following schemes are being implemented by SIDCO :—

(i) Provision of infrastructural facilities to small scale industries which include—

Industrial Worksheds and Developed Plots in Industrial estates ;

Built-up sheds for Tiny Sector Industries in rural and backward areas ;

(ii) Marketing support for Small Scale Industries ;

(iii) Sanction of Central and State Capital Investment subsidy;

(iv) Making available key raw materials;

(v) Sanction of Interest Free Sales-Tax loan;

(vi) Sanction of L.T. Power Tariff Subsidy;

(vii) Sanction of Margin Money Assistance to Educated Unemployed

(viii) Rehabilitation of Sick Small Scale Industries and;

(ix) Entrepreneurs Guidance.

Under the State Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, SIDCO has so far (upto February 1983) sanctioned subsidy to the extent of Rs. 57.30 lakhs benefitting 376 persons :—

Year.	*Number of Small scale units assisted.*	*Value.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1980-81	104	6.09
1981-82	140	28.65
1982-83	137	23.09

These units provide employment opportunity to nearly 3,000 persons.

The schemes of Interest-Free Sales Tax Loan, Margin Money Assistance to educated unemployed, sanction of L.T. Power Tariff Subsidy have been continued during the year. The number of S.S.I. Units which have benefitted under each of the scheme and the total sanctions are as under:-

Name of the Scheme.	*Year.*	*Value of sanction.*		*Remarks,*
(1)	(2)	(3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(4)
Interest-Free	1980-81	5.46	6 units have benefitted	
Sales-Tax Loan	1981-82	15.11	17	Do.
	1982-83	25.95	45	Do.
Margin Money Assistance.	1970-73	4.89	78	Do.
For Educated unemployed.	1980-81	14.88	89	Do.
	1981-82	15.84	105	Do.
	1982-83	25.73	152	Do.
Power Tariff Subsidy	1980-81	0.29		20 Cases of sanctions issued.
	1981-82	1.29	179	Do.
	1982-83	5.29	765	Do.

Rehabilitation of Sick Small Scale Industries Units :

Being aware of the need to ensure that Small Scale Industrial units that are started are cared for and given a second lease of life even if they were to fall sick, the scheme of Margin Money sanction, for the Rehabilitation of sick S.S.I. units is in existance, This scheme has made considerable progress :—

Year.	*Value of Assistance.*
(1)	(2) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1979-80	0.23
1980-81	8.04
1981-82	11.47
1982-83	**29.60**

Marketing support to small Scale Industrial Units.

The Scheme of rendering marketing assistance to SSI units was commenced during the year 1978-79. This is the 5th year of operation and yet substantial progress has been made as may be seen from the Statistics furnished below:—

Year.	Value of orders secured.	Value of orders executed.	No. of units assis-ted.	No. of units enro-lled under MAS.	No. of products marketed.	No. of organisa-tions serviced.
1978-79	26.30	26.30	14	43	8	8
1979-80	255.61	221.77	44	106	721	15
1980-81	287.19	177.20	96	251	748	56
1981-82	268.94	221.66	120	257	952	79
1982-83	798.00	494.48	191	222	670	51

Profitability :—

SIDCO has been working on profit and the profit earned betor tax for the past 5 years are as follows :—

Year	Profit (Rs. in Lakhs)
1977-78	4.12
1978-79	17.77
1979-80	22.70
1980-81	23.00
1981-82	2.78
1982-83	12.25 (provisional)

TAMIL NADU SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation was registered as a Company under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 in the year 1974 with a view to set up Sugar Mills in the Public Sector. The Corporation obtained five licences for setting up new Sugar Mills in Thanjavur, Perambalur, Sankararkoil Tirukoilur and Sivaganga taluks. The Corporation has established two Sugar Mills, i.e., one at Kurungulam village in Thanjavur taluk and district named as " Arignar Anna Sugar Mills " and the other at

Eraiyur village in Perambalur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district named "Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills". The Arignar Anna Sugar Mill started crushing of Sugarcane in February, 1977 and the Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills started crushing in February, 1978. Consequent on the change in the policy of State Government that the new Sugar Mills to be set up in the State should be in the Co-operative Sector, the licence for settling a Sugar Mill in Ulundurpet (Tirukoilur taluk) was transferred to a Co-operative Society.

The Government entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation the implementation of the Ulundurpet Co-operative Sugar Mills which was completed in all respects and the Mills started crushing on 16th October 1980. At present, the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation has been entrusted with the task of setting up of another Sugar Mills Project of 1,250 TCD capacity in the Co-operative Sector in Tiruvalangadu village of Tiruttani taluk in Chingleput district, for which an industrial licence has been issued by the Government of India during March, 1982. The construction of the Mills is at various stages and it is proposed to com mission the factory by the end of February, 1984.

Performance of the Sugar Mills—

The details of performance of the two Public Sector Sugar Mill i.e., Arignar Anna Sugar Mills and Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills during 1982–83 are furnished below :—

Particulars.	*Arignar Anna Sugar Mills.* For the period from 1st October 1982 to 31st March 1983.	*Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills.* For the period from 1st October 1982 to 31st March 1983.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Cane crushed (Mts). ..	1,39,716	1,27,831
2. Sugar production (Quintals).	1,30,825	1,37,877
3. Recovery (percentage) ..	9.45	10.88
4. Capacity Utilisation ..	..	..
5. Profit during the year ..	22.25 lakhs (Tentative)	91.285 lakhs (Tentative)

Other Activities of Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation.—

With a view to utilise the surplus bagasse available in the Sugar Mills Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation has been entrusted with the task of setting up of a Mini Paper Plant of 15 M.T. capacity per day near Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs has been released by the State Government during 1979–80 towards equity participation in the Project.

Sugar Machinery Workshop.—

Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation has also proposed to set up a Machinery Workshop for the re-shelling of rollers and manufacture of spare parts such as cane knives, trash plates, etc., required for the Sugar Mills. The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority allotted a Plot measuring approximately 5.50 acres in the Maraimalai Nagar Industrial Complex for setting up the Workshop. The Tamil Nadu Government have released Rs. 20.00 lakhs towards Ways and Means Advance to meet the preliminary expenses connected with the setting up of the Project. Action is being taken to execute the Project early.

TAMIL NADU SUGARCANE FARM CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited was formed in the year 1974 to undertake cultivation of lands rendered surplus consequent on the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Lands) Act 1961, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1971. The Corporation at present, is holding an extent of 4,051.74 acres. The entire extent of area is spread over in the Taluks of Mannargudi, Thiruvarur and Thiruthuraipoondi. The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors with a non-official member as Chairman.

The Corporation was formed with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 2 Crores divided into two lakhs Equity shares of Rs. 100 each. Against this, the Government have contributed Rs. 27.50 lakhs so far. The share capital contribution has been utilised for sinking of tube-wells and purchase of essential capital items such as pumping machinery. tractors, etc., and other farm equipments. The Corporation draws

funds for its working capital expenses from the State Bank of India, Vadapathimangalam on the hypothecation of stocks and crops based on the ceiling limit of Rs. 60 lakhs authorised by the Government. The O.D. on hypothecation account as on 31st March 1983 was Rs. 18.79 lakhs.

The Government have sanctioned a long term loan of Rs. 15 lakhs and a Ways and Means advance of Rs. 10 lakhs. The Government has been addressed to convert this Ways and Means advance of Rs. 10 lakhs into a long term loan and it is under Government's consideration. In addition to this, the Corporation has also received a sum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs from Government on February 1983 on loan for construction of thrashing floors and purchase of Tarpaulins. The Corporation's Accounting year is from July to June. The net loss for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 12.28 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU TEXTILE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The following were the activities of the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation during the year :—

1. Management of the Sick Textile Mills.

2. Running of 4 Powerloom Complexes.

3. Setting up of 7 Powerloom Complexes.

4. Purchase of Cotton for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and T.N.T.C. Mills.

5. Purchase of Machinery for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and T.N.T.C. Mills.

6. Technical Service to the Co-operative and T.N.T.C. Mills.

7. Marketing of Powerloom Cloth produced by the Co-operative Societies in the State.

Management of the Sick Textile Mills—Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited :

The Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mill was taken over on 4th January 1977 and was re-opened on 5th March 1977. The Mill has a commissioned capacity of 25,200 spindles and is employing about 1,000 workers.

Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills :

The Somasundaram Super Spinning Mill is having 13,200 spindles and is employing nearly 300 workers. The Mill has been running on profit ever since the take over. The working results of the above mills are given below :—

	Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited.	*Soma-sundaram Super Spinning Mills.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Installed capacity (Spindles)	31,200	13,260
Commissioned capacity (2)	25.200	13,260
Total Production (in lakhs Kgms.)	20.04	6.55
Value of Production (Rs. in lakhs)	445.53	170.42
Turnover (Rs. in lakhs)	444.49	157.44
Gross Profit(+)/Loss(—) (Rs. in lakhs)	(+) 23.92	(+) 13.38
Depreciation (Rs. in lakhs)	1.89	3.24
Interest on loans (Rs. in lakhs)	43.10	4.65
Net Profit(+)/Loss (—) (Rs. in lakhs)	(—) 21.07	(+) 5.49

Jayalakshmi Mills, Coimbatore :

This Mill is having 24,800 spindles. About 700 workers are employed in this Mill. The Mill which was under closure for nearly a year was re-opened on 8th September 1982 by the District Collector, Coimbatore and has been running on profit since re-opening. Since the Mill was closed for a long time and the workers were badly affected, each worker was given a sum of Rs. 200 from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund and the amount was disbursed on 19th October 1982.

Running of 4 Powerloom Complexes :

The Corporation is running three Powerloom Complexes in the following places :—

1. Aruppukottai.
2. Sivagiri.
3. Jayankondam.

These complexes were commenced during the year 1981–82 to produce Powerloom cloth of different varieties. Each Complex set up in backward areas provides employment opportunities to nearly 200 persons. In these complexes, 97 Sri Lanka repatriates are also employed as workers. In each Complex 95 loom have been installed which can produce 1.00 lakh metres per month approximately. In addition to the above 3 Complexes, this Corporation is running one Powerloom Factory at Madurai on lease basis (Krishnapuram Powerloom Factory). Powerloom fabrics for apparel, bed spreads, furnishing, etc., are produced in the above 4 centres. The total annual turnover is approximately Rs. 2.5 crores. The working results of the complexes are given below :—

Working Results. (1)	*Aruppukottai.* (2)	*Sivagiri.* (3)	*Jayankondam.* (4)	*Krishnapuram.* (5)
I. *Technical* :				
Number of Looms commissioned	96	96	96	49
Number of days worked ..	299	302	294	354
Utilisation of Looms (in Percentage)	63.41	83.37	81.52	89.39
Expected Production in Mtrs. (in lakhs).	9.43	8.68	10.39	10.55
Actual Production in Mtrs. (in lakhs).	6.58	6.32	7.95	7.43
Average Shed Efficiency .. (in Percentage).	68.53	71.17	72.07	70.86

II. *Financial (Provisional)*—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Sale value of production ..	31.47	29.49	44.35	37.84
Turnover	22.07	21.83	38.44	21.81
Gross Profit(+) / Loss (—) ..	(—)1.92	(—)1.32	(—)0.13	(+)0.28
Interest on Term Loan	2.34	2.34	2.34	
Interest on working capital	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.23
Depreciation	2.16	2.16	2.16	
Net Profit (+)/Loss (—) ..	(—)7.13	(—)6.55	(—)5.34	(+)0.05

Purchase of Cotton for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and T.N.T.C. Mills :

The Cotton Purchase Cell was formed under the fold of Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited and started functioning with effect from 1st August 1977. It is now functioning under the supervision of the Managing Director of Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation as Convener of Cotton Purchase Cell. The Cell covers about 1.5 lakhs bales of cotton for a year.

During the year the Cotton Cell has purchased 1,44,747 bales of cotton worth Rs. 39.81 crores for the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills and T.N.T.C. Mills.

Central Testing Laboratory :

The Central Testing laboratory has been set up in the Corporation for the testing of the quality of cotton purchased for the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills and the 2 mills under the management of the Coproration and also the yarn produced in those Mills. The Laboratory is having many sophisticated instruments including imported equipments such as Fibrograph, Port AR., Micronaire, Microscope, Bundle Strength Tester, Trash Analyser and Texto Meters, etc., for cotton testing. Besides

the Laboratory is having fibre testing instruments, yarn and process sample instruments, etc. The total value of equipments for the testing laboratory is about Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The Laboratory has effected the testing of nearly 6.682 samples during the year.

Purchase of Machinery for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills, and T.N.T.C. Mills :

In order to ensure the selection of proper machinery and purchase at competitive price, the matters relating to the selection and purchase of machinery and spares for all the co-operative and the mills under the management of T.N.T.C. have been entrusted with T.N.T.C. Machinery Purchase Cell. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles has constituted a Committee with the Managing Director as the Convener and the Committee includes the technical experts from textile field. The total value of machinery purchased through the Committee during the year is about Rs. 97.00 lakhs.

Marketing of Powerloom Cloth Produced by the Co-operative Societies in the State :—

The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation has undertaken the marketing of Powerloom cloth produced by the various co-operative Societies in the State as per the instructions issued by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles. The Corporation will be in a position to market the Powerloom cloth during the year as detailed below :

	Production.	Value.
	In Meters.	Rs. in lakhs.
1 T.N.T.C. Units ..	6,00,000	30.00
2 New Powerloom Complexes Under Co-operative Sector	8,74,000	43.75
3 Co-operative Societies	10,00,000	50.00
Total	24,74,000	123.75

Zari Production Unit, Kancheepuram.

TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED, KANCHEEPURAM.

The Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram was registered as a Public Limited Company on 6th December 1971. It commenced it production with effect from 23rd January 1974. The unit is now produc_ ing 1,000 Marcs of Gold Thread Zari per month, which is being distributed only to the Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Kancheepuram, Kumbakonam and Arani areas. The total paid up share capital of the Company as on 31st March 1983 was Rs. 11.00 lakhs against the authorised share capital of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The entire paid up share capital of the Company is held by the Tamil Nadu Government. The State Government sanctioned a term loan amounting to Rs.10.00 lakhs The State Bank of India, Kancheepuram has sanctioned Rs. 8.00 lakhs a cash credit account for working capital purpose.

During the year the Unit had produced 10,563 Marcs of (Gold Thread Zari and sold 10,506 Marcs value of Rs. 107.28 lakhs. During the year the Unit had purchased raw materials like silver wire, dyed Silk, Gold, etc., worth about Rs. 89.90 lakhs.

The particulars relating to the working results for the last two years are furnished below :—

Year.	*Gross Profit/ Loss.*	*Provision for*		*Net profit/*
		Interest.	*Deprecia-tion.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	(+) 5.02	4,08	0.72	(—) 0.71BP*
1982-83	(+) 6.17	3.55	0.72*W*	(+) 1.90*

*Tentativ:

TAMIL NADU STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
LIBRARY,
Acc. No. ......
Date ......
MADRAS 28.

CHAPTER XIII.

INFORMATION, TOURISM (TAMIL) CULTURE DEPARTMENT.

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INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

The Information and Public Relations Department is designed to project the image of the Government in its proper perespective. The department during the period under report continued to function as a liaison agency between the Government and the Public mass media such as films, radio, television, Press, exhibitions, photographs, visuals, printed material, songs and dramas, etc., were all utilised to convey to the Public the polici s programmes and achievements of the Government. The "feedback system" enabled the Government to know the public reaction and their needs and requirements.

During the year the Information and Public Relations Officers continued to be in charge of the implementation of this department's programmes in the districts. The sixteen Information and Public Rel itions Officers attend to the following duties and functions in the districts :

(i) arranging publicity campaigns within the district for all the development schemes and celebrations, film shows, meetings, seminars, songs and dramas in the villages ;

(ii) disseminating information at district level about the Government Schemes and achievements ;

(iii) conducting exhibition at district level ;

(iv) co-ordinating the publicity work of both Central and State Government departments ;

(v) maintaining press relations and issue of press releases and organising press conferences ; and

(vi) assisting the Collectors and all the district departmental heads in conducting campaigns ., celebrations and Government functions ;

There is a well equipped photo section functioning in the head-quarters for the photo coverage of Government functions in the City and State. Four Assistant Photographers are sanctioned in the office of the I.P.R.Os. at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. In view of the increased tempo of development activities in Madurai and southern districts, the Photo Wing in the Office of the Information and Public Relations Officer, Madurai has been strengthened by sanction of additional posts and by purchase of new equipments. There are three information Centres (one at Madras and the other two at Madurai and Thanjavur) under the control of this department. They afford reading facilities to the non-affluent section of the public.

Film and Television Institute :

The Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras, one of the two institutions in the country dedicated for imparting training in film making conducts the following diploma courses :—

Serial number and course.	*Duration.*	*Number of seats.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Direction and Screen play writing	3 years	10
2 Cinematography	3 years.	15
3 Sound Recording and Sound Engineering.	3 years.	10
4 Film Processing	3 years.	10
5 Editing	2 years.	10
6 Acting (Certificate Course)	1 year	10
		Boys and Girls.

The final-Year Diploma Examinations are conducted by the Board of Examinations, Directorate of Technical Education, Madras. Scholarships, Stipends and prizes from certain Memorial Endowments are awarded to eligible students.

The Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras has two shooting floors. One is used by the students of Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Films Division and the other is rented out to private producers at the rates approved by Government, Hiring one of the studio to private film producers brings income to Government besides enabling the students to observe and work with reputed outside technicians. Further, the sets erected by the producers are available to the students for their practical assignments. A total sum of Rs. 48,66,000 was spent on Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu and a sum of Rs. 49,000 realised as revenue.

Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras :

The Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras, produces newsreels and documentaries (35 mm. and 16 mm.) and releases them through F.D. of Government of India in the theatres of Tamil Nadu and also in rural areas through the Information and Public Relations Officers in the districts. During the year 1982-83, 12 newsreels and 5 documentaries were produced. A total sum of Rs. 32,57,362 was spent on Tamil Nadu Films Division and a sum of Rs. 4,27,451.40 was realised as revenue.

Gandhi Illam :

Gandhi Illam is under the administrative control of Information, Tourism and (Tamil) Culture department. Gandhi Jayanthi on the 2nd October and Gandhi Memorial Day on the 30th January are celebrated. Non-stop prayer and mass spinning by school and college students are conducted on these days. People from all walks of life participate in these functions. There is a small library at Gandhi Illam ; It contains books on the life of Gandhi and his principles. Students and others make use of this library. Gandhi Illam contains photographs on the life of Gandhi and his role in the liberation of our motherland from foreign rule.

Tamil Arasu :

The " Tamil Arasu " Journal (Tamil and English) is a publication of this department. The Journal was started in July 1970 in Tamil and English as fortnightly and later the English edition was converted into a monthly. The journal dissominates information and the views of the Government with special emphasis on development plans and achievements

The average circulation of the Tamil fortnightly is 45,000 and hat of the English monthly is 3,700. These copies are sold out through private agents, subscribers and departmental units in the districts. The copies of "Tamil Arasu" are sent to Minsiters, M.Ps. and Legislators of Tamil Nadu as complimentary. Copies of the English edition are sent to the President, the Prime Minister, Central Ministers, Governor's Information Ministers and Chief Secretaries of other States.

Every year, on certain occasions special numbers are published, high lighting the achievements of the Government in various fields.

Special numbers are also brought out portraying the lives and messages of the great sons of Tamil Nadu and India. The Director of Information and public Relations is the Editor of "Tamil Arasu" magazine.

Memorials :

(1) Valluvar Kottam, Madras,(2) Kamaraj Illam, Madras,(3) Kamaraj Illam, Virudhunagar, (4) Anna Square, Madras, (5) Rajaji Ninaivakam, Guindy, (6) Kamaraj Ninaivakam, Guindy, (7) Periyar-Anna Ninai-vakam, Erode, (8) Rajaji Illam, Thorappalli, Dharmapuri district, (9) Thillaiyadi Valliyammal Memorial, Thanjavur district, (10) Anna Illam, Kancheepuram, (11) Bharathi Manimandapam, Ettayapuram, (12) V.O.C. Memorial, Ottapidaram, (13) Gandhi Mandapam, Kanya kumari, continued to be under the administrative control of the Department of Information and public Relations.

Advertisements :

This department which is the centralised agency for the release of government advertisements, released approximately 58,714 advertisements to the newspapers and periodicals, Souvenirs, etc., during the year 1982–83.

Rajaji Hall :

The Rajaji Hall, Madras is reserved for various functions, Conferences and Meetings. Rental charges are collected from private organisations For State Government functions the hall is alloted free of all charges. The Seerani Arangam in usually reserved for Government and Public organisations for holding open air meeting on the Marina Beach.

The State Information Centre, Madras renders valuable service both to the Public and foreigners in furnishing information and catering to the needs of the student population, particularly to the post graduate students with a large number of books on various subjects and also periodicals and pamphlets. There is a Sales Counter for selling the Government Publications. Films are screened in different parts of the city and in educational institutions. Films are also lent to the public and Government institutions for screening. A Children's Library wing is also attached to this Centre.

Kalivanar Arangam, Madras :

The Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras, has been remodelled as an air-conditioned theatre with all amentities. It was reopened on 29th January 1974. It has a seating capacity of 1,040. Besides conducting film shows the theatre is made available to the public for conducting cultural programmes on payment of rent. Government functions are also held in Kalaivanar Arangam.

Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore :

Tamil Films are screened at Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore. The theatre is also allotted to private parties for conducting dramas, dances, conference, etc., on payment of nominal rent. Government functions are also conducted.

Twenty four important Government functions were organised in the year 1982-83 by the department.

Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations :

As a follow-up of Thantai Periyar Centenary Celebrations, the Sound and Light Programme depicting the multifaceted personality of Periyar and his message was conducted at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Vellore, Tirunelveli and Erode. A book entitled 'Periyar Puratchi Mozhigal' containing his sayings was published at a subsidised price. The expert Committee, constituted on the recommendation of Periyar Centenary Celebrations Committee is engaged in preparing two books namely, a Biography of Periyar in three volumes and a biography of Periyar in line drawings for children.

The head quarters of this department in the Secretariat is the spokeman of the Government. All announcements of Governments are released to the Press through this Department. Important State functions and meetings are covered by the Photo unit of this department. 1,350 press releases and 10,960 photographs were released in the press during the year.

TOURISM.

Since Tourism has been reckoned as an important factor in accelerating the socio-economic development, due emphasis was given during the year for its development in our State. The development plans have been so designed as to meet the increasing demand of the tourists, both domestic and foreign.

Mamallapuram :

A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of six cottages in one block at Mamallapuram.

A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of building for the Tourist Office at Mamallapuram. A sum of Rs. 10,00,000 has been sanctioned towards the first instalment of State's share of the capital expenditure of the project for installation of "Sound and Light" spectacle at Mamallapuram, pending receipt of the clearance from the Archaeological survey of India.

The report submitted by the Committee which was formed for selecting the themes for depiction at the proposed open-air Museum at Mamallapuram was accepted and the list of theme selected for depicting at the proposed open-air museum was approved by the Government. Further a sum of Rs. 7.29 lakhs has also been sanctioned over and above the sum of Rs. 19.80 lakhs already sanctioned.

This department has already prepared Master Plans for the development of Rameswaram, Mamallapuram and Kanniyakumari at an outlay of Rs. 28 crores, Rs. 5.86 crores and Rs. 16 crores respectively.

Tiruchirappalli :

A sum of Rs. 10,00,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of Youth Hostel at Tiruchirappalli. A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of building for the tourist office at Tiruchi.

Udhagamandalam :

Preparation of feasibility report for an aerial ropeway between Doddabetta and charring cross at Ooty through an Agency has been taken up. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned towards incidental expenditure for the preparation of the report.

Hill Area Development Programme :

Under the Hill Area Development Programme, the following Schemes were sanctioned during 1982–83 under Tourism Sector :—

	RS.
(i) Development of Picnic sites—	
(*a*) Dodabetta ..	2,15,000
(*b*) Dolphin's Nose	
(*c*) Lamb's rock ..	
(*d*) Kodanad view point ..	
(ii) Provision of Mini Bus at Udhagamandalam for the convenience of tourists.	2,75,000
(iii) Guide Training course for Tribal Youths	35,000
(iv) Printing of folders and other Publicity materials on Toda's culture and way of life.	1 00,000
(v) Maintenance of Lake Garden at Udhagamandalam	75,000
(vi) Construction of dormitory and restaurant at Mudumalai.	

Other Schemes :

A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been sanctioned towards the construction of 4 cottages and purchase of boats for use at Pichavaram.

Orders have been issued for opening of Tourist Information Counters at Thanjavur, Madurai Airport and Tiruchy Airport. Tourist Information Counters at Tiruchy Airport and Madurai Airport have already been opened.

The department has taken up a scheme for imparting training to selected candidates at tourist guides to assist foreign as well as domestic tourists from other States visiting various places of Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs. 70,250 has been sanctioned for this purpose.

A sum of Rs. 12,50,000 has been sanctioned for the first phase of setting up a Tourist Camp at Madras.

Fairs and Festivals :

The department of Tourism has conducted the Annual Pongal Tourist festivals in all the important tourist centres during January 1983. The department rendered assistance to the Committees specially constituted for organising Summer Festival in the hill station of Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Elagiri. The Summer festival conducted during the summer in the hill stations of the State is designed to promote tourism and to provide the much needed recreation to the tourists visiting the hill stations in Summer.

CHAPTER XIV

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER XIV,

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

During the period under report, 40 Employment Exchanges continued to function in Tamil Nadu including three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Madras, Madurai and Annamalainagar, a special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped at Madras, three District Employment Offices exclusively for Technically qualified persons at Madras, Madurai and Tiruchi, one Professional and Executive Employment Office at Madras, ten Sub-Employment Offices at Ambattur, Tiruvellur, Mandapam, Sankarapuram, Alangayam, Karur, Paramakudi, Hosur, Virudhunagar, Mettur and the other District Employment Offices and Regional Deputy Directorate of Employment, Madurai. Besides, all other schemes such as Employment Market Information, Vocational Guidance, Occupational Research and analysis which had been implemented during earlier plan period were continued during this period also. The Special Vocational Guidance Centre for Tribal Population at Uthagamandalam also continued to function during the period.

During the period from April 1982 to March 1983, a total number of 5,55,396 applicants have been registered for Employment Assistance at various Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu. A total number of 75,597 registrants were placed in employment while 14,16,582 registrants remained on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of March 1983. 98,783 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges and 23,310 employers utilised the services of Employment Exchanges during the period.

Professional and Executive Employment Office :

During the period under report, this office registered 11,130 Professional and Executive standard applicants 3,374 registrants in employment. A total number of 25,067 registrants remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of March 1983.

Special Employment office for Physically Handicapped :

The Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped at Madras and the Special units for Physically Handicapped at Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchy continued to cater to the needs of Physically Handicapped registrants in their Districts and also to provid rehabilitation assitance to them.

Statistics in respect of these Special Employment Offices for Physically Handicapped are given below :

Office.	*Numbar Regts-tered.*	*Number placed in job*	*Number on Live Registed as on 31st March 1983.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras.	1945	868	6370
Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madurai.	430	327	866
Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Coimbatore.	364	134	1680
Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Salem.	241	83	85
Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Tiruchy.	305	138	1570

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux :

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Madras, Madurai and Annamalainagar continued to provide Employment Information and Guidance facility for the University Alumni Students besides registering applicants with Professional/Post-Graduate-Degrees for Employment assistance.

The following statistics reveal the work done by the Bureaux during the period ::

Serial number and name of the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.	Number Registered.	Number placed in jobs.	Number on Live Register as on 31st March 1983.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Madras ..	143	24	303
2. Madurai ..	1,666	210	3,720
3. Annamalai Nagar	337	52	464

Sub-Employment Offices :

The following statistics reveal the work done by the Sub-Employment Offices during 1982—83.

Serial number and Location of the Sub-Employment Office.	Registration of applicants.	Placement of applicants in jobs.	Live Register. as on 31st March 1983.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Ambattur	8,972	310	34,181
2. Thiruvallur ..	7,415	388	17,893
3. Alangayam ..	10,555	540	20,709
4. Sankarapuram	9,555	1,068	30,147
5. Karur	8,828	514	22,602
6. Hosur	6,259	712	9,351
7. Mettur ..	6,931	315	14,516
8. Virudhunagar	11,134	801	21,408
9. Paramakudi	10,131	1,180	24,775

Staff Training Unit :

The Staff Training unit at the Directorate continued to impart training for non-gazetted staff of national Employment Service in the State on Policy and Procedure concerning National Employment Service. During the period, four staff training courses for ministerial staff of National Employment Service were conducted and 41 staff were trained in those courses.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme :

The Directorate co-ordinates the placement activities in respect of Apperentices Training Scheme. Details of establishments having apprenticeship facilities are gathered and, on that basis, instructions are issued to the concerned Employment Officers to sponsor suitable candidates to such establishments. During the year, 11,219 apprenticeship positions were located and out of them 10,370 apprenticeship vacancies were filled.

Activities of Special Cell for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe :

The Special Cell for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe at the Directorate Co-ordinates the placement activities of Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. This unit takes special steps to fill up hard-to-fill vacancies remaining unfilled in both state and Central Government departments. During the period under report this cell had forwarded the applications received from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants to the following organisations in order to fill the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Serial number.	*Name of the Establishments.*	*Number of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates sponsored.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli.	13 Scheduled Tribe candidates in possession of the Apprenticeship Training and Industrial Training Institute Certificates.
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli.	16 Scheduled Caste candidates and 36 Scheduled Tribe candidates with Industrial Training Institute Certificate.
3	Posts and Telegraphs Department, Motor Vehicle Maintenance Division, Madurai.	262 Scheduled Caste candidates and 32 Scheduled Tribe candidates with Driving Training.

Further, this Unit has also supervised the activities of the centralis Rcaster Unit, functioning at the District Employment Office, Salem and also the Special Vocational Guidance Unit for Tribal Population at the District Employment Office, Uthagamandalam.

Activities in Regard to un-employment Relief Schemes :

The number of applications forwarded to the Tahsildars and number of persons sanctioned un-employment Relief as on 31st March 1983 are as follows :—

Serial number.	*Eligible category for getting Un-employment Relief.*	*Number of applications forwarded to Tahsildars.*	*Number of persons sanctioned with un-employment Relief.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Graduate/Post-Graduates in all faculties.	17,993	11,472
2	Secondary Grade Teachers	5,302	3,912
3	Higher Grade Teachers	23	10
4	Physical Education Teacher (Higher Grade/Lower Grade) ..	1,027	749
5	Tamil and other Language Pandits	787	541
6	Craft Instructors	688	449
7	Diploma holders in Engineering	123	53
	Total	25,943	17,186

Craftsmen Training Scheme :

At present there are 35 Industrial Training Institutes functioning with a sanctioned seating capacity of 13,588 in Tamil Nadu out of which 3 (three) Industrial Training Institutes are exclusively for women. Training is imparted in 30 Engineering trades and 12 Non-Engineering trades.

For the session commenced in August 1982, 1,59,622 applications were received. 8,264 candidates were admitted.

The following are the break up details for various categories of candidates admitted :—

Serial number and Category.		*Number admitted.*
(1)		(2)
1	Backward Classes	4,694
2	Scheduled Caste	1,273
3	Scheduled Tribes	81
4	Repatriates	56
5	Ex-servicemen	81
6	Physically Handicapped ..	146
7	Pre-*cum*-post-release personnel ..	116
8	Women	489
9	Others	1,328
	Total	8,264

Private Aided Industrial Schools :

At present, there are 92 private Industrial Schools in the State, which are recognised by this department. The training imparted in these schools are of two pattern viz. Government of India pattern of syllabus and State Pattern of syllabus. The candidates to be admitted in these Industrial Schools should have the minimum educational qualification as prescribed by this department. Admission is done in July every year. The total sanctioned strength of these Industrial Schools is 6,066. About 5,450 trainees are now undergoing training in these Industrial schools in 30 different trades under both Engineering and Non-Engineering group. (Engineering—21 ; Non-Engineering—9). The duration of these trades ranges from 1 year to 5 years.

The details of grants such as Maintenance Grant, Equipment Grant, Capitation Grant for Teachers' Training Centre, Scholarship to the students, Stipend for Teachers' Training Course Trainees sanctioned during 1982-83 are furnished below :—

Serial number and Grant.	Total number of beneficiaries.	Amount paid.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1 Maintenance Grant ..	50 Industrial Schools	6,13,320.00
2 Equipment Grant	2 Industrial Schools ..	4,080.00
3 Capitation Grant	8 Teachers' Training Course Centre ; ..	13,150.00
4 Scholarship Grant	60 Trainees ..	23,434.00
5 Stipend	54 TTC Trainees ..	
6 92 M.E.R. ..	3 Industrial Schools ..	11,462.00

LABOUR.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE ACT, 1947

During the period under report (i.e. from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983) 1,385 industrial disputes were settled by the conciliation officers of the Labour Department under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Arbitrations.—2 Industrial Disputes were referred to by the Commissioner of Labour and other Officers of the Department for arbitration.

Adjudication.—1,016 Disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

During the year, 966 awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

The conciliation officers of the Labour Department also investigated 7,785 complaints relating to demands for increase in wages, bonus reinstatement of discharged/dismissed workers, etc. by informal discussion and these figures include, cases in which the conciliation officer submitted failure reports.

Strikes and Lockouts.—There were 183 work stoppages involving 72,218 workers which had resulted in a loss of 21,12,898 mandays. The strikes were generally due to demands for bonus, increase in wages Dearness Allowance, non-employment of workers, etc.

Mode of termination of strikes and lockouts during the year (i.e. 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983).—

(*a*) Direct negotiations	42
(*b*) Voluntary resumption work	9
(*c*) Mediation by officers of Labour Department/ Government	116
(*d*) Adjudication	1
(*e*) Closure ..	2
(*f*) In progress at the end of the period;	13

Trade Unions Act 1926 :

There were 3,860 Trade Unions in the State of Tamilnadu as on 1st April 1982. 466 Trade Unions were registered during the period. 1 Trade Union was dissolved and the registration of 443 Trade Unions were cancelled. The cancellation orders of 9 Trade Unions were revoked during the period. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 3,891.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.—During the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983 Standing Orders for 57 industrial establishments were certified.

Factories Act.—There were 11,471 factories at the beginning of the year. 1,341 factories were added and 930 factories were removed during the year bringing the total number of factories to 11,882 at the end of the period 31st March 1983.

The break up details are furnished below :

Section 2m (i)	11,242
Section 2m (ii)	640
Number of workers employed	7,71,315

A sum of Rs. 65,60,925.00 was collected towards licence fees during the period.

Inspections.—During the year 24,678 inspections were made by the Inspectors including special visits, sunday inspections, surprise visits and night inspections.

Prosecutions.—2,578 prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1982. During the year 1982-83 7,695 prosecutions were launched for the contravention of the various provisions of the Factories Act and allied enactments. 7,644 cases were disposed of realising a fine amount of Rs. 3,33,305.00 and 2,629 cases were pending at the end of the period.

Plantation Labour Act, 1951.—There were 439 Plantations at the beginning of the year (i.e. as on 1st April 1982) employing 86,581 workers. 18 new plantations were registered and 4 plantations were removed from the registers during the period. The number of plantations and the number of workers employed therein at the end of the period (i.e. as on 31st March 1983) were 453 and 84,309 respectively.

Prosecutions—

1.	Number of Prosecutions pending at the beginning of the year.	39
2.	Number of Prosecutions sanctioned during the year.	86
3.	Number of cases disposed of during the period	101
4.	Number of prosecutions pending at the end of the year.	24
5.	Amount of fine realised	35,775

Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.

The provisions of Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 and the rules made thereunder were continued to be enforced in the Corporations of Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai, all the Municipalities, Town panchayats and in some specifically notified areas in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The number of shops and establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are givem below :

Number of Establishments covered by the Act.	*With employees.*	*Without employees.*	*Number of persons employed in the establishments with employees.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2,71,343	68,334	2,03,009	2,60,801

Prosecutions—

Details of prosecutions launched during the year 1982-83, for the contravention of the various provisions of the above Act and Rules made thereunder are as follows :

1.	Number of prosecutions pending at the beginning of the period (i.e. 1st April 1982).	6,844
2.	Number of prosecutions sanctioned during the Period.	21,265
3.	Total	28,109
4.	Number of prosecutions disposed of during the period.	20,381
5.	Number of prosecutions pending at the end of the period (i.e. 31st March 1983).	7,728
6.	Amount of fine realised	7,80,085

Appeals under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.

The particulars relating to the number of appeals received and disdosed of by Deputy Commissioners of Labour under Section 41 of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act during the period are given below :

1.	Number of appeals pending as on 1st Aptil 1982	124
2.	Number of appeals received during the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983.	236
3.	Total	360
4.	Number of appeals disposed of during the period ..	183
5.	Number of appeals pending at the end of the period.	177

One Permanent and 32 Temporary exemptions were granted from the provisions of the Act during the period under report.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

A sum of Rs. 2,796.05 was realised as registration fees and Rs. 72,236.61 as renewal of registration fees during the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983. A sum of Rs. 777.50 was realised towards amendment fee and Rs. 200 towards transfer of Registration Certificate. A sum of Rs. 220 was realised towards the issue of duplicate Registration Certificate.

There were 1,644 Motor Transport Undertakings at the beginning of the period under report. 117 Motor Transport Undertakings were newly registered during the year. 100 Motor Transport Undertakings were removed during the year. The total number of registered Motor Transport Undertakings as on 31st March 1983 was 1661.

Prosecutions :

141 cases were pending as on 1st April 1982. Prosecution in 455 cases were sanctioned during the year. 431 cases ended in convictions realising a fine amount of Rs. 62,160. 2 cases were withdrawn, 3 cases were admonished. 3 cases were acquitted and 158 cases were pending at the end of the period.

There were 25,948 establishments as on 31st March 1983 of which 10,391 were with employees. The number of workers employed in these establishments was 68,870.

Minimum Wages Act :

The Inspectorate notified under this Act have made 1,12,678 inspections during the period. The details of prosecution for the contravention of the Act are detailed below :—

1.	Number of prosecutions pending at the beginning of the year.	1,121
2.	Number of cases filed during the year	2,535
3.	Number of cases ended in conviction	2,522
4.	Number of cases ended in acquittal	9
5.	Number of cases withdrawn	4
6.	Number of cases admonished/cancelled	9
7.	Number of cases pending at the end of the year	1,112
8.	Fine amount realised	1,31,035

The Presiding Officers of Labour Courts who have been notified as Authorities under Section 20 of the Minimum Wages Act have disposed of 21 claim petitions for non-payment of minimum wages during the period under report.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

The Government of India amended certain provisions of the Act by amending Act 38 of 1982. The Act came to force with effect from 15th October 1982 except Section 25A.

24,419 establishments were covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the Act in those establishments during the year was 9,87,732. 172 cases of claims were pending at the beginning of the year. 591 claims were filed for non-payment of wages during the year before

the Authorities under the Act viz. Additional Commissioner for Workmen Compensation. 584 claims were disposed of during the year and 179 claims were pending disposal as on 31st March 1983.

936 cases prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1982. 1,662 cases were received during the year. Out of these 2,598 cases, 1,720 cases were disposed of during the year and 878 cases were pending disposal. A sum of Rs. 65,900.00 was realised as fine. The Inspectors appointed under the Act have made 62,975 inspections during the year.

Weights and Measures Act, 1958.

The enforcement of Standard of Weights and Measures Act in the State of Tamil Nadu under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958 is being done by the Inspectors of Labour, Deputy Inspector of Labour and Assistant Inspectors of Labour under the Administrative control of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Madras in the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Labour of the Labour Department.

The need for effective enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act has been keenly felt and the Department has taken effective steps to eradicate malpractices in the use of weights and measures through periodical inspections, surprise inspections and joint raids. The Weights and Measures Wing of the Department earned a total revenue of Rs. 54,75,959.95 by way of verification, reverification fees, Licence fees, etc.

Prosecutions :

There were 10,998 cases pending at the beginning of the period. 18,537 prosecutions were sanctioned during the period under review for contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and Rules made thereunder. Out of these 29,535 cases 18,267 cases ended in conviction 101 cases ended in acquittal 73 cases were admonished and 250 cases were withdrawn. 87 cases were otherwise disposed of. 10,757 cases were pending at the end of the period. Amount of fine realised was Rs. 9,88,515.

Licences:

During the year 382 licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 50 manufacturers, 175 dealers and 157 repairers and these included both fresh as well as renewal of licences. Permission was granted to use dual graduated weighting machine in export trade in 22 cases during the year.

PRICE STATISTICS.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Tamil Nadu are being compiled every week with 1970-71 as base year. The Index basket covers 177 commodities with price quotations classified under the following three major groups.

1. Primary articles.
2. Fuel, power and lights.
3. Manufactured products.

Monthly Index Numbers of Wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu for the year 1982-83 are given below :—

Serial number and Articles.	*April* 1982.	*May* 1982.	*June* 1982.	*July* 1982.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Primary Articles	275.03	275.80	281.50	283.84
1. Food Articles	268.48	270.42	279.53	283.91
2. Non-Food Articles ..	283.84	282.73	283.06	282.14
3. Minerals	322.23	322.23	322.23	322.23
II. Fuel, Power and Lights	325.43	325.66	325.66	325.66
III. Manufactured Products	261.07	264.00	267.61	268.40
All Commodities ..	279.53	272.23	276.82	278.40

Serial number and Articles.	*August* 1982.	*September* 1982.	*October* 1982.	*November* 1982.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Primary Articles	285.41	287.13	290.57	292.49
1. Food Articles	285.23	286.79	291.64	294.42
2. Non-Food Articles ..	284.19	286.24	287.50	288.08
3. Minerals	322.23	322.23	322.23	322.23
II. Fuel, Power and Lights	325.66	325.66	325.66	339.07
III. Manufactured Products ..	270.48	274.69	275.28	277.64
All Commodities	280.15	282.91	284.98	287.47

Serial number and Articles.	*December* 1982.	*January* 1983.	*February* 1983.	*March* 1983.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I. Primary Articles	291.78	291.16	296.65	298.52
1. Food Articles	290.75	286.27	296.68	300.27
2. Non-Food Articles ..	292.21	297.91	295.54	294.67
3. Minerals	322.23	322.23	322.23	322.23
II. Fuel, Power and Lights	339.07	339.07	339.07	339.07
III. Manufactured Products ..	278.16	279.67	280.74	280.09
All Commodities ..	287.32	287.66	291.03	291.73

Consumer Price Index Numbers :

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees in employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are being compiled and declared by the Commissioner of Statistics under section (2) (*d*) of the Act in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Nagercoil Centres with 1960 as base or 100, while the index numbers for Madurai, Coimbatore and Coonoor Centres are being obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Commissioner of Statistics.

The trend in the Consumer Price Index Numbers Centres of Tamil Nadu during 1982-83 is shown below :

(*Base* : 1960=100)

Month. (1)	*Madras City.* (2)	*Cuddalore.* (3)	*Tiruchirappalli.* (4)	*Madurai.* (5)	*Coimbatore.* (6)	*Nagercoil.* (7)	*Coonoor.* (8)
1982—							
April	447	469	448	470	471	558	457
May	444	469	446	473	476	553	465
June	452	468	454	480	485	568	472
July	464	479	474	502	482	584	478
August	467	485	493	508	490	593	480
September	469	483	493	519	494	588	485
October	477	494	503	523	499	591	484
November	485	520	528	534	500	610	490
December ..	489	521	527	537	506	616	487
1983—							
January	489	522	523	534	510	620	488
February	509	547	547	548	541	658	535

Rainfall :

During the year 1982-83, the State had deficient rainfall that is 30.3 per cent less than the normal rainfall. All the districts recorded deficient rainfall only.

South- west Monsoon Period (June 1982 *to September* 1982) :

During the South-West Monsoon period the State had deficient rainfall that is 29.1 per cent less than the normal ; Madras district alone recorded excessive rainfall. The rainfall was normal in Chengalpattu, Salem, Periyar and Kanniyakumari and deficient in the remaining districts.

North-east Monsoon Period (October 1982 *to December* 1982) :

During this season also the State has deficient rainfall that is 21.5 per cent less than the normal. The rainfall was normal in Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris districts and deficient in the rest of the districts. Due to the failure of monsoon, the water supply was not adequate in all the district. Most of the tanks in the districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram were dry. Drought relief measures were carried out in Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Madurai, Kanniyakumari, Coimbatore, Salem, Dharmapuri and Periyar districts. Scarcity of drinking water was felt all over the State.

Condition of Crops and Agricultural Production :

The condition of the crops was not satisfactory in almost all the districts of the State in 1982-83. Agricultural production was lower than the last year's production due to chronic drought conditions. The area under paddy, the most important crops of the State decreased by 6.92 lakhs hectares or by 28.1 per cent as compared to the area covered in the previous year. The decrease in production of paddy was estimated to be of the order of 23.0 lakh tonnes accounting for 41.1 per cent decrease, as compared with the previous year.

Foreign Trade :

The total value of commodities exported to various countries was 499 crores. The total value of commodities imported from Foreign Countries during the year 1981-82 was Rs. 1,557 crores.

State Income—Tamil Nadu :

The State Economy viewed in terms of State Income and Per Capita Income has made considerable growth in the recent years. The Quick Estimate of Net State Domestic Product at factor cost (commonly known as State Income) has been framed by this Department for Tamil Nadu for the year 1981-82 along with the revisions for the previous years and these standardised break up details are presented by way of two statements (At current prices and at constant prices 1970–71 to 1981-82).

At current prices the total Net State Domestic Product (State Income) in 1981-82 is estimated at about Rs. 6,692 crores as agsinst Rs. 5,754 crores in 1980-81. At constant Prices (1970-71) base the total Net State Domestic Product (State Income) for 1981-82 is estimated at Rs. 3,252 crores as against Rs. 2,957 crores in 1980-81. Thus during the year there is a marginal increase of about Rs. 295 crores i.e. about 10 per cent.

CHAPTER XV

LAW DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER XV.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

During the period from the 1st April 1982 to the 31st March 1983 48 acts were published of which 8 are substantial enactments and the rest are amending measures. 17 Ordinances were also promulgated during that period.

1. *The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 21 *of* 1982).

Under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1954), the Contingency Fund for the State of Tamil Nadu consists of a sum of thirty crores of rupees. In view of the increase in volume of budgetary transactions and the need for development expenditure to be incurred as and when the need arises, it was considered necessary to increase the sum from thirty crores to rupees to fifty crores of rupees.

2. This Act sought to achieve the above object.

2. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 22 *of* 1982).

The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Committee (Kaiwar Committee) had made certain recommendations, among others, with regard to registration of dealers, levy of penalty for belated payment of tax, demand of security and suo motu revision. The Government have examined the above recommendations and have decided to amend the Tamil Nadu General Ssles Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1959).

(2) The Government have been waiving, by administrative orders, the tax or the difference in Tax, in cases where the dealers had not collected tax or had collected tax at a lower rate based on earlier clarifications and interpretations which were subsequently reversed by Court decisions. The Government have decided to amend section 17 of the Act to empower the Government to waive the tax or penalty or fee payable under the Act by means of a notification.

3. In order to provide for registration of a dealer intending to commence busin.ss for the first time so as to avail himself of the tax benefits under the Act and to protect the interests of a minor inheriting a business owned by a dealer by issuing the certificate of registration in the name of the guardian of the minor, it was decided to amend section 20 of the Act.

4. It was decided to amend section 21 of the Act providing for the furnishing of security or additional security for the proper realisation of the tax payable under the Act. The security shall be on the basis of tax liability and shall not exceed fifty per cent of the tax liability estimated.

5. The Government have decided to amend section 24 to provide that it shall apply not only to the tax assessed but also to the tax payable under the Act. The Government have further decided to amend sub-section (3) of section 24 reducing the rate of penalty for belated payment of tax from 2 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent and also to pay interest for belated refund of excess tax collected. It was decided to substitute the word "penalty" as "interest" in order to secure uniformity of nomenclature used in the entire section. Consequently it has been decided to amerd section 25 also.

6. The Committee had recommended that section 34 of the Act should be amended to specifically provide that suo motu revision can be restricted to cases where the order or proceeding recorded by the appropriate authority or appellate authority was prejudicial to the interests of revenue and the exercise of suo motu revision by the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes shall not become time barred as a result of the pendency of an appeal before the Supreme Court against the decision of the High Court adverse to the Department. The Government have decided to accept the recommendations of the Committee and to amend section 34 of the Act and to make similar amendments to section 32 of the Act also relating to the exercise of *suo motu* revision by the Deputy Commissioner.

7. It was found necessary to make a specific provision enabling an assessing authority or his representative to file enhancement petitions before the Tribunal against an order which is prejudicial to the interests of the reveune. The Government have decided to amend section 36 of the Act for the purpose.

8. The Act sought to give effect to the above decisions.

3. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales* tax *(Third Amendment) Act*, 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 23 *of* 1982).

In order to augment the revenues of the state, it was decided to amend the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1959) so as to raise the multi point tax payable under the said Act from the existing four per cent to five per cent. Besides this, the Government issued notifications under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act, amending the Schedules to the said Act with effect from the 1st March, 1982, so as—

(i) to impose a single point sales tax of 5 per cent on handloom silk fabrics used mainly by the affluent of the society ;

(ii) to increase the rate of tax on electrical goods, electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, from 9 per cent to 10 per cent ;

(iii) to increase the rate of tax on imported foreign liguor and Indian made foreign liquor, from 25 per cent to 50 per cent ;

(iv) to increase the rate of tax on biscuits, chocolates, toffees, confectionary, etc., sold under any brand name, from 8 per cent to 10 per cent ;

(v) to increase the rate of tax on machinery operated by power from 6 per cent to 8 per cent ;

(vi) to increase the rate of tax on cement from 10 per cent to 12 per cent ; and

(vii) to increase the rate of tax on cotton yarn and blended cotton yarn sold for use in powerlooms in the form of cones from 3 per cent to 4 per cent.

2. In view of the representations received from the weavers and traders, the Government have decided to cancel the levy of tax at 5 per cent single point on 'handloom silk fabrics'. Accordingly, notifications under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act were issued amending item 162 of the First Schedule and item 7 of the Third Schedule, for giving effect to the above decision.

3. In the light of the experiences gained in the administration of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959, it was decided to amend certain entries in the First Schedule to the said Act. Accordingly, the Government issued notifications of various dates under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act, so as—

(1) to include gas meters and industrial thermometres and parts and accessories of such meters under entry 104 of the First Schedule with effect from the 30th September 1981 ;

(2) to bring all varieties and grades of raw rubber under entry 74 of the First Schedule with effect from the 11th November 1981 ;

(3) to bring microscopes and binocular microscopes under entry 8 of the First Schedule with effect from the 30th December 1981 ;

(4) to remove ambiguity regarding rates of tax applicable to stainless steel articles falling under entry 109 of the First Schedule with effect from the 30th December 1981 ; and

(5) to shift points of levy of tax on 'Cardamom' under entry 76 of the First Schedule, from the point of first purchase in the State to the point of first sale in the State, with effect from the 27th January 1982.

(6) Under sub-section (2) of section 59 of the said Act, a Bill to replace the aforesaid notifications was introduced and passed in the Legislature. The said Bill was published as Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1982.

(7) This Act sought to achieve the above objects.

4. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Second Amendment) Act*, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 24 *of* 1982).

The Leader of the House (Assembly) had made an announcement on the 29th March 1982, that with effect from the April, 1982—

(a) the salary of the Ministers, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Chairman of the Council will be enhanced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 Per mensum ;

(b) the pay of the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, the Deputy Chairman of the Council and the Leader of the Opposition will be enhanced from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,200 per mensem ;

(c) the salary of the Members of the Assembly and the Members of the Council will be enhanced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per mensem ;

(d) the value of free Rail Travel coupons will be enhanced from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 per annum and the telephone allowance will be enhanced from Rs. 350 per mensem irrespective of whether the members have telephones at their residence or not ;

(e) every Member who is entitled to one free non-transferable pass to travel by bus, will be allowed to travel with his or her spouse or with any other companion.

The Leader of the House had also announced that with effect from the 9th March 1982, any person for the period during which such person was or in respect of any pension including political pension either from any State or the Central Government will also be allowed to receive the pension to which he is entitled under sub-section (1) of section 12-B of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951.

2. Sub-section (2) of section 6-B of the said Act *inter alia*, provides that if the Chief Government whip in the Legislative Assembly of the Government. Whip in the Legislative Council is paid a house rent unders section 6-A, the house which he occupies in the City of Madras shall, at the cost of the State Government be furnished and maintained and be provided with such amenities as may be prescsibed by rules.There was no corresponding provision in sub-section (1) of section 6-B of the said Act when they occupy a house provided by the State Government free of rent.

3. Hence, it was proposed to amend section 3, 4, 5, 6-A, 6-B, 12, 12-A and 12-B of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 suitably.

4. This Act sought to achieve the above objects.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 25 *of* 1982).

It was decided to amend the Tami Nadu Entertainments Tax Act—1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) so as to,

(i) provide for the levy of entertainments tax including surcharge nd additional surcharge on complimentary tickets and to provide for such other consequential amendment to the Act for matters connected therewith ;

(ii) provide for remission of tax payable under section 5-B of the Act, in case where no show was held during a week in the theatres and to with hold the option to pay compounded tax under the said section in case of violation of the conditions prescribed in regard to the gross, collection capacity if such violation occurs in ten or more occations in the financial year ;

(iii) provide for admission to any entertainment without a ticket of any person who has to perform any duty in connection with the enteitainment and to provide for necessary consequential amendment for matters connected there with;

(iv) amend section 7-B of the Act so as to prescribe a minimum of the amount to be recovered by way of penalty for the evasion of the tax ;

(v) amend section 10-E of the Act which relates to the rounding off of tax, etc., so as to include within its scope the assignment made the Government to the local authorities in regard to the tax levied and collected under the Act;

(vi) incorporate a new provision in the Act for the levy of penalty foi be lated payment of the tax;

(vii) incorporate a new provision in the Act so as to provide for authorisation of manager or person in-charge of any place of entertainment to appeai before the prescribed authoiity;

(viii) amend section 14 of the Act so as to make excess accommodation coming under the purview of the compounding schemes provided for under section 5-A and 5-B of the Act, an offence ;

(xi) replace certain notifications issued under section 16-A of the Act in regard to the amendments of the Schedules to the Act.,

2. The Measure sought to achieve the above objctets.

6. *The Perarignar Anna University of Technology (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act,* 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 26 *of* 1982).

The Government have decided that the name of the Perarignar, Anna University of technology as established under section 3 of the Perarignar Anna University of Technology Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1978) be changed as Anna University to make the name simpler as in the case of Bharathiar University and Bharathidasan University Accordingly it was decided to amend the Peraringnar Anna University of Technology Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1978) suitably. This Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

7. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Validation of local cess surcharge) Act,* 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 27 *of* 1982).

Under section 116 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) as it stood before the amendment made by section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) and Validation) Act, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1971, every Pancyayat Union Council is empowered to levy a local cess surcharge in addition to the local cess on any land, subject to such maximum of local, cess surcharge as might be prescribed by the Government. The High Court Madras, while disposing of W.P. No. 853 of 1969 held that in absence of any rule prescribing a maximum rate of levy on local cess surcharge under section 116 of the Act, the Panchayat Union Council had no jurisdiction to levy local cess surhage, —In view of the above judgement section 116 of the Act was amended by section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1971 specifying a maximum local cess surcharge of one rupee and fifty paise on every rupees of land revenue, payable in respect of such land with necessary validating provision and the said amendment was brought into force with effect from th 21st August 1971.

While disposing of a subsequent W.P. No. 280 of 1974, the High Court held that the provisions of section 6 of the Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1971 were not sufficient to enable the retrospective levy of local cess surcharge prior to the date of amendment, namely the 21st August 1971. The High Court further observed that the defect could be rectified either

by giving retrospective effect to section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1971 or by use of a fiction in section 6 of the said Act itself that section 3 should be deemed to have been in force on the date when the levies of local cess surcharge were made. It was therefore decided to undertake legislation to give retrospective effect to section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1971 with effect from the 1st January 1960 so as to validate the levy and collection of local cess surcharge prior to the 21st August 1971.

3. This Act sought to achieve the above object

8. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Amendment) Act*, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 28 *of* 1982).

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919(Tamil Nadu Act III of 1919), provides for the prevention of the spread of insect pests, plant diseases and noxious weeds. As the provisions then exists, if the prescribed remedial or preventive measures were not carried out by the occupier within a notified area, with a specific time, the Government might themselves take such measures after observing the procedure prescribed under the Act and recover the expenditure incurred from the occupier as if it were an arrear of land revenue. By the time the actual pest control measures are taken by the Government after observing the formalities prescribed under the Act,the pest would spread and devastate the crops. It was considered necessary that in emergent cases where immediate preventive or remedical measures have to be taken, the Government should be empowered to cause such measures to be carried out in the notified area and recover the cost of the measures taken from the occupier as it were an arrear of land revenue.

2. Section 9 of the Act provides for the procedure to be followed for obtaining from the occupier an estimate of the value of the trees or palnts destroyed in carrying out any prescribed remedial or preventive measures against insect pest or plant disease and the determination of compensation payable in such cases. When a crop disease or insect pest affects large areas of important crops for which economic plant protection meausres were not available, it was considered desirable to cordon off the affected

areas or destroy the crops, if necessary, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disease or pest to other areas. Section 9 provides for the payment of compensation for destruction of trees and plants, but not of crops. It was, therefore, proposed to amend section 9 of the Act to provide for the payment of compensation in respect of crops also.

3. The definition of the term "occupier" in section 2 of the Act refers to a company. It was considered necessary to define the term "Company" in the Act.

4. Clause (*f*) of section 21 of the Act provides for empowering the Government to prescribe the officer to whom appeals may be made and the procedure to be followed in respect of appeals. It was proposed to take power to prescribe a fee for appeals under the Act.

5. A provision relating to offences by companies was incorporated in the Act, so as to be in conformity with similar provision in other enactments.

6. Opportunity was availed of to make a provision in the Act for the publication of the rules, the commencement of the rules or notifications made or issued under the Act and for the placing of those rules or notifications on the table of the Legislature; and to carry out certain formal and consequential changes in the Act.

7. This Act sought to achieve the above object.

9. *The Tamil Nadu Public Property (Prevention of Destruction and Loss) Act*, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 29 *of* 1982).

During strikes and other agitations, it was noticed that miscreants commit acts of vandalism such as burning or otherwise damaging public conveyances and other public property and throwing stones on the travelling public, etc. With a view to effectively prevent such acts of vandalism,it was considered nece sary that the law should be made stringenc.

2. This Act sought to achieve the above object.

10. *The Madras City Civil Court and Presidency Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Repeals Act*, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 30 *of* 1982)

The Madras City Civil Court and Presidency Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act, 1916 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1916) provides for the institution in the Madras City Civil Court of certain suits cognizable by the Court of Small Causes of Madras and also enables the High Court, Madras to transfer to the Madras City Civil Court, suits of such nature removed from the Court of Small Causes of Madras, by the High Court, Madras, under section 39 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (Central Act XV of 1882). With a view to relieve the Madras City Civil Court of the heavy arrears of cases, it was proposed that the Madras City Civil Court need no longer exercise any jurisdiction in respect of suits cognizable by the Court of Small Causes of Madras. Accordingly, it was decided to repeal the said Tamil Nadu Act V of 1916.

2. This Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

11. *The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendmemt) Act*, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 31 *of* 1982).

Instruments which were not duly stamped, were dealt within Chapter IV of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Central Act II of 1899). Section 48 of the said Act provides for the recovery of duties payable under that Act as arrears of land revenue. Under the said Act, as and when the Collector or any person appointed as a Collector under the Act comes to know that a documents has not been duly stamped, proceedings will be initiated by him for the recovery of the deficit in stamp duty. But there was no similar provision in the Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act XVI of 1908),to collect the deficit in the Registration fee in such cases. It was, therefore, proposed to amend the Registration Act, 1908 suitably to provide for the recovery of the unpaid or deficit registration fee where the fee had not been paid or insufficiently paid inr spect of any document.

2. There was also no specific provision in the said Registration Act for filing a copy of any deed or other document purporting to be or to evidence, the grant or assignment by the Government of land or of any Interest in land in Book No. 1 of the concerned registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the land comprised in such deed or document is situated. It was, therefore, proposed to amend the said Registration Act suitably for the above purpose.

3. This Act sought to achieve the above objects.

12. *The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act*, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 32 *of* 1982).

Under the provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (Central Act IX of 1887), which applies to areas other than Madras City, there was provision for appeal to the District Court only in respect of certain orders specified in section 24 of that Act. In respect of all other orders and decrees of a Court of Small Causes, there was no provision for appeal and an aggrieved party can only prefer a revision to the High Court. It was represented that it caused hardship to parties as the expenses involved in invoking the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court was grossly disproportionate to the amount involved in the litigation. It was therefore, decided to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (Central Act IX of 1887), so as to confer revisional jurisdiction on the District Court, instead of the High Court. It was also decided to transfer pending cases before the High Court to the District Court.

2. This Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

13. *The Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Works) Act*, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 33 *of* 1982).

The State Government had constituted a committee to go into the living conditions of the workers in unorganised industries like Beedi Industry, Road Construction and Building operations, Salt Pans, Coir industry, etc. The Committe: rcomm nded among oth rs that a

separate legislation may be undertaken in respect of workers in the unorganised sectors in order to protect them against the ills of unemployment or under employment and also to ensure certain other improvements in the condition of their work. The Government have decided to enact a separate legislation based on the recommendations of the said Committee.

2. This Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

14. *The Wakf (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 34 *of* 1982).

The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959 (Central Act 29 of 1959) extended the period of limitation in certain cases for suits to recover possession of immovable property forming part of public wakfs. It did not provide for the extension of limitation for suits to recover the funds of public wakfs, and also the rents and mesne profits of such wakfs. There was no provision in the Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) prohibiting the vesting in any person of the property or funds of any wakf under the law of limitation similar to section 109 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959). Moreover, the Madras High Court in S.A. No. 808 of 1967 had held that section 3 of Central Act 29 of 1959 has only a very limited application, that is to say, that the provision was applicable to cases where a person entitled to sue had been dispossessed or had discontinued possession after the 14th August 1947 and before the 7th May 1954 or the possession of the defendant became adverse at any time during the said period. Wakf being a permanent dedication of property, such a position would not be in the interest of wakf property. It was, therefore, decided to make a provision in the Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) prohibiting the vesting in any person of the property of funds of any wakfs under the law of limitation, if such property or funds had not vested in such person or his predecessor-in-title on or before the 14th August 1947, and barring the law of limitation in respect of any suit or proceeding for the recovery of property of funds of any wakf. It was also decided to make a provision to extend the period of limitation for suits to recover the rents and mesne profits of public wakfs to twelve years.

2. Consequent on the amendment to the Wakf Act, 1954 proposed above, the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959 (Central Act 29 of 1959), would serve no purpose in respect of this State and as such it was decided to repeal Central Act 29 of 1959 in its application to this State. It was also decided to make a provision enabling the restoration of suits or proceedings which have been dismissed by courts as barred by limitation or as not being covered by section 3 of Central Act 29 of 1959.

3. This Act sought to give effect to the above decisions.

15. *The Tamil Nadu Kudiyiruppu Laws (Amendment) Act*, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 35 *of* 1982).

According to section 15-A of the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1971), no occupant of Kudiyiruppu in whom the Kudiyiruppu of the superstructure had vested under section 3 of that Act and no heir or legal representative of such occupant shall except with the previous sanction of the authorised Officer, sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise alienate the whole or any portion of such Kudiyiruppu or superstructure within a period of ten years from the date of commencement of the said Act and any alienation in contravention of the above provision, shall be null and void.

2. It was brought to the notice of the Government that there were cases of alienation in contravention of section 15-A of the said Act. If the alienation of the Kudiyiruppu or the superstructure is null and void, the title remains with the transferor, that is, the Kudiyiruppudar. The transferee could still enjoy the benefits of alienation even benami, because in spite of the alienation had been declared null and void, the title still remained with the owner and occupant continued. It will not the object of the Act that such occupant should be benefitted. In order to avoid this, and as a disincentive for any one to venture into buying such Kudiyiruppu, it was proposed to amend section 15-A of the Act to the effect that in the event of alienation of any Kudiyiruppu or superstructure, in contravention of the provisions contained in the said section 15-A such Kudiyiruppu or the superstructure shall as penalty, be forfeited to, and vested in, the Government free from all encumbrances.

3. It was also proposed that subsequent to the conferment of ownership of kudiyiruppu or superstructure if any agriculturist or agricultural labourer holds such kudiyiruppu or superstructure in benami and allow the same to be occupied by any other person, then such kudiyiruppu or superstructure shall also, as penalty, be forfeited to and vest in, the Government free from all encumbrances.

4. Consequent on the abolition of classification of Government employees as "Gazetted Officers" and "Non-Gazetted Officers" it was proposed to amend section 2 (4) of the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1961), section 2 (4) of the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1971) and section 4 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976 (President's Act 38 of 1976), so as to substitute the expression "Revenue Officer not below the rank of Tahsildar", for the expression "Gazetted Officer" occurring thereof.

5. There were no provisions in the aforesaid Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1971 and President's Act 38 of 1976, to rescind or amend a notification issued under section 17 (1) and section 20 (1) respectively. Hence it was proposed to make provisions in both the above Acts empowering Government to modify or cancel the notifications issued under the respective provisions of the Acts referred to above.

6. The Committee on Delegated Legislation had recommended that provisions should be made in Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1971 referred to above to compel the State Government, to lay the rules framed under that Act, before the State Legislature. Necessary provision has been made in the amending Act for this purpose.

7. This Act, sought to achieve the above object.

16. *The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act*, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 36 *of* 1982) :

In the interest of maintaining industrial peace, public order and supplies and services essential to the life of the community, it was considered desirable that when industrial dispute was referred to Courts or Tribunals under section 10 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

(Central Act XIV of 1947), the Government should have necessary power to require the employers or the workmen or both to observe such terms and conditions of employment as may be specified by the Government and to require any public utility service not to close the said service till such time as the Courts or Tribunals pass their awards It was therefore, decided to vest the Government with the necessary power in this regard.

This Act sought to achieve the abov. object.

17. *The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act,* 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 37 *of* 1982):

The Committee on Labour Laws which considered *inter alia*, the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1972) had suggested certain amendments to the various provisions of the said Act. Based on the suggestions of the Committee, the Government have decided to amend the Act to provide for the following matters, namely:—

(1) to give more clarity to the definition of the term "employee", by amending section 2(*b*) (i) of the said Act.

(2) to increase the wage limit from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 in respect of persons employed in supervisory capacity by amending section 2 (*b*) (i) (b) of the said Act..

(3) to cover catering establishment and shops and commercial establishments employing five or more than five workers as against the present coverage, by amending section 2(*d*)(iv) and (v).

(4) to provide for the credit of the fines realised by the employers from the employees under the Certified Standing Orders of the establishments and for the deductions for absence from duty under section 36 of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXVI of 1947) to the Labour Welfare Fund, by amending section 3(2)(*b*) and (c).

(5) to require the Labour Welfare Board, to exhibit in the notice board of the establishment, the unclaimed accumulation and also to publish in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* inviting claims from the employees, their heirs and their legal representatives, etc., within a period of six months, by amending section 13.

(6) to increase the contribution of the employees from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 and by the employers from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 and also to provide for contribution by the Government at the rate of Rs. 2 each such employee per year, by amending section 15.

(7) to utilise the amount in the Labour Welfare Fund towards the welfare of the widows of the deceased employees also and for the purpose of providing education, by amending section 17 (2) (j) and (b).

(8) to permit the deposit of the Fund in the State Co-operative Bank or in any Central Co-operative Bank or in any Corporation owned or controlled by the State Government or the Central Government in addition to the institutions mentioned in section 19 of the said Act, by amending that section.

2. This Act sought to give effect to the above decisions.

18. *The Indian Partnership (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act,* 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 38 *of* 1982).

Sub-section (1) of section 71 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1982 (Central Act IX of 1932) empowers the State Government to prescribe, by rules, the fees which shall accompany documents,sent to the Registrar of Firms, or which shall be payable for the inspection of documents in the custody of the Registrar of Firms or for copies from the Registrar of Firms. But such fees are not to exceed the maximum fees specified in Schedule I. Fees were levied at the maximum rates, as revised by the Indian Partmership (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1965). The working of the said Central Act for the past sixteen years had revealed that the fees levied even at the maximum rates as revised in the year 1965 were not commensurate with the expenditure involved in the administration of the said Act.

2. In order to fill the gap between the annual income by way of fees and the expenditure that is being incurred, it was proposed to suitably enhance the maximum fees specified in the Schedule. It was accordingly proposed to substitute a new schedule for Schedule I to the said Central Act IX of 1932, as amended by the said Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1965.

3. This Act sought to achieve the above object.

19. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers)- Second Amendment Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 39 *of* 1982.

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979), as subsequently amended by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1982), Special Officers were appointed for a period of two years and nine months with effect on and from the 12th September 1979 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of panchayats. Their term was last extended upto and inclusive of the 11th September 1982 by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1982). That Ordinance was replaced by an Act.

2. As per the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958), the fixation of strength of panchayats and reservation of seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women have to be done only on the basis of the population figures as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published. As the 1981 Census figures in respect of panchayats were likely to be published by the end of 1982 and as the Government have decided to make the reservation of seats on the basis of the 1981 Census figures and then to conduct ordinary elections, to the panchayats and panchayat union councils, it became necessary to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of panchayats further. The Government had, accordingly, decided to extend the term of office of these Special Officers upto and inclusive of the 11th March 1983.

3. This Act sought to replace the said Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1982 and also to give effect to the above decision.

20. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 40 *of* 1982).

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Council (Appointment of Special Officers), Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of 1977) as subsequently amended by the Tamil Nadu Ppnchayat Union Councils(Appointments of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of

1982), Special Officers were appointed for a period of five years and five months with effect on and from the 1st February 1977 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of 359 panchayat union councils. Their term was last extended upto and inclusive of the 30th September 1982 by the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 5 of 1982) .The said Ordinance was replaced by an Act.

2. As per the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958), the fixation of strength of panchayats and reservation of seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women have to be done only on the basis of the population figures as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published. As the 1981 census figures in respect of panchayats were likely to be published by the end of 1982 and as the Government decided to make the reservation of seats on the basis of the 1981 census figures and then to conduct the ordinary elections to the panchayats and panchayat union councils, it became necessary to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of Panchayat union councils further. The Government had accordingly to extend the term of office of these Special Officers upto and inclusive of the 31st March 1983.

3. This Act sought to replace the said Tamil Nadu Ordinance 5 of 1982 and also to give effect to the above decision.

21. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat (Second Amendment) Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act* 41 *of* 1982).

Under sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958), a dissolved panchayat union council should be reconstituted with effect from a date which shall not be later than one year from the date of dissolution. Invoking the powers under the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the said sections, as last amended by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 6 of 1982), the date of re-constitution of the 15 dissolved panchayat union councils was postponed and they were due for reconstitution on the 1st October 1982. The said Tamil Nadu Ordinance 6 of 1982 was replaced by an Act.

2. It was decided by the Government to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of 359 Panchayat Union Councils by six months beyond the 30th September 1982, as it was decided to fix the strength of panchayats and to make reservation of seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women on the basis of 1981 census figures in respect of panchayats as and when they were published by the Census Department of the Government of India and then conduct the oridinary elections to the panchayats and panchayat union councils. Hence, it was necessary to further postpone the date of reconstitution of the aforesaid 15 panchayat union councils also, so that the date of reconstitution of all the panchayat union councils in the State might be synchronised. The Government had, accordingly, decided to amend the proviso to clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of the said section 155, empowering the Government to postpone the date of reconstitution of those 15 panchayat union councils by a total period not exceeding five years and eight months.

3. This Act sought to replace the said Tamil Nadu Ordinance 6 of 1982 and also to give effect to the above decision.

22. *Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 42 *of* 1982).

under Section 20-A of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) as it then stood, in considering an application for the grant of a licence or permit under that Act, the authority competent to grant such licence or permit, as the case may be, shall have regard to the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the suitability of the applicant for the grant of licence or permit as the case may be ;

(*b*) whether the applicant is a person who will abide by the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder ; and

(*c*) such other matters as may be prescribed.

The Supreme Court had h ld that the expression "sui abili y or suitable" has to be viewed in the context in which it is used, having regard to the object of the enactment and the purpose sought to b:

achieved. However, it was considered expedient to clarify by declaration the position that in judging the suitability, competent authority should have regard to the following factors :—

(*a*) solvency of the applicant ;

(*b*) whether the applicant had contravened any of the provision of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937 or of any rule, notification or order made thereunder or had committed the breach of any of the terms and conditions of any licence or permit granted under the priovisions of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) or of any rule made thereunder ;

(*c*) whether the applicant has been convicted of any offence punishable under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) any cognizable and non-bailable offence or of any offence under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (Central Act II of 1930) or under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (Central Act 43 of 1958) or under sections 482 to 489 of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860) ;

(*d*) Whether the applicant carries on any other business which is likely to prevent him from giving his due attention to the purpose for which the licence or permit under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) is sought for ;

(*e*) Whether the applicant was a defaulter in payment of any amount due to the State Government under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) or the rules made thereunder or of any taxes or other amounts due to the State Government ;

(*f*) any other matters relevant to the purpose for which the licence or permit under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) is sought for.

Though those guidelines have always been the basis for deciding the suitability of an applicant by the competent authority under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, it was considered expedient that Legislature itself declares those guidelines by way of a suitable amendment to the Act. Certain consequential amendment was also made.

The Act sought to achieve the above object.

23. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Act,* 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 43 *of* 1982).

Under Sub-section (1) of section 16-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939), the Government have issued notifications amending Schedule II to the said Act consequent to the changes in the status of certain panchayat towns in South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts. Under sub-section (2) of the said section 16-A, a Bill was introduced and passed for replacing the notifications in the Legislature. The said bill was published as Tamil Nadu Act 43 of 1982.

2. The Act sought to achieve the above object.

24. *The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Third Amendment) Act,* 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 44 *of* 1982).

Under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act of 1954), the Contingency Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu consists of a sum of fifty crores of rupees. As the State Government were incurring considerable expenditure towards implementation of the programmes for feeding poor children in the age group 2 to 10 and other unforeseen items of expenditure, it was considered necessary to increase the said sum temporarily from fifty crores of rupees to one hundred crores of rupees. The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 8 of 1982), was promulgated by the Governor to achieve the above object.

2. This Act sought to replace the said ordinance.

25. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act,* 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 45 *of* 1982).

Special Officers were appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 25 of 1976) for Scheduled co-operative societies The period of their appointment was extended, subsequently from time to time. The term of office of some of the Special Officers expired on the 9th June 1982.

2. The Government have brought in a comprehensive legislation to repeal and re-enact the law relating to co-operative societies, namely, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Bill, 1980 and the same as reported by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, was then pending before the Legislative Assembly. Hence, the Government decided to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of six months. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1982) was promulgated by the Governor.

3. As the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Bill, 1980 was then under the consideration of the Legislative Assembly and as it will take some time to enact it and enforce it, the Government decided to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of one year instead of six months as promulgated in the said Ordinance.

4. This Act sought to replace the said ordinance with the said notification.

26. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act,* 1982 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 46 *of* 1982).

Consequent on the announcement made in the budget for the year 1982-83, the rate of multi point tax payable under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959), was enhanced from 4 per cent to 5 per cent with effect from the 1st March 1982. Dealers paying tax under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act and whose total turnover for a year is not less than Rs.50,000 but not more than Rs. 1,00,000 can pay tax under compounded rates as prescribed under section 7 of the said Act. Consequent on the enhancement of the rate of multi point tax from 4 per cent to 5 per cent the compounded rates prescribed under section 7 had to be revised with effect from the 1st April, 1982, i.e. the commencement of the financial year 1982-83. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu General sales-tax (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance of 1982), was promulgated by the Governor on the 24th July 1982.

2. In the light of the experience gained in the administration of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1959) it was decided to amend certain entries in the First Schedule to the said Act. Accordingly, the Government issued Notifications on various dates under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act, so as :—

(1) to amplify with effect from 1st July 1982 entry 34 in the First Schedule to the Act for levying single point sales tax on substitutes for cement also, as for cement at 12 per cent under the said entry.

(2) to omit with effect from 1st July 1982 entry 78 in the First Schedule relating to vegetable oils liable to 4 per cent single point tax and to bring it under multi-point.

(3) to amend with effect from 1st October 1982 entry 135 in the First Schedule to the Act for including within the ambit of the said entry " Asavas and Arishtams " which are not prepared in confirmity with any prescribed formulations.

(4) to omit with effect from 1st July 1982 entry 138 in the First Schedule to the Act relating to " Dyes and Chemicals " liable to 8 per cent single point and to bring it under the multi-point in order to arrest diversion of trade and also to avoid hardship to smaller units manufacturing chemicals.

(5) to add with effect from the 1st October 1982 a new entry as 162 in the First Schedule to the Act to bring weighing machines under 8 per cent single point levy.

(6) to amend with effect from the 1st July 1982 entry 6 in the Second Schedule to the Act for shifting the point of levy of tax on " groundnut " from the point of first purchase to the point of first sale in order to reduce the scope for evasion.

3. Under sub-section (2) of section 59 of the said Act, a Bill was introduced to replace the aforesaid Notifications in the Legislature.

4. The Act sought to replace the said Ordiance and also the notifications issued under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act.

27. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special provisions) Amendment Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 47 *of* 1982).

Under Sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1978), which came into force on the 6th June 1978. Special Officers were appointed to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the market committees. The term of office of the Special Officers, so appointed, expired on the 5th June 1982. The Government then considered comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Agricul tural Produce Markets Act, 1959, (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) and in particular, to the provisions thereof relating to the composition and the constitution of the market committees as obtaining in the State of West-Bengal, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. In these circumstance, the Government decided to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of the market Committees, for a further preiods of six months. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1982) was promulgated by the Governor.

2. This Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

28. *The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) and private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 48 *of* 1982

It was brought to the notice of the Government that the management of some of the private schools and private colleges indulge in maladministration in the affairs of such educational institutions which adversely affect the imparting of education in these institutions. Reports have also been received by Government that some of the managements have closed down the classes and courses of instructions with the ultimate aim of closing down the educational institutions in violation of the provisions of the Acts and rules applicable to such institutions. The above irregulars closure of the classes and courses of instructions caused undue hardship to the teachers employed in these institutions and the students. Such educational institutions which were maladministered could not be allowed to fall below the standards of excellence expected of these educational instititions or to decline to follow the general pattern.

2. The Government were of the view that the provisions in the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1974) and the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Act, 1976 (President's Act 19 of 1976) were not adequate to proceed against such managements indulging in maladministration and committing irregularities, lapses and violation of the provisions of the Acts aforesaid and the rules made thereunder. The Government therefore considered it necessary to take regulatory measures in the interest of education and maintaining educational standards.

3. It was decided to amend the aforesaid Acts empowering the Government to suspend the management where the management was responsible for maladministration, lapses or irregularities or where it had neglected to discharge any of the duties imposed or to perform any of the functions entrusted to it by or under the Act or any rule or order made or directions issued thereunder after giving an opportunity to make representation by such management and to appoint a special officer to administer the institution for a period of one year or till the reconstitution of the management whichever is later. However, it was specifically provided that in no case the maximum period of such suspension of management shall exceed two years irrespective of the constitution of the management. Power was also taken by the Govern ment to issue a direction to the management for taking action against the manager by the management where the Government are satisfied that the manager alone is responsible for the lapses orl rregularities of these educational institutions. Provision was made empowering the Government, for reasons to be recorded in writing, to declare a period to be unfit to be the manager of an educational institution after giving him an opportunity to make his representation.

Provision was also made enabling the management to prefer an appeal to a Special Tribunal consisting of two Judges of the Court nominated by the Chief Justice in that behalf. Opportunity was availed of to amend section 30(3) of the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Act, 1976 so as to reduce the maximum period of taking over the management of any private college from ten years to six years. Certain

other consequential amendments had also been made. It was also proposed to give retrospective effect to the provisions of the proposed Act on and from the 1st June 1981 (i.e.) one year before the commencement of the current academic year.

4. The Act sought to achieve the above objects.

29. *The Annamalai University (Amendment) Act*, 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 49 *of* 1982) ;

The Annamalai University had closed down the degree courses namely, B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com., from the academic year 1981–82 onwards Consequent on the closure of the degree classes by the Annamalai University, the students in and around Annamalai Nagar and the Chidambaram Taluk of South Arcot District were denied admission to the degree courses resulting in undue hardship to them. The Government after considering the urgent educational needs of these students have taken a decision to open a Government Arts College in that area from the academic year 1982–83 and to affiliate the same to the Madras University as the proposed Government Arts College cannot be affiliated to Annamalai University which is a unitary one. It has also been decided to locate the above Arts College in the available building of the Municipal Hospital in Chidambaram town which is situated within a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall in Annamalai Nagar.

2. Section 4 of the Annamalai University Act, 1928 (Tamil Nadu Act I of1929)would be a bar affiliation of any college located within the radius of 10 miles from the Convocation Hall in Annamalai Nagar to any other University. As the proposed Arts College at Chidambaram were to be established within the above limits, it was decided to amend section 4 of the Annamalai University Act, 1928, so as to remove the above restriction. To give effect to the above proposal the Annamalai University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 10 of 1982), was promulgated by the Governor on the 1st September 1982.

3. The Act sought to replace the above ordinance.

30. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 50 *of* 1982)

The Government decided to enact a legislation to provide relief to the people in rural and urban areas who suffer from a heavy debt burden on account of the usurious practices of pawnbrokers, money lenders, and other non-institutional sources of credit. The debts due to such pawn -brokers, money -lenders and other non-institutional sources of credit incurred by those who are living in rural and urban areas and whose annual household income is not more than four thosuand and eight hundred rupees will be deemed to be wholly discharged. Accordingly the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 9 of 1982), was promulgated by the Governor.

2. This Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

31. *The Tamil Nadu Money-Lenders* (*Amendment*) *Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 51 *of* 1982):

Section 14 of the Tamil Nadu Money Lenders Act, 1957 (Tamil Nadu Act XXVI of 1957), empowers the licensing authority to cancel any licence granted under the Act for the reasons specified in sub-section (1) of that section. That Act does not however, specifically empower the licensing authority to suspend the licence pending cancellation of the licence. It was, therefore, proposed to make specific provision in the said Act for vesting the licensing authority with the power also to suspend licence. It was also proposed to make certain consequential amendment in the Act so as to achieve the above purpose.

2. This Act sought to achieve the above object.

32. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation* (*No.* 3) *Act,* 1982 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 52 *of* 1982);

This Act was passed in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (i) of Article 20 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the moneys required to meet-

(*a*) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1982; and

(*b*) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

33. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act,* 1983 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 1 *of* 1983):

It was decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939), so as to—

(i) extend the scheme of compounding of tax as provided for in sections 5-A and 5-B of the said Act to Selection Grade and First Grade Municipalities and Townships;

(ii) revise the rates of compounded tax to be levied under section 5-B of the Act in certain cases ;

(iii) make consequential amendments to the said Act wherever necessary. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 11 of 1982), was accordingly promulgated by the Governor to give effect to the above decision.

2. This Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

34. *The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act,* 1983 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 2 *of* 1983);

In order to prevent the inter-State smuggling of liquor and to check the loss of revenue under excise duty and commercial taxes, it was considered necessary to amend the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937), for the following purposes :—

(*a*) to provide for establishment of check-post or barrier and inspection of liquor so as to prevent or check the import, export, transport or transit of liquor without obtaining a licence or permit as required under the said Act and for confiscation of the property involved in the commission of offences under the said Act; and

(*b*) to define with precision the term 'Transit'.

2. It was also considered necessary that the Courts should not be enabled to grant injuction or interim stay orders in resepect of any proceeding for the recovery of any sum or fee payable in consideration of the grant of any exclusive or other privilege or fee or licences for manufcature, etc., or for the grant of such privilege or licence.

3. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 13 of 1982) was promulgated by the Governor.

4. Section 21-A of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) provides for the levy of sales tax on sales of foreign liquor to permit holders. However, sales tax on all kinds of foreign liquors was levied on and from the 22nd February 1972 under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959). As such, it was considered not necessary to retain section 21-A in the Act aforesaid and it was decided to omit the said section 21-A.

5. This Act sought to replace the said Ordinance and also to achieve the above object.

35. *The Tamil Nadu Agriculture Produce Markets (Amendment) Act,* 1983 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 3 *of* 1983).

Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1978), which came into force on the 6th June 1978, Special Officers were appointed to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the market committees. The term of office of the Special Officers, so appointed, expired on the 5th December 1982. The Government are proposing to introduce comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) and in particular, to the provisions thereof relating to the composition and constitution of the market committees. It was considered that it may take some more time to finalise the various aspects of the proposed legislation. In these circumstances, the Government decided to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of the market committees for a further period of one year. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Second Amendment Ordiance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 14 of 1982) was promulgated by the Governor.

2. This Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

36. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act* 4 of 1983.)

The Government have established for the first time during November 1978, the Pudukkottai Market Committee. It was established for a period of one year under clause (i) of sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959), for the notified area comprising the newly formed Pudukkottai district. Subsequently, the term of office of all the existing members of the said market committee was extended, from time to time, for a further period of three years ending with the 5th December 1982.

2. The Government are considering to introduce comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959), and in particular to the provisions thereof relating to the composition and constitution of the market committees. It may take some more time to finalise the various aspects of the proposed legislation. The Government have, therefore, decided to extend the term of office of the members of the Pudukkottai Market Committee for a further period of one year on and from the 6th December 1982. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1983) was promulgated by the Governor.

3. This Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

37. *The Tamil Nadu Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Act,* 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 5 *of* 1983).

According to section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1967 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1967), none of the offices specified in the Schedule to the Act shall disqualify, or shall be deemed ever to have disqualified, the holder thereof for being chosen, as, or for being a member of the Legislature. Based on the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in its Fifth Lok Sabha-Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports, the Government have decided to include certain officers in the followig five bodies in the said schedule :—

(i) State Wakf Board ;

(ii) Minimum Wages Advisory Committee for employment in various trades ;

(iii) Press Accreditation Committee ;

(iv) State Level Advisory Committee for Co-operative Sugar Mills ;

(v) State Labour Advisory Board.

The Government have also decided to include certain offices in some other Boards and Corporations in the said Schedule.

2. Further, based on the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in its Fifth Lok Sabha-Sixth Report, the Government have also decided to omit the entry relating to the Tamil Nadu Ware Housing Corporation specified in sub-item (28) in item 11 of the said Schedule.

3. This Act achieves the above objects.

38. *The Letters Patent Providing for Sheriff Appointment (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act*, 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 6 *of* 1983).

The Sheriff at Madras is appointed under the Letters Patent bearing date the Twenty-sixth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and he holds office for a period of one year. It was considered necessary that the Government should have power to direct, in public interest, that the same person may continue as Sheriff for a further period of one year. It had therefore, been decided to amend the relevent clause in the Letters Patent aforesaid suitably. Accordingly, the Letters Patent Providing for Sheriff Appointment (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 15 of 1982) was promulgated by the Governor to give effect to the above object.

2. This Act replaces the said Ordinance.

39. *The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act*, 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 7 of 1983).

The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981) was enacted with a view to provide for the taking over of the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust and for matters connected therewith. The Act has been given effect to from e. 22nd December 1980, In terms of section 3 of the above Act, the

management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust in so far as it vests in the Board of Trustees under the Pachaiyappa's Trust Scheme, shall vest in the Government for a period of two years and the powers, duties and functions exercised and performed by the Board of Trustees shall for the said period be exercised and performed by the Government either directly or through a Committee of management appointed under sub-section (2) of that section. The Official Committee comprising of the Government Officials constitute the Committee of management.

2. The above Official Committee has been periodically meeting and it had strcaemliend the administration of the Trust and all the Colleges and other educational institution and administered by the said Trust. The said section 3 provided for the vesting of the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust in the Government only for a period of two years. The said period of two years expired on the 21st December 1982. With a view to set right the matters relating to the Trust and also further improve the administration of the various educational institutions administered by the said Trust, it was considered necessary to extend the period of vesting of the said Trust in the Government for a further period of one year. It was proposed to amend sections 3 and 8 of the Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 to extend the period of vesting of the said Trust for a period of one more year. Accordingly, the Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 16 of 1982) was promulgated by the Governor.

3. This Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

40. *The Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Act*, 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 8 *of* 1983).

Article 39 (*b*) and (*c*) of the Constitution provides that the State shall in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common determent. With a view to conserve the fish and to regulate fishing on scientific basis in the sea, and by way of giving effect to the principles laid down in the said Articles 39(*b*) nd (*c*) the Government decided to undertake a special legislation.

2. Further, disputes between the operators of fishing vessels and the traditional fishermen regarding the area of their fishing operations occur frequently in this State and these disputes are more pronounced in certain areas of intensive fishing in coastal districts of Tamil Nadu especially during the prawn fishing seasons. The main objections raised by the traditional fishermen were that, apart from their being deprived of their legitimate prawn and other fish catches from the coastal water hither to enjoyed by them, due to competition from the more efficient fishing vessels, their costly nets were also frequently damaged by the trawling operations of the fishing vessels. It was brought to the notice of the Government that the traditional fishermen were apprehensive about danger to their lives and considerable financial loss by the free movement of mechanised fishing vessels. With a view to prevent clashes between the operators of fishing vessels and the traditional fishermen and to regulate, the fishing by the fishing vessels in sea along the whole or part of the coast line of the State of Tamil Nadu, the Government decided to undertake the special legislation on the lines of the Model Marine Fishing Regulation Bill sent by the Government of India. Accordingly. the Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1983) was promulgated by the Governor.

3. This Act sought to replace the said Ordinance.

41. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat's (Appointment of Special Officers Amendment Act,* 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 9 *of* 1983).

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979), as subsequently amended Special Officers were appointed for a period of threeyears and six months with effect on and from the 12th September 1979 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of panchayats. Their term will expire on the 11th March 1983.

2. A civil appeal was filed in the Supreme Court against the judgement of the Madras High Court, dated the 16th April 1982 upholding the reservation of the office of Chairman of Panchayat union Councils and Presidents of Panchayats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes and for women in the Panchayat elections. During the

All party Leaders meeting held on the 26th November 1982, the leaders of the political parties unanimously expressed the view that the Supreme Court should be moved to dispose of the Civil appeal urgently and for that an expedition petition should be filed and the elections should be conducted immediately after the disposal of the oviil appeal. Accordingly, the Government have also filed an expedition petition in the Supreme Court to fix an early date for the disposal of the said appeal.

3. Meanwhile, arrangements were made to refix the strength of the panchayat, delimit the wards and to reserve seats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women based on the 1981 panchayat -wise census population figures. The revision of electoral rolls with the 1st January 1983 as qualifying date will have to be taken up after the delimiation of wards in the panchayat is completed. The election to the panchayat and panchayat union councils had to be conducted after these arrangements were made. It was therefore, become necessary to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of panchayat by a further period of six months beyond the 11th March 1983. The Government have accordingly decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979), extending the term of office of these Special Officers up to and inclusive of the 11th September 1983.

4. This Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

42. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act*, 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 10 *of* 1983).

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers), Act, 1977 (Presidents Act 5 of 1977), as subsequently amended, Special Officers, were appointed for a period of six years and two months with effect on and from the 1st February 1977 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of Panchayats Union Councils. Their term will expire on the 31st March 1983.

2. A civil appeal has been filed in the Supreme Court aginst the judgement of the Madras High Court, dated the 16th April 1982, upholding the reservation of the Office of Chairman of Panchayat union Councils and presidents of panchayats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women in the panchayat elections. During the All party Leaders meeting held on the 26th November 1982, the leaders of the political parties unanimously expressed the view that the Supreme Court should be moved to dispose of the Civil appeal urgently and for that an expedition petition should be filed and the elections should be conducted immediately after the disposal of the civil appeal. Accordingly the Governmen had alos filed an expedition petition in the Supreme Court to fix an early date for the disposa of the said appeal.

3. Meanwhile, arrangements were made to refix the strengh of the panchayats, delimit the wards and to reserve seats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women based onthe 1981 panchayat wise census population figures. The revision of electoral rolls with the 1st January 1983 as qualifying date wil be taken up after the dlimitation of wards in the panchayats was completed. The elections to the panchayats and panchayat union councils have to be conducted after thesd arrangements were made. It was therefore, become necessary to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of panchayats Union councils by a further period of six months beyond the 31st March 1983. The Government have accordingly decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, (Presidents' Act 1977 5 of 1977), extending the term of office of these Special Officers up to and inclusive of the 30th September 1983.

4. This Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

43. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat's (Amendment) Act*, 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 11 *of* 1983)—

Under sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958), a dissolved panchayat union, council should be reconstituted with effect from a date, which shall not be later than one year from the date of dissolution, Invoking

the powers under the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the said section as last amended by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second amendment) Act,1982, the date of reconstitution of the 15 dissolved panchayat union councils was postponed from time to time and they were due for reconstitution on the 1st April 1983.

2. It was decided by the Government to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of 359 panchayat union councils by six months beyond the 31st March 1983. Hence, it was necessary to firthr post ponethe date ofreconstitutionofthe aforesaid15 panchayat union councils also, so that the date of reconsittution of all the panchayat union council. in the State might be synchronised. The Government have, accordngly decided to amend the provison to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the said section, 155, empowering the Goverment to post:one the date of the reconstitution of these 16 panchayats union councils by a total period not cxeeeding six years two months.

3. This Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

44. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of special Officers (Amendment Act,* 1983 *(Tamil Nadu Act* 12 *of* 1983).

Under the Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (Presidents Act 28 of 1976, as subsequently amended Special Officers were appointed for a period of six years and n:ne months with effcct onand fromthe 1st July 1976, to all the municipal council to exercise the powers and;perform the functions of the municipal councils of the Chairman and of the Committees established or constitut d by or under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920). The term of office of these Special Officers expired on the 31st March 1983.

2. A policy decision was taken by the Government that ordinary elections to Panchayats may be conducted first and than to conduct election to the municipalities and municipal corporations, so that the feasibility of introducing the reservations of seats for the members of Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes and for women in municipalities and municipal corporation may be exmined. A civil appeal challenging the decision of the Madras High Court upholding the reservaticn of the office of

of Presidents of panchayat and chairmen of panchayat union council for the members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and for women now pending before the Subreme Court. The Govrnment have filed an expendition petition inthe Supreme Court to fix an early date for the dieposal of the case. Apart frlm this, before coducting the municipal elections, the existing electoral rolls will have to be updated with the 1st January 1983 as th qualifying date. It will take a minimum period of four months. Hence, it is not possible to conduct be elections to municipalities before the 31st March 1983. It had therefore becaome necessary to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of the municipal councils, beyond the 31st March 1983.

3. The Government, have accordingly decided to further extend the term of office of the Special Officers of all municipal councils for a further period of one year beyond the 31st March 1983 and to amend the Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (Presidents Act 28 of 1976) for the purpose, retaining the existing provision to reduce the extended period by a period not exceeding six months, in case it becomes possible to conduct the ordinary election earlier.

4. The Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

45. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act,* 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 13 *of* 1983).

Under sub-section (1) of section 155-B of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919), as subsequently amended, the period within which the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Madras should make arrangements for the conduct of elections to the council of the Corporation of Madras has been fixed as eight years and six months from the 30th November 1974. The said period expired on the 30th May 1983.

2. A policy decision was taken by the Government that ordinary elections to panchayats may be conducted first and then to conduct elections to the Municipalities and Municipal Corporations, so that the feasibility of introducing the reservation of seats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women in municipalitie

and Municipal Corporations may be examined. A civil appeal challenging the decision of the Madras High Court upholding the reservations of the office of presidents of panchyats and Chairmen of panchyats union councils for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women, is now pending before the Supreme Court. The Government had filed an expedition petition in the Supreme Court, to fix an early date for the disposal of the case. Apart from this before conducting elections to the Municipal Corporation of Madras, the electoral rolls had to be prepared a fresh by house-to house enumeration with the 1st January 1983 as the qualifying date. It will take a minimum period of six months. Hence, it was not possible to conduct the elections to the Municipal Corporation of Madras before the 30th May 1983. It had therefore, become necessary to extend the period within which arrangements should be made for the conduct of elections to the municipal corporation of Madras by the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Madras beyond the 30th May 1983.

3. The Government have, accordingly decided to further extend the said period for one year beyond the 30th May 1983 and to amend the said Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) for the purpose, retaining the existing provision to reduce the extended period by a period not exceeding six months, in case it becomes possible to conduct the elections earlier.

4. The Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

46. *The Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act.* 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 14 *of* 1983).

The Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation was constituted with effect from the 1st May 1981. Under rule 4 in Schedule VII to the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1981), a Special Officer was appointed to make arrangements for the conduct of elections to the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation so that the newly elected councillors may come into office on a day within a period of two years from the date of his appointment, namely, the 12th June 1981 and to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the corporation, of Mayor and of the Committees established or constituted by or under the said Act. This period expired on the 11th June 1983.

2. A policy decision was taken by the Government that ordinary elections to Panchayats may be conducted first and then to conduct elections to the Municipalities and municipal corporations, so that the feasibility of introducing of the reservation of seats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women in Municipalities and Municipal Corporations may be examined. A civil appeal challenging the decision of the Madras High Court upholding the reservation of the office of presidents of Panchyats and Chirmen of Panchayat Union Councils for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women is now pending before the Supreme Court. The Government have filed an expedition petition in the Supreme Court to fix an early date for the disposal of the case. Apart from this, before conducting the elections to the Municpal Corporation of Coimbatore, the Corporation limits had to be delimited into wards and the electoral rolls have to be prepared a fresh by house-to-house enumeration with the 1st January 1983 as the qualifiying date. It will take a minimum period of six months. Hence, it was not possible to conduct the elections to the Coimbatore Municipal Corporation before the 11th June 1983. It had, therefore, became necessary to extend the term of office of the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Coimbatore beyond the 11th June 1983.

3. The Government have accordingly decided to further extend the term of office of the Special Officer of the Municipal Corporation of Coimbatore for a further period of one year beyond the 11th June 1983 and to amend Schedule VII to the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1981), for the purpose of retaining th existing provision to reduce the extended period by a period not exceeding six months, in case it becomes possible to conduct the ordinary elections earlier.

4. The Act sought to give effect to the above decision.

47. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act,* 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 15 *of* 1983).

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 206 of the Constitution, to provide for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State, of certain sums required to meet—

(*a*) the grants made in advance by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditute of the State Government for a part of the financial year 1983–84; and

(*b*) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for the same part of that financial year and for the appropriation of the said sums.

48. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act*, 1983 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 16 *of* 1983.)

This Act has been enacted in pursunace of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the consolidated fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the supplementary grants, made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1982; and

(*b*) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

CHAPTER XVI

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER XVI.

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING.

A separate Training Wing was established in 1973 for guiding supervising and controlling all training programmes in the State. The Training Wing is headed by the Commisioner of Training and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department.

ANNA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENTE :

The Anna Institute of Management was established in July 1979 for imparting Education on Management in all sectors of national life. The teaching staff of the Institute were selected from more section like power, irrigation, transport and agriculture and were given special training in management at the Indian Institute of Management, Bagalore. For an extensive coverage of the scope of Management Training in all State Government Departments and the State Public Sector Undertakings and in order to enable the Anna Institute of Management accelarate its activity, the Institute was converted as an autonomous Society on the anology of reputed Training Institution in India. The Anna Institute of Management Society was registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975) from 1-4-1981. The Minister for Education is the Chairman of the Anna Institution Management Society and the following 7 Officers are nominated as its sponsoring members :—

(i) Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

(iii) Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Training) Department.

(iv) Vice-Chancellor, Anna University of Technology.

(v) Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

(vi) Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, and

(vii) Director, Anna Institute of Management, Ex-officio Member.

The Anna Institute of Management has so far conducted 56 Training, Programmes in which 1,428 Officers from State Government Offices Central Government Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Private Undertakings participated. During 1982–83, the Anna Institute of Management has undertaken several consultancy work and research on various fields of Administration. The Institute has conducted three seminars in collaboration with Indian and Foreign Universities.

Civil Service Training Institute :

The Civil service Training Institute set up at Bhavanisagar offers the following training courses:—

(i) Two months Foundational Training for directly recruited Junior Assistants and Assistants of Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service, Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service.

(ii) Two months Foundational Course-A for State Service Officers who discharge executive and administrative functions and are in constant touch with the public.

(iii) Three weeks Foundational Training Course-B for State Service Officers who though not discharging executive and administrative functions, run small offices, incur expenditure, face audit, manage personnel etc.

(iv) Four weeks In-service Training for Deputy Tahsildars.

(v) Two weeks Refresher Course for Junior Assistants of Commercial Taxes Department.

(vi) Refresher Course for 28 working days for Junior Assistants in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service who have passed Special Qualifying Examination conducted in 1977 and 1981 by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

(vii) Training Course for Project Nutrition Officers.

The Civil Service Training Institute has so far trained 9,727 Junior Assistants in Foundational Training, 395 Officers in Foundational Course-A, 712 Officers in Foundational Course-B, 463 Officers in Refresher Course for Commercial Taxes Department Officers, 390 Deputy Tahsildars, 156 Junior Assistants/Assistants belonging to Commercial Taxes Department (in a Refresher Course exclusively for Commercial Taxes Department) 36 Project Nutrition Officers.

Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Training) Department is conducting two months Foundational Training for Junior Assistants and directly recruited Assistant of Secretariat and a condensed Foundational Training for Typists and Steno-typists of Secretariat, at the Secretariat Training Institute.

Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Training) Department sponsors officers for various Training Courses, Programmes, Seminars-Workshops, etc., conducted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India, at various Training Institutions under Plan Schemes and for Courses offered by standard Training Institutions. Section Officers of the Secretariat are deputed for Accounts Training for six months by this department.

The activities of the Department include deputation of officers for foreign training. This department undertakes Field Training for I.A.S. Probationers in the Tamil Nadu.

TAMIL NADU CIVIL SERVICES JOINT COUNCIL.

The object of the Council is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting their services with a view to increasing efficiency in the public services, combined with the well-being of those employed to provide machinery for dealing with grievances and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the Subordinate Services.

The scope of the Council comprises all matters which affect the conditions of Service of the Staff. The recommendations of the Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council. The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

During the year from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983 Civil Services Joint Council met two times. As many as 30 subjects were discussed in these meetings.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

During the year, direct recruitment was made to fill in 1,774 vacancies in 21 classes of posts classified as ' Technical " in the State Services. The Commission selected 939 candidates against 1,774 vacancies advertised. No qualified candidate was available for direct recruitment to one post of English Reporter in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Secretariat Service. For the post of Senior Cytopathologist, Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service, only one *prima facie* qualified candidate was admitted to the oral test and he did not appear for the oral test. As against six vacancies advertised in the post of Senior Accounts Officer in the Tamil Nadu State Treasury and Accounts Service, only four candidates were selected. For the six vacancies in the post of Speech Therapist in Government Medical Institutions in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service, only four candidates were selected. Only one candidate was selected against two vacancies advertised in the post of Technical Officer in the Police Radio Branch in the Tamil Nadu General Service. As against 109 vacancies advertised in the post of Assistant Medical Officer in the Department of Indian Medicine in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service, only 94 candidates were selected. For the four vacancies advertised in the post of Automobile Engineer in the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation in the Tamil Nadu General Service, only three candidates were selected. Only 208 candidates were selected against 617 vacancies advertised in the post of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Service. Against 370 vacancies advertised in the post of Assistant Engineer (Civil) in the Highways and Rural Works Department, only

candidates were selected. For the post of Assistant Engineer (Civil in the Public Works Department in the Tamil Nadu Engineering Service, only 165 candidates were selected against 492 vacancies advertised. As against 57vacancies advertised in the post of Assistant Engineer (Electrical) in the Public Works Department, only 47 candidates were selected. The remaining vacancies in all the above said posts could not be filled either due to paucity of qualified and suitable candidates or due to the paucity of candidates belonging to the SC/ST for selection against the vacancies reserved for them.

Direct recruitment was also made to fill up 649 vacancies in 16 classes of posts classified as " Technical " in Subordinate Services, only 599 candidates were selected by the Commission. Out of 50 vacancies advertised in the post of Motor Vehicles Inspector-Grade II in the Tamil Nadu Transport Department, only 40 candidates were selected. 12 vacancies were reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe. Of them, only two candidates had obtained qualifying marks for selection and they were selected. Only 18 candidates were selected against 20 vacancies in the post of Inspector of Industries and Foreman (Engineering), Grade I, in the Tamil Nadu Industries Subordinate Service as only two candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe were available for selection against 4 vacancies reserved for them. Of the 36 vacancies advertised in the post of Physical Director-Directress in the Tamil Nadu Educational Subordinate Service, only 35 candidates were selected. For the 6 vacancies reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, only 5 candidates were available for selection and were selected. Of the 4 vacancies advertised in the post of Statistician in the Tamil Nadu Medical Subordinate Service/ only 3 candidates were selected, as no qualified candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe had applied for this recruitment. Only 451 candidates were selected against 487 vacancies advertised in the post of Language Pandit/Munshi, Grade I, in the School Education Department in the Tamil Nadu Educational Subordinate Service. In this recruitment, 104 vacancies were reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, but only 68 candidates wer available for selection and were selected.

The Commission selected 10 candidates for appointment in 3 classes of posts classified as "Non-Technical" include in Group I Services in 1981-82 and the selections were made in 1982 during the period of Report. The Commission also invited applications for posts included in Group I Services during the year 1982. The Commission conducted the Written Competitive Examination for Group II Services 1981-82 from 20th May 1982 to 10th June 1982. 6,256 candidates appeared for the above examination and 1,067 candidates were admitted to the oral test which was conducted from 17th February 1983 to 7th March 1983. The Commission conducted the written competitive examination foı Group III Services from 19th April 1982 to 29th April 1982. 3,058 candidates appeared for the above examination. 382 candidates were admitted to the oral test, which was held during December 1982 to February 1983. The Commission conducted a written competitive examination for recuritment to posts included in Group IV Services (viz. Junior Assistant/Typist/Steno-typist) in February 1983. 2,93,154 candidates applied for the above recruitment and 2,92,504 of them were admitted to the written examination held on 13th February 1983. However, that examination had to be cancelled due to the leakage of question paper. A fresh examination is scheduled to be held in the latter part of 1983.

The Commission also conducted written competititve examination for appointment to the post of Assistant in the Office of the Director and Ex-officio joint Commissioner of Land Reform and Assistant in the Office of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service inlcuded in Group V Services. The number of candidates admitted to the wirtten test and the number selected were 1,552 and 10 totally on the results of the written test respectively. It has also invited applications for recruitment to the posts included in Group V Services for the year 1983. It also conducted a written competitive examination for appointment to the post of Forest Apprentice in the Tamil Nadu Forest Subordinate Service included in Group VI Services. 160 candiates were admitted to the oral test and 29 candidates were selected.

The Commission also conducted written competitive examination for appointment to the post of Executive Officer, Grades I, II, III and IV in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment

Subordinate Service included in Groups VII and VIII Services respectively. 17 candidates from among the 77 candidates admitted to the oral test were selected in Group VII Services and 6 candidates out of 38 candidates admitted to the oral test were selected in Group VIII Services. It also conducted a written competitive examination for appointment to the post of Store-Keeper in the Department of Employment and Training in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service included in Group X Services. 3 candidates were selected out of 385 candidates admitted to the written test, on the basis of which above selection was made.

During the year, the Commission conducted written examinations for the purpose of short-listing the number of candidates who had applied for appointment to the following posts to be admitted to the prescribed oral test for recruitment to the posts :—

Assistant Statistical Investigator in the Tamil Nadu General Subrodinate Service.

Entomological Assistant in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Subordinate Service.

Dietician in Government Hospital in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service.

Laboratory Assistant in the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Subordinate Service.

Statistician in the Tamil Nadu Medical Subordinate Service.

Statistical Inspector in the Department of Statistics in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service.

The Special and Departmental tests were conducted by the Commission in May 1982 and November 1982. The number of candidates who applied for the tests was as follows :—

	May 1982.	*November* 1982.
Special Tests	**19,515**	**21,525**
Departmental Tests ..	**11,530**	**13,520**

The Half Yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September, 1982 and March 1983. The number of candidates for these examinations were 48 and 48 on each occasion. The Commission held the qualifying examination for selection of candidates for admission to Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun during February 1983 and the number of candidates who applied and appeared for it were 42 and 29 respectively. The said qualifying examination has not been conducted during August 1982. Besides these, the proficiency test in Tamil for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. Officers whose mother tongue is a Language other than Tamil was also conducted in the month of July 1982. Though 5 candidates applied for the test, none of them actually appeared for the wirtten test.

The Commission dealt with 36 proposals relating to recruitments by transfer to State Services and by promotion to State Services within the same service and drew up lists of qualified and suitable candidates. The Commission ratified the continuance beyond three months of 1,308 temporary appointments made to posts in Subordinate Services made by the appointing authorities in various departments of the Government. There were 27 cases in which the Commission ratified the continuance of temporary appointments, beyond 24 months. The Commission also ratified the continuance of temporary appointments beyond 30 months and further periods in 17 cases. In many cases, it was noticed that competent authorities do not approach the Commission for its concurrence for the continuance of the temporary appointments beyond three months but applied for the Commission's concurrence after the temporary appointments had been continued beyond one year.

The Commission accorded its concurrence for the continuance beyond a total period of three months of the temporary appointments of 458 officers made to posts in State Services, for the continuance beyond one year of the temporary appointment. of 235 officers, for the continuance beyond 18 months of the temporary appointments of 195 officers and for the continuance beyond 24 months and above of the temporary appointments of 386 officers in the State Services. The Commission advised the Government on 122 cases of appeals, 54 cases of petitions or

review or revision petitions, 104 cases of proposal for disciplinary action and 2 cases of legal assistance. The Commission was consulted by the Government and other appointing authorities in 17 cases regarding alterations of date of birth of Government servants. The Commission accorded its concurrence under the latter part of Regulation 16 (*b*) of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations 1954, for Subordinate Services. The Commission however declined to accord its concurrence for the regular appointments of 2 persons in the posts included in the State Services, 24 persons in posts included in Ministerial Services and 17 persons in other Subordinate Services.

TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The types of cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are as mentioned below :—

Cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for disciplinary proceedings, Madras.

(i) All corruption cases relating to officers of State Services (A and B groups) investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, Madras and recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred to by the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to officers of State Service (A and B groups) initiated by the departments with prior approval of the Government.

(iii) All cases relating to officers of Subordinate Services (C and D groups) where they are jointly involved with the officers of State Services (A and B Groups) as under items (i) and (ii) above.

Cases that are dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.

(i) All corruption cases relating to officers of Subordinate Services (C and D groups) investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras, recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred to by the Government.

(ii) All Serious disciplinary cases relating to the officers of Subordinate Service (C and D groups) with prior approval of the Government.

The cases referred to under Rule 17-A of the the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (C.C.A.) Rules are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings /Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, under Rule 17 (*b*) (i) in respect of the member of a State and Subordinate services or a person holding civil post under the State.

The details of the cases pending at the beginning of the year, received and disposed of by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are furnished below :—

	C.D.P. Madras.	*D.C.D.P Madras.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1982 ..	124	185
2 Number cases received during the year 1982–83 (1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983).	65	36
3 Total for disposal	189	221
4 Number of cases disposed of during the year 1982–83.	46	42
5 Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1983.	143	179

VIGILANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION.

Number of petitions received during the year from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983.	2,293
(i) Received from Government/Vigilance Commission ..	83
(ii) Received from the Heads of Departments and Administrative Officers of Public Undertakings, etc.	111
(iii) Direct from General Public ..	2,099
	2,293

Preliminary Enquiries :

(i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year, i.e., as on 1st April 1982.	174
(ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year ..	321
(iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year	495
(iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year..	321
(*a*) Converted into Detailed enquiries and Registered Cases.	111
(*b*) Referred for Departmental action	98
(*c*) Action dropped ..	112
Total	321
(v) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year ..	174

Detailed Enquiries :

(i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year , i.e., as on 1st April 1982.	249
(ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year...	185
(iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year ..	434
(iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year	164
(*a*) Converted into Registered cases ...	2
(*b*) Referred for Tribunal/Depatmental action ..	146
(*c*) Action dropped	16
Total	164
(v) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year...	270

Registered cases (other than traps) :

(i) Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, i.e., as on 1st April 1982.		27
(ii) Number of new cases Registered during the year		16
(iii) Total number of cases handled during the year		43
(iv) Number of cases finalised during the year		12
(*a*) Charge sheet filed in the court during the year	..	..
(*b*) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the accused officer and the cases in which orders awaited.		2
(*c*) Referred for Tibunal/Departmental action ..		9
(*d*) Action dropped ..		1
Total	..	12
(*e*) Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year.		31

Trap Cases :

(i) Number of trap cases pending at the beginning of the year , i.e., as on 1st April 1982.		9
(ii) Number of new cases registered during the year		25
(iii) Total number of cases handled during the year		34
(iv) Number of cases finalised during the year ..		20
(a) Charge sheet filed in the court	5	
(b) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the accused officer and the cases in which sanction orders awaited	5	
(c) Referred forTribunal /Departmental action	7	
(d) Action dropped	3	
Total	20	
(v) Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year	14	

Court Trials :

(i) Number of cases pending trial at the beginning of the year, i.e. as on 1st April 1982 ..	50
(ii) Number of cases charged during the year..	8
(iii) Total number of cases dealt within Courts during the year	58
(iv) Total number of caes disposed of in Courts	13
(a) Convicted	7
(b) Acquitted ..	6
(c) Otherwise disposed of	Nil.
Total	13
(v) Number of cases pending at the end of the year	45

Tribunals ;

(i) Number of enquiries/Cases pending before the Tribunal at the beginning of the year/ final orders awaited at the beginning of the year	197
(ii) Number of cases remitted to the Tribunal during the year	29
(iii) Total number of cases dealt with by the Tribunal during the year	226
(iv) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year	26
(a) Punished	19
(b) Action dropped	7
Total	26
(v) Total number of cases/enquiries pending before the Tribunal at the end of the year ..	200

Departmental action :

(i) Number of enquiries/Cases pending before departmental authorities at the beginning of the year	395
(ii) Number of cases/enquiries remitted to departmental authorities during the year ..	115
(iii) Total number of cases/enquiries dealt with by departmental authorities during the year ..	510
(iv) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year	70
Punished ..	60
Action dropped ..	10
Total	70
(v) Total number of enquiries/cases pending before the departmental authorities at the end of the year	440

Convictions :

	Persons.
(i) Imprisonment	5
(ii) Imprisonment and fine	16

Punishment awarded in the departmental Disciplinary Proceedings :

	Persons.
(i) Dismissed from service	8
(ii) Removed from service	12
(iii) Reduction in rank ..	3
(iv) Reduction in pay	6
(v) Increment postponed ...	49
(vi) Censure and other lesser punishments ..	24
(vii) Compulsorily retired from service ..	1

CHAPTER XVII

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER XVII.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

This is the ninth year since the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research has been constituted as a separate department. Evaluation of projects implemented by various departments constitutes the main function of the department. It is also engaged in the Project Formulation of Schemes which are *Prime facie* external financing. It also undertakes Tax Research. Two annual publications—" Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal " and " Economic and Functional Classification of Tamil Nadu State Budget" are brought out.

Evaluation studies completed during the current Year:

The department completed the following evaluation studies during the current year :—

(i) Intensive cattle development programme.

(ii) Petty trade loan scheme for SC/ST traders.

(iii) Pre-examination traning centres for SC/ST students appearing for all-India Competitive examination.

In addition certain other special studies were also completed during the current year which are :

(i) Exemption from payment of vend fee on the rectified spirit issued to alchocal based chemical industries.

(ii) Chief Ministers Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme in the Dharmapuri District.

(iii) Norms for expansion of higher secondary education.

(iv) Trysem scheme.

Training and visit Scheme.

The department is fully associated in the manitoring and evaluation of the World Bank assisted training Visit scheme and Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition scheme. The base line survey report has been

prepared for the districts of Coimbatore, Chingleput, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur in respect of phase I of implementation of Training and Visit Scheme.

In the case of Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project,

Base Line Data in respect of Madurai District have been collected and

Evaluation in respect of pilot and control blocks has also been completed. The department is responsible for the Monthly progress report in respect of Nutrition levels.

Base Line Survey Office, Madurai.

A separate office headed by a Deputy Director has been established under Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project at Madurai. The Madurai Office has completed the following field studies during the current year.

1. Field study in respect of Base Line Survey for Madurai district.
2. Field study in respect of evaluation of pilot block of Kottampatti.
3. Field study in respect of sepecial studies.

Children under target groups were weighed. Particulars in respect of children under targst group were weighed. Particulars in respect of children who are not participating in the programme were also collected.

During the second phase of the study for preparing the evaluation community Nutrition workers and Multi purpose health visitors were interviewed. The data regarding the status of mal-nourshied children from voluntary health sub-centres and facilities avilable for attending to pregnant women, etc. were collected.

The department was also involved in Hill Area Development Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme implemented in the State.

The following works were undertaken by this Department:—

Preparation of Annual Plan for 1982–83.

Preparation of report for the mid-term review of HADP.

Preparation of Preliminary report on the progress made under HADP during 1982-83 for the period ending 31st December 1982.

Social Inputs Project under HADP in Nilgiris (Health Survey)

Comments on Regional Plan on WGDP prepared by Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi.

Comments on the " Outline Development Plan " for WGDP prepared by TCPO, New Delhi.

Preparation of periodical review reports on the progress made under WGDP during 1982-83.

Comments on the sectoral reports prepared by the TCPO on WGDP.

Preliminary work on preparation of schemes on watershed basis in Western Ghats Area.

A status paper on Soil Conservation in Western Ghats Area.

"Preparation of A Note on the existing feeding Programme in Tamil Nadu."

Comments on the report prepared by the National Committee for development of backward areas.

A quick evaluation on the fixation of service charges for Fish Farmers Development Agency.

A brief note on per-capita central assistance for Tamil Nadu. Evaluation of Social Forestry Programme.

Evaluation of Poultry Extension Centres in Tamil Nadu (in progress).

Co-ordination of evaluation study on bonded labour in South Arcot and Periyar district.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

With a view to streamline the functioning of the State Planning Commission and strengthen it to function as an effective agency for the formulation of the Five Year plan and Annual plans, the Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to reconstitute the State Planning Commission with effect from 1. 11. 1980. The composition of the reconstituted State Planning Commission was as follows:

Chairman : Hon·ble Chief Minister
Vice-Chairman : Whole time — non-official.
Full-time members: Two
Part-time members: Nine

The Government had created a temporary post of full time Chairman in the State Planning Commission in the grade of Chief Secretary to Government and Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I. A. S. was appointed as Chairman of the State Planning Commission Subsequently, the Government had reconstituted the State Planning Commission with effect from 1. 11. 82. The composition of the reconstituted State Planning Commission is as follows:

Chairman—Official

Vice-Chairman—Non-official

Full-time members—Two

Part-time members—Twelve

Member-Secretary—One

The State Planning Commission till the year ending 1982—83 had conducted regular monthly meetings, discussing major and important issues brought forth by the members and by the Divisions in the State Planning Commission.

Besides, the State Planning Commission has also attended the following work :

1. The English Version of the Tamil Nadu Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) was finalised, printed and released during September 1982. The Tamil version was prepared and sent for printing.

2. (*a*) The draft Annual Plan for 1983–84 in Volumes I and II was formulated, finalised, printed and distributed to Secretaries to Government, Heads of Department, union Planning Commission and Government of India.

(*b*) The Physical and financial achievements under the Twenty point Programme were collected and published separately in a booklet.

(*c*) The draft Annual Plan included for the first time, a mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan.

3. (*a*) In connection with the formulation of the frame work for the VII Five–Year Plan (1985—90), Working Groups on "Agriculture" "Industries", "Education" were constituted and terms and references formulated.

(*b*) A high level meeting to discuss the adoption of simpler and cheaper designs for school, college, medical buildings, etc., was held at State Planning Commission and a Working Group was constituted.

(*c*) A working Group was constituted to study on "Putting the South-West Monsoon to Better Use" and Pollachi was selected for experimental study. A One Day Seminar during the month of November 1982 was also held.

4. In pursuance of Government Orders, State Planning Commission has undertaken review of Annual Plan (1981—82) relating to various heads of developments and autonomous bodies/corporations. The deliberations of the meetings were communicated to Government and other Heads of Departments and suggestions were offered for over coming shortfall and bottlenecks in Plan implementation relating to these Heads of Departments.

5. Government have proposed to set up Tamil Nadu State Council on Science and Technology. The memorandum of Association and rules relating to it were drafted and sent to Government in Education, Science and Technology.

6. In connection with the setting up of Data Bank in Tamil Nadu, a note on information system and data base, in respect of plan sectors was prepared.

7. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, in one of the State Planning Commission meetings expressed a suggestion that a portion of the cost of medical education incurred by Government may be recovered from medical graduates after their employment. This was studied and to implement the above, a systematic procedure was formulated. The views of Members of State Planning Commission in this regard and the above mentioned systematic procedure were sent to the Government in Planning and Development Department for making a suitable decision on this proposal.

8. A note on nationalised Road Transport inTamil Nadu was prepared covering physical and financial performance of the State Transport Corporations, steps taken to improve the performance and safety measure taken to reduce accidents and select indicators of performance of State Transport Corporations during the period 1976–1982.

(ii) A special meeting to discuss about the major policies of the Transport Corporations in the State and Road Safety was convened and the minutes of the meeting sent to Government for taking further action.

9. A meeting was convened to discuss "New Sources of Vegetable Oils"—Identification of population in Tamil Nadu to relieve the Pressure of edible oils. The recommendations of the State Planning Commission were sent to Government in Agriculture and Co-operation, Food and Industries departments for their consideration.

10. A decision was taken at one of the State Planning Commission meetings to study about the economic impact of oil prospects by Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Vedaranyam and action was initiated in this regard.

11. A decision on "Transmission and Line Losses" were held with the officials of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and the minutes communicated.

12. A meeting was convened with Dr. B.R. Nagar, the Consultant of Union Planning Commission on Bio-gas Technology and the minutes of the meeting was communicated to Government.

13. An article was prepared on "New and Renewable Sources of Energy and what State Planning Commission has done in relation to Tamil Nadu".

14. A study of Commodity Movement into and out of Tamil Nadu is being continued in this year also.

15. The glossary of technical terms relating to Planning, prepared in the State Planning Commission were finalised.

16. At the instance of Tmt. Sarojini Varadappan, Member, State Planning Commission, a report on the working of Madhar Sangams at the Poonamalee block was prepared and this was discussed in the 18th Meeting of State Planning Commission. The report along with recommendations of State Planning Commission was sent to Government in Social Welfare department for examination.

17. The report on the principles and guide lines to be governed by this State Land Use Board—was prepared and sent to Government for approval.

18. A note was prepared and a reply sent to Government in Public Works Department regarding proposals for dual plant by Sudarsan Development Consultant.

19. A note on the per capita Central assistance for Tamil Nadu was prepared and sent to Government .

20. A note on Rural Water Supply with particulars of achievement during the plan period and the outlay made in the Sixth Five-Year Plan was prepared.

21. The members of the State Planning Commission visited Poonamalee Block for a field study of the Plan Programmes during January 1983.

22. The Vice-Chairman, State Planning Commission participated in the National Conference on Regional Development indicators and Plan Co-operation held at Nainital during latter half of April 1982 and delivered valedictory address of the Conference.

23. A official representative of the State Planning Commission participated in the deliberations of the District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Council convened by the Collectors in their District.

CHAPTER XVIII

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER XVIII.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY LIBRARY

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Tamil Nadu has all along been a state where the Prohibition Policy has continued to be enforced with vigour, except for a period when it was suspended. This Government reiterate their firm belief in Prohibition Policy and would not scrap the Prohilion. They, however, consider that through modification of the Prohibition Act, they would be able to get the money which otherwise went into the pockets of anti-social elements. Hence, the following changes in the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) were made and implemented with effect from 1981–82. Only those above 25 years of age are permitted to drink by obtaining permits by following theprocedure.Sale of bottled arrack only is allowed through authorised shops. Only authorised persons are allowed to sell liquor, Illicit distillation and unauthorised sale and consumption of liquor are prohibited and offenders are punished under law. Revised sets of Rules have also been framed for the levy and collection of excise revenue. The permit fee for one year is Rs. 2 for a toddy permit, Rs.5 for arrack permit and Rs. 25 for Indian Made Foreign Spirits. The Taluk Excise Officers are empowered to grant the permits on application. As against 5,164 arrack shops notified for the year 1982–83, 5,024 shops functioned. Out of 9,583 toddy shops notified, 9,304 functioned during 1982–83. Besides, 1,206 liquor shops have been licensed to sell I.M.F.S. in retail. Excluding the cases not renewed for 1982–83 and including cases in which the licences were cancelled continued under orders of stay, 1,091 shops functioned during 1982–83.

As head of the State Prohibition and Excise Department, the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, exercises the various powers vested in him under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 as amended from time to time and the various rules framed and the notifications issued thereunder.

In his executive functions, the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise is assisted by four Joint Commissioners at the Headquarters at Madras, all of them having Statewide jurisdiction and one Chief Accounts Officer on the accounts side, One Joint Commissioner belongs to the senior time scale of the Indian Administrative service. Others are of the rank of District Revenue Officers. The Chief Accounts Officer is in the rank of Class II Officer of the Treasuries and Accounts Department. They supervise and inspect distilleries, arrack blending units, arrack wholesale depots, bonded manufacturies, major alcohol based industries, bonded warehouses and wholesale depots in Indian Made Foreign Spirits.

At the District level, the administration of Prohibition and Excise Department is under the control of the District Collector. There are 22 Assistant Commissioners of Excise in the districts, at the rate of one for each of the 16 districts, and an additional Assistant Commissioner for each of 6 big districts. They work under the control of the District Collectors and are answerable to the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise through the District Collectors.

At the Taluk level, one Taluk Excise Officer of the rank of Tahsildar and two Excise Inspectors with supporting staff are in charge of the work of the Prohibition and Excise Department.

Mollasses Control :;

There are 21 Sugar Mills in this State which produce molasses as a by-product. To control and monitor the supply of molasses from the Sugar Mills, Bondage Officers in the grade of Tahsildars have been appointed at the rate of one in each of the sugar mills.

The Joint Commissioners are assisted in their work by Distillery Officers, Bonded Manufactory Officers, Bondage Officers of Sugar Mills and Excise Supervisory Officers. Distillery officers are officers of the grade of Deputy Collectors. Excise Supervisory Officers in charge of I.M.F.S. Bonded Warehouses at Madurai and Coimbatore are in the grade of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars

Distilleries :

Eight distilleries were functioning in the State during the year 1982–83 Distillery Officers in the grade of District Revenue Officer in one distillery and of Deputy Collectors in other distilleries with necessary staff are in charge of supervision. The accounting of the molasses and production of alcohol is for the alcohol year, i.e. from 1st December to 30th November of the next year. Their production during the alcohol year is given below :—

Serial number and Name of the Distillery.	*Installed capacity in lakh litres.*	*Actual Production of alcohol* 1982–83 *from* 1-4-82 *to* 31-3-1983.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(FIGURES IN LAKH LITRES).	
1. Trichy Distilleries and Chemicals Limited, Trichy-4	136.00	97.08
2. E.I.D. Parry (I) Limitted	76.00	75.88
3. Sakthi Sugars	180.00	167.25
4. Arvind Distillery	132.00	77.32
5. Vorion Chemicals	25.50	14.56
6. S.A.I.L.	13.50	14.46
7. Coimbatore Alcohol and Chemicals Limited	120.00	68.98
8. Chemplast	148.50	1.68
Total	831.50	517..21

Excise Revenue :

The receipts under the major sources during the years 1980–81 to 1982–83 are given below :—

Serial number and Details.	RUPEES IN LAKHS. 1980–81.	1981–82.	1982–83.
1. Country Spirit (Arrack) ..	5.76	6,879.35	10,605.31
2. Country fermented liquor (Toddy)	0.30	2,157.55	2,728.47
3. Malt Liquor (Beer)	70.40	180.65	156.82
4. Foreign Liquors and Spirits	823.32	1,206.83	1,370.87
5. Commercial and Denatured Spirit and Medicated Wines	120.27	164.86	142.90
6. Medicinal and Toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc. ..	175.28	196.66	254.55
7. Hemp, Opium and other drugs	0.49	0.59	0.46
8. Other receipts	58.73	230.17	90.67
9. Fines and Confiscations	0.51	19.32	9.78
10. Service and service fees	1.42	2.58	1.07
Deduct refunds (—)			
Total	1,256.48	11.038.56	15,360.90
Deduct Refunds	..	..	147.95
Net Receipts ..	..	..	15,212.95

CHAPTER XIX

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

The Collector of Madras is the Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The Stipends are paid to the decendants of the Nawab of Arcot. There are 123 perpetual and 7 non-perpetual stipendaries. During the year ended 31st March 1983, a sum of Rs. 1,41,311.23 was paid under this head. The entire expenditure is met by the Central Government.

CENSUS ORGANISATION.

The Primary Census Abstract of 1981 Census giving certain basic Census particulars at State, District, Taluk and Town levels was finalised in June 1982. Similar data for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have also been finalised. The above abstracts will form part of the 81 Census publication "Part II-B" and this volume has been entrusted to press for printing during the year. Another publication, viz., Paper-1 of 1983, which will contain the Primary Census Abstracts of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes alone, has also been given for printing.

A small booklet, 'Paper-1 of 1982—Final Population Totals' containing District,Taluk and Town-level data on population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., on the basis of 1981 Census was brought out in August 1982 to meet the urgent macro-level needs of the data users.

Primary Census Abstracts for villages/towns giving the Census data down to village and town/ward level have also been finalised. These are to be brought out in the 1981 District Census Hand Books, which besides 81 Census data, will contain village and Town Directory.

The 20 per cent sampling of the Census individual slips to enable detailed processing and generation of certain census tables, was completed in the nine Regional Tabulation Officers. All the regional offices were wound up in May 1982.

A "Direct Data Entry" Centre, has started functioning in June 1982 with 16 terminals and the taping of the edited and coded census schedules commenced. The unit started working in two shifts from November 1982 with a view to speed up the processing.

CHIEF MINISTER'S SPECIAL CELL.

The Chief Minister's Special Cell which was formed in 1974 for the sole purpose of redressing the grievances of the Public is headed by a Special Officer in the cadre of Under Secretary to Government with two sections. The petitions containing grievances are being forwarded to the officers concerned for the redressal of those grievances. For this purpose, the Special Officer has been authorised to correspond direct with any officer under the State Government, dispensing with the usual channel of communications.

The total number of petitions received by the Chief Minister's Cell during the year was 1,63,098. The above figure includes the petitions received by the Chief Minister during his tour in the districts. Petitions with some specific grievances which are to be redressed are registered separately and the officers concerned reminded periodically till the receipt of a final reply. A grievance Redressal Register is being maintained noting down the grievances which have been redressed. Total number of such specific grievances redressed through the Cell during the period from April 1982 to March 1983 was 1332.

COMPLAINTS CELL.

With a view to have some special agency for looking into the grievances of the Public as well as the Government servants, 'Complaints Cells' in the Secretariat, Board of Revenue and Heads of Departments were ordered to be constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 1590, Public, dated 19th September 1964 to redress the grievances of the Public.

The following types of complaints from Government Servants are generally received in this Cell:

(i) Cases of non-payment or delay in payment of Salaries, Pension and allowances, etc.

(ii) Cases in which persons are permitted to continue temporarily for long periods in posts without confirmation ;

(iii) Cases of fixation of pay ;

(iv) Cases of delay in finalisation of pension, grant of increments annually etc;

(v) Request for transfers including complaints against frequent transfers ; and

(vi) Delay in payment of T.A., G.P.F. etc,

Petitions from general public are also received in this Cell. They related to issue of pattas, assignment of poramboke lands, House sites protection for life, request for employment opportunities, grant of Financial assistance, sanction of Political pension etc.

Complaints from Government Servants and from Public other than those addressed to the Governor and Chief Minister are dealt with in the Complaints Cell and Advances Section of the Public Department These Complaints are those addressed to (1) Chief Secretary, (2) Union Ministers, (3) The Prime Minister ; and (4) the President of India· They are being sent to the Departments of Secretariat for further action In short, this Cell is functioning as an agency to the Public, Government servants, rtired personnel and members of the deceased Government servants in getting their legitimate claims or grievances redressed.

The following statistics will show the number of grievance petitions received in Public (Complaints Cell) and disposed of during the year 1982-83.:

Number of cases received.	*Number of cases disposed.*
(1)	(2)
18,263	18,263.

DIRECTORATE OF EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE.

The Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare looks after the welfare of Exservicemen and their families, the families of servingmen and also he resettlement of war disabled and war widows.

The Directorate administer the Amalgamated Fund for Exservice men and the Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund.

AMALGAMATED FUND FOR EXSERVICEMEN.

It is a charitable fund administered by the State Managing Committee with his Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman and it caters to the needs of exservicemen and their dependents by way of sanctioning interest subsidy on loans sanctioned by Nationalised Banks Scholarships, Annual Maintenance Grants to War Widows, etc. The assistance rendered out of the fund during the period is set out below :—

Serial number and Nature of assistance	*Number of Beneficiaries.;*	*Amount.* RS.	P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1 Interest Subsidy released under BLIS Scheme.	77	23,920	66
2 Scholarships/Stipends	1,197	2,55,006	35
3 Housing Grant to War Widows	1	2,500	00
4 School Uniform/Book Allowance to children of killed/disabled in action during Indo-Pakistan Conflicts of 1971.	55	11,835	00
5 Annual Maintenance Grant	35	18,000	00
6 Annual Maintenance Allowance	135	80,400	00
7 Marriage Grant to the daughters of War Widows disabled men.	1	1,500	00
8 Pre-*cum*-Post release training	5	5,600	00
9 Marriage Grant to the daughters of widows.	214	1,07,000	00
10 Pension to Widows of Exservicemen who retired prior to 1st January 1964, received service pension and died subsequently.	720	3,98,195.60	
11 Miscellaneous Grants Paid	1	813.22	
12 Presentation of sarees to the widows of personnel who retired from defence service prior to 1st January 1964 and died subsequently.	703	35,150.00	
Total	3,144	9,39,920	83

TAMIL NADU EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL BENEVOLENT FUND.

The Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund is utilised for rendering assistance to the Exservices Population in Tamil Nadu for rehabilitation and resettlement. The source of the fund is the collection made on Flag Day, 7th December every year. As on 31st March 1983 the credit balance of the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 1,14,545.42 besides a sum of Rs. 53,98,332.50 in the form of Fixed Deposits. For the Flag Day collection 1981 a sum of Rs. 17,88,580.70 has been collected against a target of Rs. 15 lakhs, and for Flag Day Collection 1982, a sum of Rs. 1,92,359.34 has been collected against a target of Rs. 17,00,000 as on 31st March 1983.

The administration of the fund is looked after by a Committee constituted by the Government with the Joint Secretary to Government Public (Exservicemen) Department, as its Chairman.

The following is a brief account of the assistance rendered out of the Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund during the period under report.

Serial number and nature of assistance rendered.	*Number of cases.*	*Amount sanctioned.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
		RS.	P.
1 Monthly grant for maintenance to poor exservicemen/widows who have no other source of income.	938	4,35,742	85
2 Lumpsum Grants for starting petty shops or for other business/trades etc. to disabled exservicemen/widows.	23	17,622	77
3 Pocket money to TB/Leprosy patients under going treatment in the Sanatoria/Leprosoria.	282	17,594	70
4 Immediate Relief Grants sanctioned to exservicemen/their dependents who are found in stranded condition by the Dte/District officess	2202	97,185	00

(1)	(2)	(3)	
		RS.	P.
5 Marriage Grants for the daughters of oxservicemen.	426	2,12,100	00
6 Funeral expenses on the death of exservicemen.	444	66,320	00
7 Fire/Flood relief to the affected exservice men/widows.	2	300	00
8 Scholarship to the children of exservicemen.	2,736	2,64,903	00
9 Training to widows and women dependants in Tailoring Units run in the District Offices.		2,10,066	10
10 Typewiting and Shorthand Institute ..		16,551	90
11 Piinting-*cum*-Book Binding Unit		55,717	40
12 Sanction of Old Age Pension to destitute widows/exservicemen.	83	32,208	10
13 Presentation of Dhoties/Sarees to Exservicemen/ Widows/during Flag Day Function at Raj Bhavan on 5th February 1983.	56	2,800	00
14 Financial Assistance for Specialised Medical Treatment to Leprosy Patient.	1	724	00
15 Monthly Financial Assistance to Exservicemen who are suffering from.. Leprosy.	1	618	60
Total	7,194	14,30,453	92

In addition, the Assistant Directors of Exservicemen's Welfare have disbursed a sum of Rs. 6,75,786.20 for 2,582 cases as grants from the Army Central Welfare Fund, DAPWO Fund, Indian Naval Benevolenf Fund, Indian Air Force Benevolent Fund, Indian Red Cross Society anp other Regimental Benevolene Funds.

Training of Youngmen for absorption into Armed Forces ;

The Department of Ex-servicemen's Welfare conducted 3 Training Camps with 100 boys each for absorption into Armed Forces during the year 1982-83 and out of 300 boys trained, 251 (83.66 per cent) boys were absorbed into the Armed Forces. In addition to this, the Training Camps exclusively for Adi-Dravidar boys were conducted in 12 Districts as per the scheme sponsored by the Social Welfare Department and out of 1,065 boys trained 610 boys (57.28 per cent) were absorbed into Armed Forces,

Special Employment Cell for Ex-servicemen :

The Special Employment Cells for Ex-servicemen in the Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare and in the offices of the Assistant Directors ot Ex-servicemen's Welfare started functioning from 1st April 1982 onwards. As on 31st March 1983 a total number of 10,116 ex-servicemen have registered with these special Employment Cells. During the period 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983, 1,490 ex-servicemen have been placed against the reserved vacancies in Central and State Government Departments/Undertakings, Nationalised Banks etc.

Monthly Financial Assistance to Ex-servicemen who are suffering from Leprosy.

A scheme of granting monthly financial assistance of Rs. 50 from Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund to the Ex-servicemen Leprosy patients for life if they exhausted the receipt of the MACF Grant of Rs. 50 per mensem from the LRCS for a period of 36 months as been introduced during the year 1982-83.

ELECTIONS.

Revision of Electoral Rolls of 25.Periyakulam Parliamentary Constituency:

The Electoral Rolls of 25. Periyakulam Parliamentary Constituency were updated under section 23 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 before holding the bye-election to the House of the People from the said Parliamentary Constituency in September, 1982. 12,700 applications for inclusion of names in the Electoral Roll were received. The total electorate of the said Parliamentary Constituency, which consists of 131. Periyakulam, 132. Theni, 133. Bodinayakkanur, 134. Cumbum, 135. Andipatti and 136. Sedapatti Assembly Constituencies was 7,66,027 as on 1st February 1982. After the corrections and inclusions made under sections 22 and 23 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the total electorate was 7,75,656 as on 25th August 1982.

Bye-Election to Lok Sabha From 25. Periyakulam Parliamentary Constituency:

The Election Commission's notification calling upon the voters of 25. Periyakulam Parliamentary Constituency to elect a member to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of the member Thiru Cumbum N. Natarajan, was published in an extraordinary issue of *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 25th August 1982. The various stages of the bye-election programme were :

(i) Opening of nominations ..	25th August 1982 (Wednesday)
(ii) Last date for filing of nominations	1st September 1982 (Wednesday)
(iii) Date for the scrutiny of nominations.	2nd September 1982 (Thursday)
(iv) Last date for the withdrawal of candidatures.	4th September 1982 (Saturday)
(v) Date of poll	26th September 1982 (Sunday)
(vi) The date before which the election was to be completed.	4th October 1982 (Monday)

The hours of poll were from 8-00 a.m. to 5-00 p.m. In this bye-election, 43 candidates filed their nominations. Of these, 3 nominations were rejected on the day of scrutiny. 15 candidates withdrew their nominations on the last day fixed for the withdrawal of candidature leaving 25 candidates in the election field. The notification of the Election Commission of India containing the list of contesting candidates was republished in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* in an extra-ordinary issue on 13th September 1982. The poll was held on 26th September 1982. The total electorate was 7,75,656. Of these, 5,13,815 electors exercised their franchise. The counting was taken up on 27th September 1982. and the result was declared on the same day. Thiru SIK. Jakkayan, belonging to the A.I.A.D.M.K, was declared elected. Except the D.M.K. candidate, all the other 23 candidates lost their deposits.

Bye-election to the Council of States:..

A vacancy occurred in the council of States due to the disqualification of Thiru R. Mohanarangam, a member elected to the Council of States from Tamil Nadu. The Election Commission of India fixed the following poll programme to fill up the vacancy :

(i) Opening of nominations ..	21st January 1983 (Friday)
(ii) Last day for filing of nominations.	28th January 1983 (Friday)
(iii) Date for the scrutiny of nominations.	29th January 1983 (Saturday)
(iv) Last date for the withdrawal of candidatures.	31st January 1983 (Monday)
(v) Date of poll, if necessary	7th February 1983 (Monday)
(vi) Date before which the election should be completed.	11th February 1983 (Friday)

The above poll programme of the Election Commission of India was republished in an extraordinary issue of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette on 21st January 1983.

Thiru R. Mohanarangam was the only candidate who filed the nomination. Hence, there was no contest. On the last date fixed for the withdrawal of candidature (i.e., 31st January 1983) Thiru R. Mohanarangam was declared elected to the Council of States.

Bye-election to the Tamil Nadu Legislature Assembly from 225. Tiruchendur Assembly Constituency..

The Election Commission's notification calling upon the voters of 225. Tiruchendur Assembly Constituency to elect a member to fillup the vacancy caused by the death of the member Thiru S. Kesava Athithan, was published in an extraordinary issue of *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 28th January 1983. The various stages of the bye-election was as follows :—

(i) Opening of nominations ..	28th January 1983 (Friday)
(ii) Last date for filing of nominations.	4th February 1983 (Friday)
(iii) Date for scrutiny of nominations.	5th February 1983 (Saturday)
(iv) Last date for the withdrawal of candidatures.	7th February 1983 (Monday)
(v) Date of poll	27th February 1983 (Sunday)
(vi) Date before which the election should be completed.	3rd March 1983 (Thursday)

The hours of poll were from 8-00 a.m. to 4-00 p.m. Certain political parties represented that the date of election might be postponed because of a festival to be held in that temple town on that day. Based on these representations, the date of poll was changed from 27th February 1983 to 1st March 1983 (Tuesday). The notification of Election Commission of India, containing the change of date of poll from 27th February 1983 to 1st March 1983 (Tuesday) was published in an extraordinary issue of *Tamil Nadu Governm9nt Gazette* on 7th February 1983. In this bye election, 43 candidates filed their nominations. Of these, 2 nomination-were rejected on the date of scrutiny. 17 candidates withdrew theis

nominations on the date fixed for the withdrawal of candidatures, leaving 24 contestants in the field. The list of contesting candidates was published in an extraordinary issue of the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 8th February 1983. The poll was held on 1st March 1983. The total electorates were 1,32,741. Of these, 82,525 electors cast their votes. The counting of votes was taken up on 2nd March 1983. Thiru R. Amirtharaj belonging to AIADMK was declared elected on 3rd March 1983. Except the D.M.K. candidate, all the other 22 candidates lost their deposits. The declaration of election of Thiru R. Amirtharaj to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was published in extraordinary issue of the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 4th March 1983.

Bye-election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council :

A vacancy occurred in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council owing to the resignation of Thiru P. U. Shanmugam, a member elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council by the elected members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The Election Commission of India fixed the following election programme for holding the bye-election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council :

1. Opening of nominations	16th February 1983 (Wednesday)
2. Last date for filing of nominations.	23rd February 1983 (Wednesday)
3. Date for the scrutiny of nominations.	24th February 1983 (Thursday)
4. Last date for withdrawal of candidatures.	26th February 1983 (Saturday)
5. Date of poll if necessary	7th March 1983 (Monday)
6. Date before which the election should be completed.	10th March 1983 (Thursday)

The above notification of the Election Commission of India was published in an extraordinary issue of *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 16th February 1983.

Thiru Valampuri John was the only candidate who filed the nomination. Hence, there was no contest. On the last day fixed for the withdrawal of candidatures (i.e., 26th February 1983), Thiru Valampuri John was declared elected to the Tamil Nadu Legilative Council. The declaration of election of Thiru Valampuri John to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was published in an extraordinary issue of *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 28th February 1983.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

110. Infantry Battalion (T.A.), Coimbatore.

The training for the year 1982-83 was carried out based on the Training Directive issued by TA Group Headquarters Southern Command, with special emphasis being laid on collective/operations oriented training. The aim of the training was to—

(*a*) develop fully motivated and competent " Terriers ";

(*b*) develop highly efficient and combat-ready sub-units capable of moving out at short notice to successfully carry out the assigned operational tasks.

Recruitment and Recruit Training :

A total of 193 recruits were enrolled in two batches during the year. The newly enrolled personnel were imparted 12 weeks continuous recruit training in accordance with the Training Syllabi laid down by the TA Directorate. A newly commissioned officer posted to this unit was imparted one month's recruit training followed by two months annual training. A good standard in training was achieved by all recruits.

Annual Training Camp :

Annual Training for the year 1982-83 was carried out from 01 November 1982 to 04 January 1983. 7 Officers, 29 JCOs and 594 other Ranks attended the training camp. The last two weeks of the annual training camp period were devoted to operations oriented collective raining at the sub-unit level.

Territorial Army Day—

The 33rd anniversary of the Territorial Army was celebrated on 19,20 and 21 November 1982 at Coimbatore in a befitting manner. On 19 November the programme commenced with morning Pooja at Camp Mandir, followed by a Special Sainik Sammelan, Sports matches and Cinema show. All ranks displayed pride and motivation and participated in the events with enthusiasm.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Hon' ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was to visit the Battalion and take the salute on TA Day parade on November 1982. However, due to unforseen commitments he could not visit the unit. A special message was sent by him which was read out to all ranks.

Sports activities—

Many inter company competitions were organised during the annual training camp covering various aspects of training, education, recreation and interior economy. The winners in each event were given attractive prizes/trophies. Performance of the unit in various inter battalion competitions was commendable. The unit shooting team participated in the Inter Infantry Battalions (TA) Skill-at-Arms competition and could be getting the first position in the entire group. The shooting team also participated in the Indian Navy Annual Musketry Course Open Event shooting competition and bagged the trophy for the year 1982-83.

117—*Infantry Battalion TA—*

The year 1982-83 commenced with high morale among the officers Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks. The emphasis during the year was on further improving the standard of individual and collective training. The aim of training was to improve the professional skills to ensure combat worthiness of sub-units to carry out their assigned tasks at short notice. The training was operationally oriented. Due attention was given to celebrate Territorial Army Dav and sports Activities.

Recruitment and Recruit Training—

125 Recruits were recruited for this unit by Branch Recruiting Office, Tiruchirappalli, during the month of August to October 1982. The recruits were given 30 days recruit training from 15 October 1982 to 14 November 1982. This was followed by two months annual training thus given them a total of three months training into to.

Annual Training Camp for the year 1982-83 was carried out in one batch at Khajamalai Ranges, Tiruchirappalli from 15 November 1982 to 17 January 1983 including 4 days for Territorial Army Day Celebrations. The training imparted was progressive and systematic.

Endurance Test and Skill at Arms Competition—

Endurance Competition and Skill at Arms Competition were carried out and inspected by Commander, Territorial Army Headquarters, Southern Command, Pune.

TA Day Celebrations—

Territorial Army Day Celebrations were given wide publicity through News Papers and AIR .

The celebrations included—

(*a*) Pooja in Unit Mandir.

(*b*) Sainik Sammelan.

(*c*) Visit of V. I. Ps.

(*d*) Flag March.

(*e*) Blue Diamond Orchestra.

(*f*) Reception by Citizens of Tiruchirappalli.

(*g*) Bara Khana

Recruitment into Defence Services Corps—

Forty-eight personnel from this unit were recruited into DSC since January 1982.

TRANSLATIONS.

Despite the vigorous implementation of the official language policy by all the Departments within and outside the Secretariat, translation files poured in as usual during the year, more particularly the Reports of the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee and Circulation Notes, Voluminous Detention Orders under the "COFEPOSA" were received for translation this year in large numbers.

Translation of Notifications, Bills, Acts, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations continued to be the mainstay of work of this Department. There was a record number of Bills translated during this year and as usual the English and Tamil copies of the Bills were distributed to the Members of the Legislature simultaneously. Important among the Commission of Enquiry Reports translated were the Ramamurthi Commission's Report and the Khader Commission's Report. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board's Budget and also the materials sent by the State Government Undertakings and Corporations were also attended to by this Department during this year.

Expert Committee's Report regarding Women's University, Supreme Court's Judgment on Village Officers in Tamil Nadu and Mandal Commission's recommendations were among the bulky items of work received during the year.

Translation of petitions and notifications in Malayalam and Hindi continued unabated. The post of part-time Malayalam Assistant was revived and Government agreed to post the former Malayalam Translation Assistant on the fixed remuneration for a period of six months in the first instance.

CHAPTER XX

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BOILERS.

As in the past, the administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year has been carried out by Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers assisted by one Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers and 9 Inspector of Boilers. Number of boilers and economisers in the active list in the State during the close of the year 1982-83 was 1,768. Out of these, 1,544 boilers inclusive of economisers were permitted for use taking into consideration of the condition of the boilers and economisers. A few boilers were not put into use due to trade conditions and due to repairs to the boilers. The boilers that were put to repairs were inspected by the concerned Inspectors of Boilers and when necessary by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Madras during and after completion of repairs. Stress had always been made for the proper boiler quality materials to be used on boiler repairs followed by test certificate viz. Forms III-A, III-B, III-C and Steel Maker' Certificate in Form IV for plates as stipulated in Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 to ensure safety and quality of work. The performance of welders engaged in repairing the boilers and manufacture of boilers and erection of steam pipelines and manufacture of valves were theoretically and practically tested to ensure quality and standard in the performance of welding.

Particulars of Boiler registered under section 7 of Indian Boilers Act, number of boilers transferred into the State and outside the States are as follows :—

Total number of boilers and economisers at the end of last year.	1,698
Additional number of boilers registered during the year.	45
Additional number of boilers transferred into the State from other States.	57
Total ..	1,800
Less number of boilers transferred to other State from this State.	32
	1,768
∴ Hence, number of active boilers and economisers during the close of the year.	1,768

Accident :

There was no accident during the year under review.

Welders Test :

As usual, this Inspectorate had conducted both theoretical and practical tests for Welders this year also and certificates were awarded to 281 Welders.

Boiler Attendant Examination and Boiler Operation Engineers Examination :

Boiler Operation Engineers Examination was not conducted this year. However, Boiler Attendant Examination was conducted and 88 I Class Certificates, 214 II Class Certificates and 300 III Class Certificates were issued for the successful candidates.

Receipts and Expenditure :

Total receipt of this Inspectorate is Rs. 18,79,213.00 and the total expenditure incurred by the Inspectorate for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 10,72,000·00.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

The following are the important activities of the Electrical Inspectorate :—

Revenue :

Revenue under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962 :

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
On energy sold by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	189.38
On energy sold by the Licensees	2.01
On energy generated and consumed	174.84
Under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956	46.58
Under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939	43.59
	456.40

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Expenditure :—	
Under 245. A. Chief Electrical Inspector	33.58
Under 245. AB.	2.13
Under the head collection charges—	
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	0.744
Licensees	..
	36.454

Number of Inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962 :

Revenue units in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	7
Circle Offices in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	
Licensees undertaking	3

Number of Inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Act, 1939 :

Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957:

Total number of Cinemas as on 31*st March* 1983 :

(*a*) Permanent A.C. Theatres	60
(*b*) Permanent Non-A.C. Theatres	978
(*c*) Semi-Permanent Theatres	175
(*d*) Touring Talkies ..	991
(*e*) Open Air Theatres	5

Number of Electrical Certificates :

(*a*) Issued ..	331
(*b*) Renewed ..	1,213

Cinema Operators Licence :—

(*a*) Fresh Issue ..	371
(*b*) Renewal ..	857
(*c*) Duplicate Issue	25

Number of Inspections conducted under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 *and Indian Electricity Act,* 1910:

Sub-station	122
Distribution Transformers Board ..	15,807
Licensees ..	261
Rule 63 Inspections	984
Rule 46 Inspections	1,859
H.T. Routes	28
Generators	331
Neon signs	44
X-Rays ..	19
Section 30 Inspections	93
Rule 5 Inspections	43
Others	36
Accidents Investigations	116

Inspections of Cinema :

Permanent A.C. Theatres .. / Permanent Non-A.C. Theatres	1,272
Semi-Permanent Theatres	165
Touring Talkies	1,257
16/35 m.m. Theatres	33
Open Air Theatres	3
Total number of H.V. consumers as on 31st March 1982.	1,934
Number of H.V. Routes approved	23
Number of methods of constructions approved ..	1,009
Number of permits issued and revalidated	58
Number of safety certificates issued	652
Number of sanctions under section 27 of Indian Electricity Act in respect of Municipal Electrical Undertaking considered.	75
Number of test certificates issued	214
Number of Generators permitted for Commissioning ..	250
Number of Technical sanctions accorded	100

Tests conducted at Government Electrical Standard Laboratory :

Number of R.S.S. Meters Tested	972
Number of Fire Extinguishers Tested	1,065
Number of H.V./D.C. Tests	2,244

Electrical Accidents :

Year.	*Fatal.*	*Non-fatal.*	*Total.*
1982-83	176	80	256

Details of Licensees/Competency Certificates Issued/renewed during the year.

	Issued.	*Renewed.*
Electrical Contractors Licence Grade 'A'	34	132
Electrical Contractors Licence Grade 'B'	355	1,826
Supervisors Competency Certificates	431	1,177
Wireman Competency Certificates	1,262	6,030

GROUND WATER DIRECTORATE.

Detailed basinwise Ground Water Investigation was first undertaken in the following four selected sedimentary areas in Tamil Nadu with the aid of UNDP during the period 1966-67. They are :—

(i) Madras and its environs.

(ii) Palar Basin.

(iii) Neyveli area and

(iv) Cauvery Delta.

Government of Tamil Nadu formed the Ground Water Wing in the Public Works Department which started functioning from November 1970, so as to carry out the Ground water investigation in the rest of Tamil Nadu based on the experience gained during the UNDP. Assessment of Groundwater potential in Tamil Nadu and its judicious utilisation is the main aim of this organisation.

Target and achievement for 1981-82 *and* 1982-83.

Serial number and name of work.	1981-82		1982-83	
	Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Watershed study	13	13	13	13
2 Photogeologic study (Sq. Km.) Geomorphology.	33,000	33,418	25,100	13,800 19,250
3 Geological mapping (No. of villages).	2,400	1,640	3,210	2,693
4 Geophysical Survey (No. of villages).	2,400	1,507	3,210	2,501
5 (a) Collecting of villagewise data (No. of villages).	3,080	2,047	2,040	2,162
(b) Updating. (No. of Villages.)	520	179	1,560	2,206
6 Groundwater of extraction (No. of villages).	3,080	1,979	2,040	2,132
(b) Updting (No. of Villages.)	520	192	1,560	2,230
7 Drilling and bore holes (Nos.)	100	385	102	199
8 Pumping test in bore holes.	40	161	40	99
9 Water level data	1,803	1,927	1,803	1,990
10 Water quality study	3,500	3,934	3,500	4,044

Aerial photo interpretation :

During the year an area of 33,050 sq. km. has been studied using Satellite imageries and Aerial photographs. Land classification maps (Hydrologically significant land use and vegetation maps) for ports of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts were prepared using Aerial photos and communicated to the respective Groundwater Division for their study.

Satellite Imagery Studies :

Space photography greatly helps in the preparation of maps useful for preliminary reconnaisance studies. Landset imageries are analysed and Geomorphologic maps of the districts are prepared. During this period such Geomorphologic maps were prepared for parts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem districts. The synoptic view provided by the Satellites are very useful for delineating lineaments, major faults and other features which greatly influence the occurrence and movement of ground water hard rock terrain. For sitting a successful well location in a crystalline terrain these data are found very useful.

Equipment Operation and Maintenance :

In Groundwater Department a fleet of 33 rigs and 20 air compressors and other supporting machineries as well as 96 vehicles have been engaged on exploratory drilling works and drought relief works and 256 bore holes have been drilled during the year. Efficient working of all the major heavy equipment like rigs, compressors, etc., have been ensured by proper maintenance. During the year major repairs have been carried out to 23 rigs and they are commissioned within the shortest possible time and an expenditure of Rs. 78 lakhs was incurred towards the peration, maintenance, procurement of equipment, spares casing pipes, etc

Water supply to Industries :

The three well fields nemely Minjur, Panjetty and Tamaraipakkam with all their assets and liabilities have been transferred to the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (M.M.W.S.S.B.)

Maintenance of aquifers supplying Ground water :

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Palar well-fields for supply of water to Madras Atomic Power Project, Kalpakkam during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 6.25 lakhs.

IRRIGATION

The opening and closing dates of various reservoirs in the state for Irrigation during the year 1982-83 are given below :

Serial number and name of the System/Reservoirs.	*Actual date of opening.*	*Date of closing.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Mettur Reservoir	21st June 1982	28th January 1983.
2 Mettur Canal Scheme	Not opened.	
3 Pullambadi Scheme ..	Not opened.	
4 New Kattalai High Level Scheme.	Not opened.	
5 Bhavanisagar Main Canal		
I Turn	25th August 1982.	15th January 1983.
II Turn	Not opened.	
6 Amaravathy Canal	1st December 1982.	4th March 1983.
7 Krishnagiri Reservoir	27th September 1982.	15th March 1983.
8 (a) Sathanur Left Bank Canal..	3rd January 1983.	15th May 1983.
(b) Sathanur Right Bank Canal.	Not opened.	
9 Periyar System—		
Single Crop Area	18th November 1982.	15th February 1983.
Double Crop Area	9th July 1982.	15th February 1983.
10 Vaigai Reservoir—		
(a) Thirumangalam Main Canal	26th November 1982.	15th February 1983.
(b) Periyar New Extension Area.	Not opened.	
11 Manimuthar Reservoir ..	20th December 1982.	12th February 1983.
12 Kodayar System ..	1st June 1982	28th February 1983.
13 Pattanamkal	1st June 1982	28th February 1983.
14 Radhapuram Canal	26th June 1982	26th October 1983.
15 Kanyakumari Branch Canal	1st June 1982	10th February 1983.

Formation of a Reservoir across Pambar in Dharmapuri District under drought prone area programme.

The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir of 238 Mcft. capacity across the river Pambar a tributory of Ponniar near Marampatti Village in Uthangarai Taluk of Dharmapuri District and excavation of canal for a length of 31.23 Km. The scheme will benefit an extent of 4000 acres irrigated dry in the backward area of Dharmapuri District. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 307.00 lakhs. All works under earthdam and masonry dam have been completed. Excavation of canal has been completed except for a length of 0.30 Km. The scheme is targetted to be completed by July 1983. Total expediture incurred since inception is Rs. 306.35 lakhs.

Kelavarapalli Reservoir :

The scheme envisages formation of a reservoir of 481 Mcft. capacitf across the Ponniar river near Kelavarapalli village in Hosur Taluk of Dharmapuri District and excavation of left side canal of 30.50 Km. length and right side canal of 22.58 Km. length. The scheme will benefit a new area of 8,000 acres irrigated dry and stabilish an extent of 1,083 acres and also to provide water supply at the rate of 2 MGD to SIPCOT at Hosur The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 606.65 lakhs. The scheme was taken up for execution during August 1977. The work is held up since 19th November 1979 on account of High Court stay in connection with the land acquisition dispute. Prior to stoppage of work, earth dam work almost completed 73 percent of masonry dam and 47 percent of canal excavation have been completed. Total expenditure incurred since inception to end of March 1983 is Rs. 267.43 lakhs.

Formation of a reservoir across Pulapatti river near Thumbalahall village in Palacode Taluk in Dharmapuri District ;

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 131 M.cft. capacity across the river Pulapatti and excavation of two canals (viz) left side canal (8.77 Km.) an right side canal (4.55 Km.) By this scheme 2154 acres of dry land will be brought under cultivation besides bridging a gap of 96 acres and stablising 326 acres. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 205.00 lakhs. 98 percent of the earth dam works and 99 percent of the masonry dam works have been completed. Excavation of canal on the left side has been completed. Right side canal has been excavated upto a length of 8.57 Km. The scheme is targetted to be completed by July 1983. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 211.81 lakhsh

Formation of a reservoir across Vaniar River near Mullikadu villagee Harur taluk of Dharmapuri district:

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 418 Mcft. capacity and excavation of two canals 17.75 Km. length on left side and 12.45 Km. length on right side. An extent of 8,550 acres of dry land will be benefitted with a stabilisation of 1,852acres. The latest cost of the scheme is 1,270.00 lakhs. 50 percent of earth dam works and 84 percent of surplus regulator works have been completed. The excavation of canal on left side for 10.00 Km. length and on right side for 9.60 Km. length have been completed. The scheme is targetted to be completed by 1/85. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 591.15 lakhs.

Vembakottai Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir with a capacity of 398 M.cft. across Vaippar near Vembakottai village, Sattur taluk, Ramanathapuram district and excavation of left main canal and right main canal for a length of 15.90 Km & 16.40 Km. respectively. The scheme benefits an extent of 3,278 hectares of dry lands. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 467.00 lakhs. 80 per cent of earth dam and 79 percent of masonry dam work and excavation of canals for a length of 8.30 KM. on left side main canal and 8.95 Km. on right main canal were completed. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 314.63 lakhs.

Kullursandai reservoir scheme :

This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across Virudhu patti Odai with a capacity of 127 Mcft. near Kullursandai village, Aruppuk kottai taluk of Ramanathapuram district and excavation of left main canal and right main canal for a length of 6.40 Km. and 3.50 Km. respectively. The scheme will benefit an extent of 1,170 hectares of new dry lands. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 254.00 lakhs. 81 per cent of the earth dam and 26 per cent of the masonry dam works have been completed. Excavation of left main canal for 4.65 Km. length and right main canal for 0.70 Km. length completed. Major portion of cross masonry works were completed. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 143.76 lakhs.

Diversion of flood flows from Vaigai Basin to Gundar and Gridhamal basins :

The scheme contemplates excavation of two link canals one above Virahanur Regulator and the other above Parthibanur Regulator, linking Vaigai to Gridhamal and Paralayar respectively. The link canal to Gridhamal will have a carrying capacity of 1000c/s to supplement one filling for 55tanks serving an ayacut of 10,424 acres under Gridhamal Basin. The link canal to Paralayar will have carrying capacity of 1,500c/s to supplement one filling for 64 tanks serving an ayacut of 14,902 acres under Gundar Basin. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 148.50 lakhs. 4.00 Km. length of Gridhamal link canal and 0.23 Km. of Parayalar link canal has been excavated. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 82.40 lakhs.

Nagavathi Reservoir Scheme :

This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across the river Nagavathi with a capacity of 164 M.cft., in Errapatti village, Dharmapuri taluk and district and the excavation of Left Main Canal for a length of 15.70 Km., and the Right Main Canal for a length of 18.98 Km. The scheme aims to benefit a new dry ayacut of 807 Hectare of double crops. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 359.00 lakhs. 4 per cent of earth dam and 16 per cent of masonry dam works were completed. Left Main Canal for a length of 3.50 Km., and the Right Main Canal for length of 3.15 Km., have been excavated. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 69.95 lakhs.

Echambadi Anicut Scheme :

This scheme contemplates construction of an anicut across Ponniar in Harur taluk of Dharmapuri district. The Irrigation is proposed through two canals (viz) Left Main Canal for a length of 23.15 Km., and 28.68 Km., respectively . The scheme will benefit to a new extent of 2,530 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 394.00 lakhs. 66 per cent of anicut work and excavation of left Main canal and Right Main Canal for a length of 14.50 Km., and 21.50 Km., respectively have been completed. This scheme is targetted to be completed by September 1984. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 144.71 lakhs.

Thoppiar Reservoir Scheme :

The Scheme contemplates formation of reservoir near Thoppiar village, Dharmapuri taluk and district with a capacity of 298 M.cft. and also excavation of Left Main Canal and Right Main Canal for a length of 24.20 Km., and 16.47 Km. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 596.00 lakhs. The scheme aims to irrigate a new ayacut of 2,157 hectares double crop of irrigated dry. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 596 lakhs. 51 per cent of the earth dam and 18 per cent of the masonry dam works have been completed. Excavation of Left Main Canal and Right Main Canal for a length of 4.90 Km., and 4.00 Km., respectively have been completed. The scheme is targetted to be completed by March 1985. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 170.66 lakhs.

Uppar Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme envisages the formation of a reservior across Uppar river with a capacity of 80 M.cft., near Sirupathur village in Lalgudi taluk of Tiruchirappalli District and excavation of Left Side Main Canal for 4.85 Km., length and right side main canal for Rs. 8.66 Km. length. The scheme will benefit a new dry ayacut of 1,785 acres. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 140.00 lakhs. 95 per cent of earth dam works and 92 per cent of masonry dam works have been completed. 4.64 Km., length of left main canal and 7.70 Km., length of Right main canal has been excavated. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 85.81 lakhs.

Siddhamalli Reservoir Scheme :

The Scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Siddhamalli Odai in Udayarpalayam taluk of Tiruchirappalli District with a capacity of 227 M.cft., and excavation of a canal for a length of 9.80 Km., The scheme aims to give irrigation benefits to 3,897 acres of new dry ayacut, 84 acres of existing wet ayacut and 333 acres of proposed wet ayacut. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 450.00 lakhs. 12 per cent of the earth dam work has been completed. Foundation work under masonry dam is in progress. 3.10 Km. length of canal has been excavated. The scheme is targetted to be completed by March 1985. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 108.48 lakhs.

Sulagiri Chinnar Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir with a capacity, of 81.M.cft., across Sulagiri Chinnar in Ponniar basin in Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri district and excavation of canal to a length of 2.36 Km. and 8.80 Km., on left side and right side respectively. The scheme aims to give irrigation benefits to a new extent of 871 acres for double crop irrigated dry. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 187.00 lakhs. 59 per cent of earth dam and 45 per cent of the masonry dam and excavation of canal for a length of 6.00 Km., on right side have been completed. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 75.63 lakhs.

Noyyal Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme contemplates formation of a barrage across Noyyal in Dharapuram taluk of Periyar district and divert monsoon flows in Noyyal and return flows from Lower Bhavani Project Ayacut through a feeder canal of 11.50 Km., length to a proposed earth reservoir near Athupalayam in Karur Taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. The capacity of the reservoir is 235 M.cft., A lined main canal of 30.78 Km., length is also proposed. The scheme aims to irrigate an extent of 9,625 acres irrigated dry in Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. The latest cost of the scheme is 1281.97 lakhs. The scheme has been taken up for execution in October 1981 and targetted to be completed by October 1985. 66 per cent of flood Bank work, 1 per cent of Athupalayam Reservoir works have been completed. Preliminary works for barrage and canal are in progress. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 195.10 lakhs.

Formation of a reservoir across Kesarigullihalla river in Dharmapuri district:

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Kesarigulli-halla river near Belluhalli in Tirumalavadi village in Palacode taluk of Dharmapuri district with a capacity of 134 M. cft. and excavation of left main canal (9.35 Km.) and right main canal (5.20 Km.). The scheme aims to irrigate an extent of 4,000 acres of new dry crop lands. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 306.90 lakhs. 16 per cent of earth dam works and 1 per cent of the spillway works have been completed. 1 Km.,

length of canal on left side has been excavated. The scheme is targetted to be completed by December 1985. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 59.36 lakhs.

Formation of a reservoir across Arjunanadhi river near Golwarpatti village in Sattur taluk of Ramanathapuram district.

The scheme envisages formation of a reservoir of 178 M.cft. capacity across Arjunanadhi near Golwarpatti village in Sattur taluk in Ramanathapuram district. The scheme aims to give irrigation benefit to 6,500 acres of dry lands (1st crop 2,000 acres, 2nd crop 4,500 acres) besides stabilising 245 acres of wet lands and bridging a gap of 86.96 acres of wet lands. Irrigation will be carried out by a canal of 8,804 Km. length with a branch canal of 2.70 Km. length. The work has been taken up for execution in June 1982. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 704 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 44.09 lakhs.

Formation of reservoir a cross Anaimaduvu river near Kurichi village in Salem district.

The scheme envisages formation of a reservoir of 267 M.cft., capacity across the river Anaimaduvu near Kurichi village of Salem taluk and district excavation of canal on left side for a length of 6.90 Km.,and on right side for a length of 15.0Km. The scheme aims to give irrigation benefits to 5,234 acres of dry lands under first crop and 1753 acres in the second crop. The estimated cost of scheme is Rs. 609.40 lakhs. The scheme has been taken up for execution in June 1982. Preliminary works are in progress for the construction of earth dam, spillway and excavation of the canal. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 42.00 lakhs.

Formation of a reservoir across Arjunanadhi near Anaikuttam village in Virudhunagar taluk of Ramanathapuram district.

The scheme enviages formation of a reservoir of 127.20 M.cft., capacity across Arjunanadhi near Anaikuttam village in Virudhunagar taluk of Ramanathapuram district. The scheme aims to give irrigation benefits to 4,500 acres of new dry ayacut (I crop 1,500 acres and II crop 3,000 acres). The proposals includes excavation of a Right side canal for a length of 5.10 Km., The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 303.60 lakhs.

I he scheme has been taken up for execution in June 1982. Preliminary works are in progress. Total expenditure incurred since inception is 8.86 lakhs.

Formation of a reservoir across Kariakoil river near Panninaickenpalli village in Attur taluk of Salem district.

The scheme comprises of formation of reservoir across Kariakoil river with a capacity of 190 M. cft., and excavation of two canals (viz), left side main canal of 10.10 Km', length and right side main canal of 10.84 Km· length. The scheme aims to irrigate 3,000 acres in first crop period and 3,600 acres in second crop period and to stabilise 96 acres of lower down ayacut. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 630.00 lakhs. The scheme has been taken up for execution in July 1982. Preliminary works for earth dam, masonry dam and canals are in progress. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 52.00 lakhs.

Formation of a reservoir across Kuthiraiyar river in Palani taluk of Madurai district.

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across river Kuthirayar near Pappanpatti village of Palani taluk of Madurai district. The capacity of the reservoir is 252 M cft., A lined main canal of 8.58 Km. length of right side is proposed to give irrigation facilities to a new extent of 3,250 acres new dry cultivation, 400 acres of wet cultivation beside bridging a gap of 202 acres wet ayacut and stabilisation of 2,200 acres wet ayacut. The scheme has been taken up for execution in September' 82 Preliminary works for the earth dam, spillway and canals are in progress Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 36.54 lakhs.

Formation of a reservoir across Varadhanadhi (Sothuparai Reservoir) in Periyakulam Taluk of Madurai district.

The scheme envisages formation of a reservoir of 100 M.cft, capacity and excavation of main canal on right side for a length of 7.02 Km. The scheme aims to irrigate an extent of 1,000 acres of new dry land besides bridging a gap of 67 acres of wet land and stabilising 1,825 acres of wet land. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 870.10 lakhs Preliminary works are in progress. Expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 33.71 lakhs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (BUILDING BRANCH)

The Building Branch of P.W.D. is incharge of Planning, Design and execution of all Government buildings viz. Medical, Education, Revenue, Commercial Taxes, Social Welfare, Police, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, etc. The maintenance of all Public buildings is also being attended by this Department. It also undertakes on agency basis, construction of buildings for the quasi-Government organisations like Municipalities, Khadi Board and other Corporations. An amount of Rs. 3,415.01 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimate, 1982-83 (Capital outlay on Major buildings alone) for execution of various Government buildings. The expenditure incurred by this Department on major buildings works during 1982-83 is Rs. 2,347.41 lakhs.

Medical:

An amount of Rs. 1,295.20 lakhs. has been provided in the Budget Estimate, 1982-83 for Medical works and the expenditure on them during the year is Rs. 793.21 lakhs. This includes expenditure on building works relating to Family Welfare, Medical Education, Public Health and other systems of medicine.

Education:

To provide educational facilities in more no. of places in the state Government have sanctioned various schemes for the construction to Colleges and schools and improved facilities in the existing educational institutions. During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 222 lakhs have been sanctioned for construction of School and College buildings and are in various stages of progress. Consequent on the implementation of the 10+2+3 pattern of Education, Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,083.5 lakhs towards construction of buildings with one class room and one laboratory for 630 Government higher Secondary schools which will be executed in 5 phases. The amount provided in Budget Estimate for 1982-83 on education head is Rs. 407.84 lakhs and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 408.34 lakhs.

Agriculture.

Agriculture forms the backbone of the Indian economy and is the source of livelihood for about 70 per cent of the Indian people. This department is executing some of the Civil part of works like Seed Godowns drying Yard, machine Hall, Temperature Humidity controlled godowns, Seed Processing unit, glass house and buildings for both residential and Administrative at various places. Expenditure during 1982-83 s Rs. 22.21 lakhs.

Animal Husbandry :

This department executes buildings for facilitating more livestock population. Construction of buildings for Veterinary dispensaries clinical centres, Heifer production shed, Isolation shed, Operation theatre, Pharmaceutical Lab, Tissue culture centres are some of the works undertaken by PWD during this year.

Amount provided in B.E. 1982-83 : Rs. 44.41 lakhs
Expenditure incurred during 1982-83 : Rs. 28.87 lakhs.

Social Welfare Department :

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project with World Bank Aid is being implemented in 170 blocks covered in nine districts in Tamil Nadu. The primary purpose of this Project is to counter malnutrition among 3 years children, pregnant and Lactating Women and low income families.

This project envisages inter-alia creating various Civil works facilities under Rural Health Component by way of extension of existing and construction of new Auxillary Nurse Mid Wife Schools, Rural Health Training Centres, Lady Health Visitors Training School, etc.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(A) 51 RHTC Buildings	144.33
(B) 9 ANM School buildings	99.48
(C) LHV School at Madurai	28.80
	272.61

The above scheme has been taken up during 1980-81 and completed in 1982-83.

Public Works Department :

Besides construction of buildings to other Government departments, PWDs is executing building works for the construction of Rest houses, Inspection Bungalows, Circuit Houses and office buildings for PWD Division and Sub-Divisions where office accommodation is very difficult. Quarters for the PWD Officers are also being constructed in a few places. The amount provided in Budget Estimate 1982-83 under the above head is Rs. 654.86 lakhs and the expenditure turned out is Rs. 771.52 lakhs. This expenditure includes expenditure on Building construction for Commercial Taxes, Revenue Administration, Justice· Stationery and Printing, etc

Commercial Taxes Department :

The following works have been completed.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Construction of additional floor in CTO Building at Palayamkottai.	4.70
2. Construction of additional floor in CTO Building at Vellore.	4.45
3. Construction of Major checkpost at Poonamalle	
4. Construction of Combined checkpost at Hosur	2.65

Revenue Department :

The Government have accorded revised administrative sanction of Rs. 15.00 lakhs and 17.40 lakhs for the Taluk office at Perambur and Nungambakkam respectively during 1982-83. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 236.27 lakhs during 1981-82 for the construction of R.D.Os. offices at 6 places and the Taluk Office at 8 places.

The following buildings have been completed:—

(1) R.D.Os office at Kancheepuram in Chingleput District.

(2) R.D.Os office at Sankari in Salem District.

(3) Taluk office at Rajapalayam Ramanathapuram District.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the additional buildings to Taluk office. Rs. 1.00 lakh for the construction of cycle shed to Collectorate at Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram Rs. 3.54 lakhs for the construction of Toilet Block to Revenue offices under Part II Scheme 1982-83.

Quarters for Tahsildars :

The Government have sanctioned construction of 13 nos. of Quarters for Tahsildar during 1980-81 at a total cost of Rs. 9.75 lakhs. All the 12 quarters have been completed except at Thiruvidaimarudur.

Office-cum-Residence to Firka Revenue Inspector :

The Government have sanctioned construction of Firka R.I. Quarters at 275 places during 1980-81 at 200 places during 1981-82 and at 100 places during 1982-83. So far a total of 256 quarters have been completed and handed over.

Police Works :

During the year 1982-83, construction of quarters at 9 places for a total number of 119 Police personnel was completed. Further 21 Police Stations have also been completed.

Government have further sanctioned more number of Police Quarters during the year 1982-83 :

Total cost of sanction Rs. 867.414 lakhs.

Judicial Department :

Construction of additional buildings for Sub-Court at Kancheepuram and quarters for two Sub-Judges and Two District Munsifs.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 16.94 lakhs for the above work.

Construction of combined Court building at Tuticorin to accommodate Criminal Courts :

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 13.50 lakhs for the above work.

Construction of separete buildings one for Civil Courts and another for Criminal Courts at the High Ground site of Medical College Campus at Palayamkottai.

Government have accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 54.00 lakhs for the above work.

Construction of combined Court Buildings at Dindigul.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 34.10 lakhs for the above work.

Construction of buildings for Judicial II Class Magistrate Court at Manaparai.

Government have accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 5.80 lakhs for the above work.

Construction of combined Court building to accommodate Subordinate Courts at Chingleput.

Government have accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs. 77.20 lakhs for the above work.

Construction of additional 49 *Law Chambers in the High Court, Madras.*

Government have accorded Administrative sanction for Rs. 20.30 lakhs.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation. Completed works :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Construction of Government Regional Automobile workshop at Cuddalore.	9.17

Treasuries and Accounts Department :

The following works have been completed during the year 1982-83.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Construction of Sub-Treasury Office at Thirumayam	2.70
2. Construction of Sub-Treasury Office at Coonoor in Nilgiris.	1.76
3. Construction of Sub-Treasury Office at Kancheepuram	1.67
4. Construction of Sub-Treasury Building at Gobi, Periyar District.	1.33

Jail Department:

The Government have decided to construct building for additional accommodation for 20,000 prisoners including necessary amenities like water supply and sanitary arrangements to various Central Prisoner and Sub-Jails throughout the State as the existing cells are not sufficient. As a I Phase, the Government as per the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendations have sanctioned Rs. 2.92 crores for providing additional accommodation including amenities for the Central Prison, Vellore, Tiruchi, Madras, Salem, Madurai, Palayamcottai and Sub-Jail at Cuddalore, Chingleput and Vellore and also construction of Central Prison, Madurai and Vellore. The works in the Central Prison, Salem, Madurai, Vellore have been completed and the buildings handed over to the Jail Department. The Government have sanctioned I Phase of buildings for the proposed central prison at Pozhal for Rs. 78.00 lakhs. The works are in progress. The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4,65 lakhs for the construction of 12 quarters for Grade II warders in Part II Scheme for 1981-82 in the Central Prison, Coimbatore. The work is in progress.

The Government have also sanctioned Rs. 4.56 lakhs for the construction of 12 quarters for Grade II warders in Part II Scheme for 1981-82 in the Central Prison, Vellore. The buildings works have been completed. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 22.33 lakhs for the construction of the office building for Inspector-General of Prison, Saidapet.

Cyclone and Flood Shelter Works:

Construction of cyclone and flood shelters in 32 places were taken up. Out of this all works were completed except the work of construction of cyclone shelter at Athankarai which is also nearing completion. In the I Phase, Government have sanctioned for the construction of cyclone shelters in 50 places with the assistance of European Economic Community Phase II at Rs. 3.00 lakhs each. Out of which 37 shelters were completed. Government have further sanctioned the construction of additional 20 cyclone shelters with the asistance of E.E.C. Phase II at Rs. 3.90 lakhs each. In addition to the above construction of cyclone shelters in 7 places were sanctioned at Rs. 3.90 lakhs for 6 shelters and a Rs. 4.88 lakhs for 2 shelters.

Deposit Works:

The P.W.D. also undertakes execution of a number of works on behalf. of the Municipalities and Town Panchayats under Central and State aid Integrated Development Programmes, Labour Welfare Board Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Ex-servicemen Welfare, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and Agricultural Marketing Committee of the Districts.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is a statutory body constituted on 1st July 1957 under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 as successor to the Electricity Department of the Government of Madras. This is the 26th year of Operation since the formation of the Board and 56th year of operation if the period prior to the formation of the Board is also taken into account.

With the 3rd 210 M.W. unit commissioned at Tuticorin Thermal Power Station during the year in April 1982, the total installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid rose to 3,139 M.W. (viz. 1,369 M.W. of Hydro and 1,170 M.W. of Thermal excluding the 600 M.W. of Neyveli Thermal Station under Central Sector). With the loss of one 30 M.W Unit at Basin Bridge Power House in April 1981, the installed capcity has to be reckoned at 3,109 M.W. The effective capcity of the Hydro Stations in summer is, however, only about 600 M.W., due to half the capacity being tied to irrigation.

Power Demand:

The sustained peak demand of the Tamil Nadu Grid during the year was 1832. 6 M.W. recorded on 3rd July 1982 with two group restriction or rural service. The demand was met partly by generation from the Hydel and Thermal Power houses in the Board and partly by power purchase from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and neighbouring State. The maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 1,888 M.W recorded on 9th July 1982.

Line Loss:

The power actually sold to ultimate consumers including licensee other States and Pondicherry was 8,587 M.U. The line loss works out to 18.80 per cent.

Sale of Energy:

During the year, energy sold to the ultimate consumers was 8,587 million units, of which 3,493 M.U. was consumed by High Tension Loads and 5,094 M.U. by Low Tension Loads. The category wise consumption was 3,650 M.U. by Industrial, 2,700 M.U. by Agriculture, 900 M.U. by domestic consumers, 650 M.U. by commercial consumers, 236 M.U. by licensees, 182 M.U. by other States including Pondicherry and 269 M.U. by departmental works, building water works, public lighting, etc.

Per Capita Consumption (Provisional):

The per capita consumption was 193 units for the year 1982-83 as against 190 units during 1981-82.

Consumers.

About 3.35 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1982-83 to 51.10 lakhs which includes 5,07 lakhs of hut services. The total connected load by the Board as on 1st March 1983 was about 8,000 M.W.

Lines energised:

543 KM. of extra high tension lines, 2,519 KM. of High Tension lines and 6,208 Km., of Low Tension Lines were energised in 1982-83, taking the total to 35,213 Km. of E.H.T., and H.T. lines and 270,196 Km., of L.T. lines at the end of the year.

Sub-Station energised:

22 new sub-stations were commissioned during the year. There were 411 extra High Tension and High Tension Sub-stations in the State as on 31st March 1983.

Distribution Transformers Energised:

3,515 Distribution Transformers with a capcity of 36,2959 KVA were energised during the year, taking the total as on 31st March 1983 to 59,439 Nos. with capcity of 59,01,084 KVA.

Rural Electrification:

Electric supply was extended to 25 villages and 19 hamlets in 1982-83 by extending street lights and other facilities. There were 63,562 towns, villages and hamlets having the benefits of electricity at the end of the year. 159 Adi-dravida colonies were electified during the year taking the total to 26,023 as on 31st March 1983. There are 86 newly sprung up Adi-Dravida colonies not electrified as on 31st March 83. 19,497 agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year and the progressive total pumpsets was 9,65,017 as on 31st March 1983.

Finance—

The Financial particulars viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue expenses and capital expenditure for the year 1982-83 are furnished below:

	(Rs. in crores)
. Gross Revenue .. .. .. (excluding Government subsidy).	320.43.
Revenue expenses (before providing for Reserve and interest charges).	370.75
Capital expenditure	243.38
Total capital outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1983.	1,635.83

Hut electrification Programme:..

The Board, on directions from the Government of Tamil Nadu launched a programme for electrification of huts in villages and panchayats in July 1979. By end of March, 1983 about 5,07 lakhs huts were given power supply.

Power Position:

Eventhough the installed capacity in the grid was 3,109 M.W. a demand of more than 1,832 M.W. could not be met in 1983 as the effective Hydro capability during the period was only 500 M.W. to 700 M.W. as against the installed hydro capacity of 1,369 M.W.. The shortfall of 60 to 80 M.W. in Hydro capacity in summer is due to the fact that a number of Hydro stations like Kodayar I and II, Periyar, Sarkapathi. Sholayar I and II, Papanasam, Mettur, Aliyar, etc. are tied to irrigation and irrigation discharges were progressively closed from January, 1983 onwards. The Hydro generation of 3,345 M.U. during 1982-83 was 28 per cent less than Hydro generation of 4,658 M.U. during 1981-82. Due to inadequate generating capacity to meet the ever increasing demand, a power cut was imposed from 1st April 1982 to 30th June 1982 and 3rd October 1982 to 31st March 1983.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ranks first in India in the number of Agricultural consumers connected and served and also in extending power supply to huts in villages. The installed capacity in the Tamil Nadu Grid viz., 3,109 M.W. is the highest in the Southern Region and third in India, next to Maharashtra and Utter Pradesh.

CHAPTER XXI

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1955) continues to be administered by the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-Tax, Madras.

Total number of assessments made both under composition and return basis during the year were 34,921. Out of this, 33,636 cases were disposed off, during the year leaving a balance of 1,285. Besides, 800 arrear cases both composition and return basis were also disposed off during the same period leaving a balance of 473 cases.

Demand, Collection and Balance :

Out of total demand of Rs. 549.97 lakhs, including arrears, a sum of Rs. 297.21 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS TO LANDLESS POOR.

Cultivable waste lands are assigned under R.S.O. (Old B.S.O.) 15, to landless and poor persons. The maximum extent that may be assigned to a landless poor person free of cost except in Kanyakumari district shall be that which together with all the lands, if any, owned by him makes up a total extent equivalent to 3 acres of dry or 1.5 acres of wet assuming 1 acre of wet land to be equivalent to 2 acres of dry land. In respect of Kanniyakumari district, the maximum extent that can be assigned to landless poor is 1 acre of dry or 0.50 acre of wet land.

The extent of lands assigned and number of pattas issued to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others during the year are detailed below :—

	During the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983.	
	Extent.	*Number of pattas.*
Scheduled Caste	1,846.89	1,510
Scheduled Tribes	311.44	218
Others	12,292.27	10,470
Total	14,450.60	12,198

Regularisation of Encroachments by way of Dwelling Houses in Natham Site and other unobjectionable poramboke :

Under R.S.O. 21, house-sites are assigned to houseless poor persons, free of land value upto 750 sq.ft. in Madras and Madurai Cities, Towns of Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and upto 0.03 cents in other areas in the State.

The Assignment of house-sites is largely done by way of regularisation of unobjectionable encroachments by dwelling houses on Natham (Village site) and other porambokes. In 1971, the Government had imposed a ban on the assignment/lease of Government lands in the City of Madras and within a periphery of 20 miles from the limits Madras City and within the limits of MaduraiCity and the town of Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. The ban was imposed so as to make all Government lands available for the housing programme of the Slum Clearance Board. Subsequently in 1973, this ban was relaxed in respect of unobjectionable encroachments, existed on 30th June 1972 subject to the concurrence of the Slum Clearance Board. However, the concurrence of the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has also to be obtained in such cases.

The Government have since ordered that encroachments by houseless poor as existing as on 30th June 1977 in the Cities of Madras and Madurai and in the major Municipal areas of Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and in the other areas whether in Revenue or Public Works Department lands, including State Highways and National Highways land should not be evicted and may be regularised according to the rules. The above orders will not however apply to the encroachments made by the houseless poor, in the patta lands acquired by the Government and Government land required for specific projects of Government Departments and Corporate Bodies like the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, the Madras Municipal Corporation etc.

The Scheme of regularisation of unobjectionable encroachments by dwelling houses has been progressing satisfactorily. Special staff has been sanctioned in the districts from time to time wherever necessary to expedite the work of assignment of house sites. Now only one unit alone is functioning in Chengalpattu district, belt area for the purpose of regularisation of encroachments by way of dwelling houses.

The statment showing the number of house site pattas issued from 1st April 1982 *to* 31*st March* 1983 *to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and others is appended below* :—

Scheduled Castes	55,760
Scheduled Tribes	1,933
Others	92,151
Total	1,49,844

Besides the above special staff, the Government have also sanctioned necessary special staff with a Deputy Collector to attend the work connected with the World Bank Scheme of allotment of conditional assignment of house sites through the Slum Clerance Board. The above staff are functioning from October 1979. They have covered 125 slums. The eligibility list has been furnished to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in respect of 32,816 cases so far upto 31st March 1983. The progress is being reviewed through critical monthly reviews by the land Administration Department.

DROUGHTS.

There was inadequate rainfall during 1981, in certain parts of the Districts of North Acrot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli. To tide over the drinking water scarcity in the above districts, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for deepening of existing public drinking water wells. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs to each district of North

Arcot and Tiruchirappalli for deepening of public drinking water wells. The Government sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 1 lakh to Tirunelveli district. Thus, upto August 1982, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs for deepening of public drinking water wells in five districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli.

As the rainfall was inadequate during the year 1982, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs for deepening of existing public drinking water wells in areas where the open wells have dried up or likely to dry up on account of low rainfall in 1981 and 1982. The Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for construction of ring wells and mini wells in coastal areas and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards expenditure on hire charges etc., for supply of drinking water by lorries, tractor trailer and carts for areas which are not served by any water sources or water supply schemes.

The Government ordered that out of the total allotment of Rs. 40 crores available during the year 1982-83 under rural water supply programme, TWAD Board should give priority to the following categories of works irrespective of S. S. phase and categorisation of the habitations involved :—

(*a*) All the habitations in a district where there is acute scarcity of drinking water supply;

(*b*) All the Town Panchayats where there is difficulty in drinking water supply; and

(*c*) All the Municipalities suffering from drinking water supply.

The Government further ordered that Rs. 5 crores earmarked for introduction of Self Sufficiency Scheme in 146 Town Panchayats during 1982-83 should be utilised for meeting expenditure of erecting hand pumps in Town Panchayats.

Consequent on the failure of monsoon during 1982, several districts in the State were affected by drought, Collectors sent proposals for taking up drinking water schemes and employment oriented works in the district. The memorandum was sent to Government of India seeking

assistance for drought relief work. The total amount sanctioned by the Government and ceiling fixed by the Government of India for various items of works under drought relief work is as follows :—

Serial number and name of scheme.	*Ceiling fixed by Government of India.*	*Allotment by State.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1 Sinking of new wells in tank beds	106.00	330.00
2 Deepening of public drinking water open wells	155.00	341.00
3 Transport of drinking water through lorries	116.00	166.00
4 Improvement of ooranies and ponds	419.00	419.00
5 Formation of percolation ponds	268.00	268.00
6 Formation of earthern roads	225.00	250.00
7 Improvement of irrigation tanks each having an ayacut of less than 50 acres.	1,603.00	500.00
8 Improvement of irrigation tanks each having an ayacut of more than 50 acres.		1,103.00
9 Sinking of bore-wells by T.W.A.D. Board	2,016.00	2,046.00
10 Animal Husbandry Department	300.00	300.00
11 Improvement to drinking water-supply in Municipalities and town panchayats.	150.00	170.00
12 Construction of separate feeder line	145.00	250.00
13 Metro Water-Supply	489.00	780.25
14 Afforestation	150.00	150.00
15 Public Health	230.00	230.00
16 Agricultural inputs	464.00	464.00
OTHER ITEMS OF WORKS.		
17 Loans to private irrigation wells ..		500.00
18 Sinking of 5,000 Filter point tube-wells in Thanjavur district.		750.00
Total	6,836.00	9,017.25

LAND REFORMS.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land Act. 1961) (Act 58/61) as amended.

The scope of the Act is to impose ceiling on agricutlural land holdings, and to acquire surplus lands on payment of compensation. The ceiling applies to each ' Person ' which term includes an individual or family society, association, firm or trust. A family has been defined as comprising the wife or husband, minor sons and unmarried daughters and minor grandsons and unmarried grand daughters in the male line whose parents are dead. The Act excludes major sons, married daughters, sons and grandsons partitioned off, as also unmarried daughters and unmarried granddaughters favoured with land voluntarily transferred in their favour or partitioned off from the definition of ' family '. Where a family comprises more than five members it is allowed additional 5 standard acres for each member in excess of five, subject to an overall ceiling. Land held by a female on the date of commencement of the Act in her name is treated as ' Sridhana '. In addition to the family ceiling a female is permitted to retain land upto a maximum of 10 standard acres.

Under the Principal Act (Act 58/1961) the ceiling for a'person' was 30 standard acres, subject to an overall ceiling of 60 standard acres, inclusive of the additional acres allowed for excess members in the family and Sridhana. The limit was reduced from time to time. The ceiling now in force is 15 standard acres for a person subject to an overall ceiling of 30 standard acres. Initially, trusts were exempted from the operation of the Act. Later, a distinction was introduced in 1972 between public and private trusts and in public trusts between religious trusts of a public nature and charitable or education trust of a public nature. Land owned by a private trust is deemed to be land owned by the beneficiaries under the trust. Lands held by religious trusts of a public nature or by religious institutions are exempt from the operation of the Ceiling Act. For education and charitable trust of a public nature different ceiling have been fixed ranging from 5 to 40 standard acres.

The Act also provided for a cultivating tenants ceiling area at five standard acres per individual. Land held in excess by the cultivating tenant is to be taken possession by the Authorised Officer for distribution on lease to the landless. The term ' cultivating tenant ' includes a ' tenant ' who is in actual possession of the land. Exemption is an important aspect of the ceiling law which has undergone frequent changes since 1961. As stated in the previous paragraph lands held by religious institutions and religious trusts of a public nature continue to be exempt in full. Exemption originally provided for the following categories of lands were taken away one by one by subsequent Amendments Acts :—

(i) Lands used for cultivation of sugarcane by factories

(ii) Lands used exclusively for grazing

(iii) Lands in hill areas ; and

(iv) Lands used exclusively for dairy farming or livestock breeding. Exemptions in respect of lands under plantation, fuel trees, orchards, etc., are available only so long as they are in continued use. Apart from the above lands held by land colonisation co-operative societies or donated as Bhoodan or awarded for gallentry to defence personnel are also exempt Necessary amendments to the Act with regard to Stridhana, minor properties, exemptions to orchards, topes and fuel trees have been suggested so as to be in confirmity with national guidelines on Land Reforms.

By Tamil Nadu Act 11/79 Government have been empowered to constitute Land Tribunal. By the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Second Amendment Act 1979 (Act 8/80), the provisions of Section 94, requiring priority to be given to a person, whose extent is reduced below 3 standard acres by virtue of land ceiling Act, have been amended so as to substitute 3 ordinary acres of dry or 1½ acres of wet lands instead of 3 standrad acres. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus land) Rules, 1965, have been suitably amended reducing the maximum to 3 ordinary acres of dry land or 1½ acres of wet land from the existing 5 standard acres.

Originally, (compensation) was paid for the land acquired as surplus on the basis of net annual income based on a percentage or gross produce from the lands. Under Act 11/79, the amount is fixed on the basis of land revenue payable which has reduced the burden of the assignee.

The progress made up to 31st March 1983 under the Act is given below :—

Extent notified as surplus	1,53,628 Acres
Extent covered by stay before taking possession..	10,382 Do.
Extent available for assignment ..	1,43,246 Do.
Extent covered by notices and taking possession	13,659 Do.
Extent covered by notices and enquiry	14,538 Do.
Extent assigned to eligible persons	1,02,508 Do.
Extent handed over to T.N.S.F.C.	4,041 Do.
Extent reserved under Rule 13	8,500 Do.
Extent assigned to Scheduled Caste and number of beneficiaries.	37,509 Do.
	33,942 Persons
Extent assigned to Scheduled Tribes and number of beneficiaries.	18 Acres.
	26 Persons
Extent assigned to others and number of beneficiaries.	64,981 Acres.
	45,701 Persons

The Thanjavur Pannaiyal Production Act, 1952.

The agrarian condition in Thanjavur District was not satisfactory in 1950 –52. The relationship between land owner and tenants and farm labourers was strained resulting in agrarian disturbances. Enhancement of wages for farm labour and improvement in condition of work were the demands of farm servants. A meeting of leaders of both sides and the Government officials was convened which resulted in the settlement known as the "Mayavaram Agreements". The Government promulgated the Thanjavur tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Ordinance, 1952 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance VI of 1952), embodying the provisions of this agreement. This was replaced by the Thanjavur Pannaiyal

Protection Act, 1952 (Act XIV of 1952). It provides for the fixation and regulation of wages payable to Pannaioyals inThanjavur district and for remedial measures by concilliation officers. Civil Court jurisdiction has been eliminated. Certain alterations were made by the Amendment Act XXV of 1956, incidentally providing for extension of the Act outside Thanjavur district. The Act came into force in Thanjavur District on the 23rd August, 1952. It was extended to Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks of South Arcot District with effect from 1st July 1959.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating tenants Protection Act, 1955 :

The agrarian unrest, earlier witnessed in Thanjavur district, spread to other areas. This Act was therefore, passed to provide security of tenure to cultivating tenants in the interest of Social justice and agricultural production. No cultivating tenant is liable for eviction so long as he pays the rent, does no act which is injurious to the land or the crop thereon, does not use the land for the non-agricultural purposes or deny the title of the land owner. Disputes under the Act are settled by revenue courts. Due to the disbandment of the Revenue Courts with effect from 22nd March 1983 *A.N.*, all residuary cases are attended to by concerned Revenue Divisional Officer or Authorised officers.

Owing to drought, floods and seasonal fluctuations in the State, the tenants were not in a position to pay the rents due the landowners. It was felt that there was need to allow them time to rehabilitate themselves before they would be in a position to pay the arrears of rent. Accordingly a moratorium on eviction on the ground of non-payment of rent has been in force since 1976 valid upto the 30th June 1981. Government have now introduced one another moratorium Act, 1983, providing the tenants with protection from eviction for non-payment of rent upto 15th January 1984 and the bill is pending assent of the President of India.

Tamil Nadu Cultivation Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) 1956 :

The passing of the cultivating tenents protection Act necessiated the regulation of the rent payable by the tenants and settlement of disputes. Hence, this Act was enacted. Ceiling rates of fair rent were fixed for wet lends, wet lands supplemented by lift irrigation and other classes of land The owner of the land is eligible to get fair rent (grain) at 25 percent of gross produce fixed under the Act 24/56 as amended by Act 17/80.

Tho landowner pays the land revenue and other dues on the land which the tenant bears the expenses of cultivation. Rent courts have been established for deciding disputes. Due to disbandment cf Revenue Court with effect from 22nd March 1983 A.N., concerned Revenue Divisiona Officer or Authorised Officer (Land Reforms) are attending to all residuary cases.

The Tiruchirappalli Kaiaruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958 ;

This Act applies to certain villages in Kulithali, Musiri, Karur, Tiruch: rappılli and Lalgudi, taluks of Tiruchirappalli district. It came into force on the 1st April 1959. It gives protection to "Kaiaruvarmdars and "Matuvaramdars" as defined in the Act.

The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act 1961, :

Relegious institution and public trusts own vast areas of cultivable lands. As part of the agrarian reforms, the Act fixed a ceiling of 20 standards acres for direct cultivation by institution and trusts. A cultivating tenant can have not ' more than five standard acres. Th act aims at weeding out bogus leases indulged in. A detailed verificae tion of tenancy is being made in respect of each trust. 9122 trusts covering 62,051 tenants and 1,42,017,52 acres have been verified upto 31st March 1983. The Authorised Officers and Revenue Divisional Officers take action for resuming surplus lands held by tenants o held benami for others. 16 trusts covering 267.27 5/6 acres with 102 tenancies came up for disposal.

Tamil Nadu occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from eviction Act, 1961 *(Act XXXVIII of* 1961)—

This Act protects the interest of persons occupying Kudiyiruppu as on 31st March 1959 from eviction of the Kudiyiruppu by their landlords. Under section 3(1) of the Act, no person occupying a Kudiyiruppu such be evicted from such Kudiyiruppu except in accordance with the provi- visions of the Act. The life of the Act was three years in the first instance and then it was extended from time to time till 29th November 1973. Government then decided to re-enact this Act with retrospective effect from 29th November 1973 and the Act 23 of 1975 was enacted accordingly.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural lands of Tenancy Rights Act : 1969—

This Act provided for the preparation and maintenance of a complete record of tenancy rights to safe-guard the interest of tenents. The records of tenancy rights have been prepared and printed after elaborate publication, enquiry, inspection and hearing. 4,39.074 tenancies have been registered coverng an area of 6,36,002 acres upto 31st March 1983.

Tamil Nadu occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment and (xi) Tamil Nadu Rural Artizans (Conferment of ownership of Kudiyiruppu Act, 1976.—

These Acts provide for the conferment of ownership rights on agriculturists, agricultural labourers and rural artizans. The homesteads are assigned free from all encumbrance. Compensation is paid by the Government. Alienation of the site for 10 years is prohibited. If the alienation of Kudiyiruppu or superstructures null and void, the little remains with that transferor (i.e. owner) that is the Kudiyiruppudar and the occupant continues. But an act has been brought into force to avoid this, disincentive for anyone venturing buying such Kudiyiruppu, that such Kudiyiruppu, the superstructure as penalty be forefeited to and vest in Government free from all encumbrances.1,79,947persons havebeen granted pattas upto 31st March 1983 comprising 99,196 of scheduled castes and tribes 48,777of backward classes and 31,974 others. Similar action is being taken under the Tamil Nadu RuralArtizans (Conferment of ownership) Act, 1976. Under this Act, 255 persons have been granted pattas upto 31st March 1983. Of them 23 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes 15 persons belong to Scheduled Tribes, 203 persons belong to Backward Classes and 114 persons belong to others. A new provision has been made in section 17(1) and 20(1) empowering Government to modify or cancel in notification issued under the above section of the Act.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act 1969 (*Act*, 19 *of* 1969):

It is applicable for paddy cultivation only in the seven eastern talukes of Mannargudi, Thiruthuraipoondi, Mayuram, Sirkali, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur and Nannilam in Thanjvur district. The act provided for the payment of fair wages and for review and revision thereof within a period of five years from the date of the previous revision. Government have revised the rates of wages to be paid to the agricultural laboureres from time to time Therates noted below are in force now.

ADULTS.

For persons engaged in ploughing, sewing plucking ofseedlings formigur trimming and maintenance of lands and channels preparation of land for sewing and transplantation, transport by manual labour or inputs of produce :—

7 litres of Paddy —Plus Rs. 2.80 per day or Rs. 9.00 per day.

For persons engaged in transplantation, weeding or other agricultural opertions not specified.

6 litres of paddy plus Rs. 1.80 per day or Rs. 7.00 per day.

All Agricultural operations. 4 litres of paddy Rs. 1.50 per day or Rs. 5.00 per day.

Explanation.—PLOUGING will not include provision of bullocks and ploughs by the labour.

2. Hours of work for all operations other than ploughing will be seven hours per day for ploughing five hours per day.

3. Persons required to work at night shall be paid forty per cent additional Wages.

Tamil Nadu Minimum Wages Act, 1958 :

This Act is being implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except in East Thanjavur district where the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 is inforce. The rates of wages for employment in agricultural and ancillary works were fixed under the above Act in March, 1976. In additions to the regular Revenue staff to special staff employed by Government are also attending to the impementation of this Act in the Agricultural sector. Disputes or claims under the Act are enquired into and settled by the special and regular staff authorised in this regard. The rates of minimum wages for employment in agricultural sector as revised by Government are given below :

	RS. P.
1 Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs supplied by him.	12.00 per day.
2 Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and plough not supplied by him.	7.00
3 Employees engaged in harvest in respect of paddy crop.	7.00 per day or cash value of the worker share in 1/8th of the gross yield of produce which ever is higher.
4 Employees engaged in harvest in respect of crops other than paddy.	7.00
5 Employees engaged in transplantation of weeding.	5.00
6 Employees engaged in other agricultural operations (including trimming bunds and fields, climbing trees etc.).	7.00

These rates are applicable from 15th September 1979.

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars of Demand, Collection and balance under Land Revenue for Fasli 1392 (From 1st July 1982 to 30th June 1983) are furnished below :—

	Demand.	*Collection.*	*Balance.*
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
1. Arrear	4,621.12	593.41	4,027.71
2 Current	1,971.34	471.01	1,500.33
Total ..	6,592.46	1,064.42	5,528.04

MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME.

The Mass Contact Programme as contemplated by the Government is being implemented from 1969. This system was introduced to redress grievances of the villagers as quickly as possible by Officers by visiting villages to hear representations from them. Under this Programme, a team of Officilas from the Revenue,Survey,PanchayatDevelopment, Agriculture and Public Works Departments with an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar in Revenue Department as the head of the team (He is the co-ordinator) visit one village in each firka on the 5th or 6th of every month to receive petitions and to affore all possible help to the petitioners. A programme is issued in advance intimating the villages in each firks of the visit by the term of officials. Grievances brought to the notice are looked into and relief tried to be given on the spot as far as possible. Where it is not possible to dispose of the petitions so quickly, follow up action is taken by the Co-ordinator.

Similarly, each taluk is placed in charge of a Gazetted Officer who is called as Zonal Officer. Zonal officers conduct review meetings in the respective Taluk Offices every month and send monthly progress reports to the Collector. The Collector also visits the Divisions Head Quarters once in a month, receives petitions from the Public and reviews progress in disposal of petitions at Divisonal level. Similarly the District Revenue Officer visits the Divisional Head Quarters once in a month, receives petitions from the Public and reviews progress in disposal of petitions at Divisional Level. The Divisional Officers visit Taluk Head Quarters on an appointed day in a week in rotation and receive petitions. Instructions have been issued to draw up a detailed programme at the commencement of the year to be communicated to all Officers and the Villages concerned. The Mass Contact Programme helps to assess the bonafide needs of the people and to relieve to a great extent the distress of the petitioners. It also helps to explain to the public the various schemes introduced by Government for benefit of the people especially in rural areas.

The number of petitions received and disposed of during the year under Mass Contact Progamme :—

Number of petitions pending at the begin-ing of the year.	*Number received during the year.*	*Total.*	*Number disposed of during the year.*	*Number pending at the end of the year.*	*Percen-tage of disposal.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
19,360	96,090	1,15,450	1,00,070	15,380	86

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA AND SRI LANKA.

Burma.

Consequent on the nationalistic policy followed by the Revolutionary Government of Burma, a large number of persons of Indian origin returned from Burma for permanent settlement in India. Upto March 1983 a total of 1,44,283 repatriates from Burma arrived in this State.

Sri Lanka.

Under the two Indo-Ceylon Agreements of 1964 and 1974 a total of six lakhs persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka with their natural increase due to briths and deaths are to be repatriated to India from 1st November 1964. Till the end of March 1983 a total of 4,09,754 repatriates have arrived from Sri Lanka.

Vietnam.—From July 1975 onwards some of the India nationals (Indian Passport holders) in Vietnam and those holding Emergency Certificates issued to them by the Indian Embassy in Vietnma have been repatriated to India. So far 501 families consisting 2,055 persons have arrived in India from Vietnam.

The problem of rehabilitation of repatriates has been treated as a national problem and the Government of India are meeting the entire expenditure involved in rehabilitating the repatriates in the shape of loans and grants.

Various measures have been undertaken to provide relief to the repatriates. Repatriates fall into two categories viz., those having roots (i.e. those who own landed properties and or have relations in India) and those who have no roots or any living ties with any part of the country On disembarkation in India, the first category of repatriates go to their hometown/village or rehabilitation sites while the others are accommodated in Transit Camps free of charges. There are three Transit Camps one at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram district, another at Kottapattu in Tiruchi District and the third at Gummidipoondi in Chengalpattu District.

Statistical details relating to the rehabilitation of Burma repatriates in Tamil Nadu for the year 1982 *are as given below* —

1. Number of sailings so far from Burma ..	125
2. Number of repatriates arrived	1,44,283
3. Number of rootless families among them	92,161
4. Number of Families sanctioned business loan.	42,703
5. Total amount of business loan sanctioned (F)	Rs. 576.90 lakhs.
6. Number of repatriates provided with employment (excluding casual labourer).	5,339
7. (*a*) Number of families settled in Agriculture.	1,320
(*b*) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in agriculture.	52 lakhs.
8. (*a*) Number of Burma repatriates families settled in Land Colonisation Scheme of Rehabilitation Department.	375
(*b*) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates quoted in Col. 8 (a)	Rs. 23.86 lakhs.
9. Number of educational concessions granted	1,932
10. Total number of Bunks/Stalls allotted to repatriates by local bodies.	423

11. Loans granted to local bodies for construction of Bunks/Stalls. : Rs. 6,49,374

12. (*a*) Number of families granted loan for construction of houses. 19,517

(*b*) Total amount of loan granted to repatriates for housing facilities. 465.13 lakhs.

Statistical details relating to the rehabilitation of Sri Lanka Repatriates in Tamil Nadu for the year 1982–83 *as on* 31*st March* 1983.

	Families.	*Persons.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of families/repatriates arrivals.	1,02,572	4,09,754
2. Number of families sanctioned business loan.	66,379	
3. Total amount of business loan sanctioned.	1,796.14 lakhs (provisional).	
4. Number of repatriates provided with employment.	6,191	
5. Land Colonisation Scheme :		
(*a*) Number of repatriate families settled in Land Colonisation Scheme.	2,161	
(*b*) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in Land Colonisation Scheme.	Rs. 533.58 lakhs (including purchase of private agricultural. land and subsidiary occupation).	
6. Tea plantation in the Nilgiris.—		
(*a*) Total area planted with tea ..	1,462.05 hectares.	
(*b*) Number of repatriate families employed as labourers.	2,264	

7. Rubber Plantation in Kanniyakumari District.—	
(*a*) Total area planted with Rubber ..	804.40 ha.
(*b*) Number of repatriate families employed as labourers.	250
8. Number of repatriate families employed in Cinchona plantation, Anamalais.	125
9. Number of persosn to whom (educational concessions are granted).	689
10. Number of families granted loan for construction of houses.	29,368
11. Amount of housing loan granted to repatriates.	1,180.68 (Rupees in lakhs).
12. Grant to Sri Lanka repatriates from Development Homestead plots upto 28th February 1983.	6,12,249
13. Number of repatriates employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills.	2,360
14. Number of families settled in Kathial Rubber Plantations in Andaman.	68
15. Special residential home for children of Sri Lanka repatriates at Mathur.	
Sanctioned strength ..	1,000
Actual strength ..	666

URBAN LAND TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1963, came into force with effect from first July 1963, and was made applicable to Madras City in the first instance. This Act was replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 with retrospective effect from the first of July, 1963. Subsequently, this Act was amended by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (amendment) Act, 1971 (Act of 30 of 1971). The Act was also extended to the towns Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore

from first July 1971. The slab rate of tax and exemption from levy of urban land tax in respect of holdings of less than one ground were also introduced in the Act with effect from first July 1971. The Act was further amended in 1972 by Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Act 19 of 1973). Under this Act, the first two grounds of the total holdings having the lowest market value held by an assessee are exempted with effect from 1st July 1972. The concession for owner's occupation was also raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the tax. The benefit of exemption was also extended to urban lands owned by religious, philanthropic or charitable institutions notified by Government as against only philanthropic institutions which were granted exemption under the previous Act. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Act No. 49 of 1975) was enacted to amend the Act further to bring the Madras City Belt Area lying within 16 kilometres from the outer limits of Madras City within the purview of the Act with effect from 1st July 1975. Under the Act, the rate of tax was revised, the market value as on 1st July 1971, in Madras City was adopted as the basis for calculation of urban land tax and different rates of taxes for residential and non-residential use of urban lands were introduced. The concession allowed for owner occupation has also been withdrawn in the Act, 1975. There were numerous representations from the public and institutions that the Tax incidence has gone up 6 to 16 times of what it was in the previous years. Government, therefore, announced several concessions. The Government also constituted a committee to hear the representation of individuals and institutions. On the recommendations of the Special Committee, Government announced several concessions.

The following are the concessions granted by Government.—

(i) On specific application to Government, Total Exemption from payment of Urban Land Tax to all educational religious, charitable and philanthropic institutions both in respect of vacant lands and lands on which buildings have been constructed from which the institutions derived income provided the income is mainly used for the objectives and purposes of such institutions.

(ii) Reduction of urban land tax by 50 per cent in respect of vacant ands and built up areas belonging to the community recreational centres, clubs, etc.

(iii) Reduction of urban land tax by 50 per cent in respect of vacant lands and built up lands belonging to Cinema studios ;

(iv) All lands in Madras City notified as Slum under section 3 (*b*) of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Act, 1971 are treated as non-assessable. if they are continued to be a slum on ground.

(v) 50 per cent reduction of tax in the case of all sabhas where musical, dramatic or other such performances take place ;

(vi) A rebate of 10 per cent of tax to all Cinema Theatres,

(vii) 50 per cent concession of tax in respect of building wholly occupied by the owner for residential purposes has been restored.

(viii) The market value to be determined as on 1st July 1971 is limited to double the 1963 value in Madras City and ;

(ix) The distinction of slab rate of tax introduced by Amended Act, 1975 between residential and non-residential use of urban land was abolished.

The Government have granted 25 per cent concession of tax from Fasli 1385 in respect of industries Registration Certificate and 10 per cent concession of tax in the case of other industries. The Government have also delegated their powers to the then Board of Revenue, Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax now Commissioner for Land Reform to grant total exemption in respect of the Urban Lands belonging to charitable, philanthropic and religious institutions which are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments department, the Wakf Board, the Arch Diocese and the Church of South India and in respect of urban lands owned by educational institutions which are recognised by the State or Central Government or any University or by the Central Board of Secondary Education. The Commissioner for Land Reforms, is exercising the powers delegated to the Erstwhile Board of Revenue Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax from 1st December 1980.

The Government could also exempt any class of Urban Land or any class of persons from payment of tax or reduce the amount of such tax prospectively or retrospectively, if they are satisfied that the payment of tax would cause undue hardship, under section 27 of the Act.

Progress of Assessment Work.—

Serial number and details.	Principal Act, 1966.	Amendment Act, 1971.	Amendment Act, 1972.	Amendment Act, 1975.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Number of assessments pending as on 31st March 1982.				4,064
2 Rearrangement of tax applied for during 1982-83 (by the assessees to change the ownership).				1,618
				5,682
3 Number of orders passed during 1982-83.				3,598
4 Balance as on 31st March 1983.				2,084

Appeals:—

Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 provides for filing of appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Urban Land Tax before the Urban Land Tax Tribunals. The particulars of appeals are given below :—

Number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year.	1,693
Number of appeals received during the year	604
Total	2,297
Number of appeals disposed of during the year	1,517
Number of pending at the close of the year	780

Revision:—

Revision petitions were entertained by the Commissioner (Land Reforms) under section 30 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax, 1966, but these are confined to those orders in respect of which appeals

do not lie to the Urban Land Tax Tribunal under section 20 of the Act. Out of the total number of 831 petitions including 518 petitions received during the year, 619 had been disposed of and 212 were pending on 31st March 1983.

Demand, Collection and Balance :

Out of total demand of Rs. 4,296.55 lakhs including arrears, a sum of Rs. 2,708.41 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

URBAN LAND CEILING.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (Act 33 of 1976) came into force in Tamil Nadu with effect from 3rd August 1976. This Act was enacted to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on vacant land in Urban Agglomerations, for the acquisition of such land in excess of the ceiling limit, to regulate the construction of buildings on such land and for matters connected therewith, with a view to preventing the concentration of urban land in the hands of a few persons and speculation and profitering therein and with a view to bring about an equitable distribution of land in urban Agglomerations to subseve the common good. To begin with, the Act was enforced in the following Urban Agglomerations with the peripheral areas noted against each.—

Name of the Urban Agglomerations. (1)	*Peripheral area.* (2) (KMS.)
1 Madras	8
2 Salem	5
3 Coimbatore	5
4 Madurai	5
5 Tiruchirappalli	5
6 Tirunelveli	1

The ceiling limit for a person was 500 Sq. mts. in Madras Urban Agglomeration, 1,500 Sq. mts. in Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Urban Agglomerations and 2,000 Sq. mts. in Tirunelveli Urban Agglomerations.

The time allowed in the first instance for filing statement under section 6 of the Act was three months from 3rd August 1976, but subsequently it was extended piece-meal up to 31st March 1978. In the meantime there were numerous representations to the erstwhile Board and Government about the many hardships caused to the Public in the implementation of the Act. There were also changes in the political set up at the Centre and in the State during 1977. [The new Government, which came to power in Tamil Nadu, introduced a Bill in March, 1978 to amend the Act]. In view of this, the bill was introduced and the Bill passed by both the Legislative Assembly and the Council and the bill received the assent of the President on the 14th of May 1978 (Act 24 of 1978).

The new Act (Act 24 of 1978) came into force on and from 3rd August 1976 with the following substantial changes:—

The extent of Madras Urban Agglomeration stands reduced from 1,400 Sq. Kms. to 575 Sq. Kms. The area of the other agglomerations is reduced by one-third of the previous area.

Building Regulation Area is allowed at a flat rate of 500 Sq. mts. and also an additional appurtenant land of 500 Sq. mts. to any building constructed before or under construction with dwelling unit on the 3rd August, 1976 and in respect of any building proposed to be constructed with dwelling unit therein for which the plan has been approved by the appropriate authority.

Agricultural land ear-marked for non-agricultural purposes in the Master Plan is included from the purview of the Act provided it is actually used for the purposes of agriculture and so long as it is used for the purpose of agriculture.

The ceiling limit in respect of family and industrial undertaking has been liberalised.

All vacant lands held by any person with the object of development of such land for sale by allotment of plots to others and in respect of which layouts have been approved before the 3rd August, 1976 are exempted subject to certain conditions.

The amount payable for the excess vacant land acquired under the provisions of the Act stands enhanced.

Provision has been made to enable the Civil Court to decide the right of persons to receive the whole or part of the amount payable under section 12 in cases of dispute.

Provision was made to the effect that public charitable or religious trusts shall not sell any excess land without obtaining the permission of Government in writing and any sale effected without such permission shall be null and void. The Government were also given the right of option to purchase the trust land offered for sale. This sub-section has been omitted by Act 14/79 as it has resulted in some practical difficulties. According to the amendment, no public chartiable or religious trust holding any vacant land in excess of the extent of land which excess land such trust would not have been entitled to hold but for the exemption under section 20 of the Act shall trasnfer any such excess land or part there of by sale, mortgage, etc., and any such transfer shall be void and if at any time land held by the Trust ceases to be required or used for the public, chartiable, religious purpose, the provisions of the Act shall apply.

The hardship caused to the poor and agriculturists by sections 25 and 26 of the Act has been removed by deletion of sections 25, 26 and 27 under the old Act (Act 34 of 1976) and a new section 27 has been introduced for registration of documents after filing a declaration by the transferor and the transferee before the registering authority.

Progress of implementation :

Under section 6(1) of the Act, 1976 and under section 7 (1) of the Act, 1978, 16,349 returns were filed before different Competent Authorities. Out of this, 13,254 returns have been disposed of, granting exemption in 873 cases both for individuals and industries and 12,381 cases having been found to be within the ceiling limit. The extent of excess vacant covered by the statements affected by the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1978 is 395.5 lakhs sq. mts. In respect of 1,132 returns draft statement under section 9(1) have been issued covering an area 1,594.63 hectares. Under section 11(1) of the Act, notification has been issued in 424 cases covering

an area of 523.25 hectares. Under section 11(3) of the Act, notification has been issued in 303 cases covering an area of 334.33 hectares for taking possession of the land. Out of 303 cases possession has been taken in 220 cases covering an area of 299.49 hectares. A sum of Rs. 7.41 lakhs has been paid during the year towards the amount payable under section 12 of the Act.

Appeals :

The Commissioner (Land Reforms) is the Appellate authority under the Act. Out of a total number of 497 appeals filed during the period including 86 cases pending at the end of the last year. 340 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 157 cases.

Exemption :

During the year under report, exemption in 453 cases on grounds of undue hardship, 412 for industrial purposes and 8 on grounds of public interest has been granted so far.

Cost of Administration :

The annual expenditure of the staff for implementing the Act was Rs. 32.55 lakhs during 1982-83 as against the expenditure of Rs. 27.79 lakhs during the year 1981-82.

CHAPTER XXII

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER XXII.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

BHOODAN AND GRAMDHAN.

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Board was constituted in the year 1959 to legalise the donations received by Acharya Vinobha Bhave early in the year 1954. Swamy Vidyananda Saraswathy is the Chairman of the Board.

Bhoodan :

An extent of 24,221 acres donated by 15,950 persons have been legalised and vested with the Bhoodan Board. All the lands except an extent of 1,323 acres have been distributed to 15,461 landless poor persons which includes 9,711 Adi-Dravidas. During this year an extent of 21.42 acres of land have been accepted as fresh donations.

Gramdhan :

So, far 1,854 villages covering an extent of 96,819 acres have been taken as Gramdhan villages. During this year 93 villages covering an extent of 4,842 acres have been taken as Gramdhan villages.

Development of Bhoodan and Gramdhan villages :

The Board is taking up the development work for uplifting the economic conditions of the Bhoodan and Gramdhanees from below the poverty line by providing them with subsidiary occupation and thereby developing their income earning capacity. On account of the paucity of funds available with the Bhoodan Board, the Board has enrolled the assistance of the voluntary organisations like Association of Sarva Seva Farm, Meyar Trust, Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal for the develoment of Bhoodan and Gramdhan lands.

Sarva Seva Farm :

So far this voluntary organisation has taken up the development work in 32 villages covering an extent of 4,887.53 acres. So far a sum of Rs. 1,51,42,141.00 has been spent for these schemes. By these projects 3,261 families have been benefitted.

Meyar Trust :

This voluntary organisation has taken up development work in 9 villages covering an extent of 675 acres of land. So far a sum of Rs. 90,18,206 has been spent. 942 families have been benefitted by this scheme.

Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal :

This voluntary organisation has taken up development work in 2 villages covering an extent of 47.47 acres of land. So far a sum of Rs. 32,876.46 as shares in the Gramdhan Societies together with the sum of Rs. 1,20,495 outstanding as on 31st Mach 1982, a sum of Rs. 1,16,888 has been disbursed as short term and medium-term loans to the Gramdhan Society members through the Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank and a sum of Rs. 80,579 has been collected leaving the balance of Rs. 1,56,804 outstanding as on 31st March 1983. Upto the end of the year i.e., as on 31st March 1982, 20 project reports were prepared for the development of Bhoodan and Gramdhan lands through the agency of Sarva Seva Farm and Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal. Out of this a sum of Rs. 54,63,342 has been estimated for 13 projects during the last year. Proposals have been sent for two projects to the total estimated cost of Rs. 7,50,180 during this year as on 31st March 1983. A sum of Rs. 10,60,920 has been issued as loan to the 14 projects (along with the last year projects proposal). A sum of Rs. 8,33,886.50 has been received as subsidy during this year *i.e.*, as on 31st March 1983.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Income and Expenditure :

The expenditure for 1982-83 is Rs. 29.32 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 26.62 crores.

The income for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 26.58 crores while the revised estimate is Rs. 25.52 crores. Overall income and expenditure for the year 1982-83 shows a deficit of Rs. 2.74 crores while 1.10 crores was anticipated as per Revised Estimate.

Elementary Education Fund:
Income and Expenditure :

Actual expenditure for the year 1982-83 works out to Rs. 5.81 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 5.78 crores.

The income for 1982-83 works out to Rs. 4.41 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 3.90 crores.

The overall Income and Expenditure for the year 1982-83 shows a deficit of Rs. 1.40 crores as against Rs. 1.87 crores as anticipated in the Revised Estimate 1982-83.

Child Welfare Scheme :

There were 40 Child Welfare centres. Out of which 37 were warded centres with a bed-strength of 410 and 3 sub-centres, located throughout the city, satisfying the needs of mothers and children. The total number of delivery cases conducted in these centres during the year 1982-83 is 24,454. The entire services rendered are free of cost to the public.

Pre-natal clinics are conducted thrice a week where the expectant mothers are examined and advised. Immunisation is carried out in all centres. House visits are done by the respecting staff of Child Welfare Scheme as a Co-ordination measure.

Council Department :

Under Section 44-B of the M.C.M.C. Act, a Special Officer has been appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of Mayor, Council and of the various Committees except Taxation Appeals Committee.

The Taxation Appeals Committee has received 1,183 appeals during 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983. Out of this, it has disposed of 591 appeals.

Mechanical Engineering Department :

All the automobile vehicles belonging to various departments of the Corporation of Madras are continued to be maintained in two major Lorry Stations, one in 'B' Depot and another in 'D' Depot. There are nearly 391 vehicles in the Corporation of Madras. In General Workshop, the total outturn of work during the year 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 33,78,061.00. The Printing Press, under this department's control printed all office equipments and stationery items for the entire Corporation to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs per annum. The General Stores purchased various materials at a total cost of Rs. 51,73,788.88 and issued materials to the total value of Rs. 51,30,219.90 during the year 1982-83.

Health Department :

During the year 1982-83, there were 2,333 incidences of Cholera of which 24 had died. 1,86,174 inoculations against cholera were done. The particulars of Births and Deaths during the year 1982-83 are furnished below :—

Number of births	..	97,351
Number of deaths ..	..	26,064
Number of infant deaths	..	7,604

The Corporation is running 69 dispensaries to cater to the needs of poor people who cannot afford to go to Government Hospitals for minor ailments and stand in the long queue.

District Office (North) :

727 Kilometres of roads and streets were conserved daily by a complement of 3,581 Conservancy Workers and about 750 Tonnes of garbage were removed daily from the roads and streets of North District during the year 1982-83. 443 Public conveniences are located in various Divisions of North District of which 41 Nos. were declared pay and use P.Cs. leased to private parties by conducting auction who are members of weaker section and a sum of Rs. 5,80,220 was realised as a bid amount.

Conservancy by night was introduced during the year 1st July 1979 for the first time in the busy area of George Town. The whole operation is manned by 198 Sanitary workers, 17 Conservancy Inspectors and 2 Supervisors utilising 18 Nos. of lorries.

During the year 1982, Rajaji Salai and Kamaraj Salai from Reserve Bank to All-India Radio was declared as " Litter Free Zone " and it was decided to keep the said area as "Litter Free Zone" from 6-00 a.m. to 7-00 p.m. every day. Accordingly, the area is being maintained from 1st February 1982. 54 Nos. of Sanitary Workers were engaged in two shifts to keep the above place always clean.

The total area of roads 1,08,970 square metres which were relaid and also newly formed with open graded asphalt concrete as well as newly metalled and formed and the total expenditute incurred for these works was about Rs. 54, 48,500. The total area of patch works done in the year 1982-83 was about 1,08,781 square metres at a cost of Rs. 43,51,240.

Education Department :

The Corporation of Madras is committed to the policy of imparting compulsory and free Elementary Education to all the school aged children in the City of Madras. The Corporation of Madras maintained 375 Primary and Middle Schools throughout the length and breadth of the City. 1.70 lakhs of Children were studying under 4,524 trained teachers in all these schools during the year.

There were 336 school cooking centres to cover the 374 schools to feed 1,00,255 children.

Nutritious Noon Meal was supplied in all days of the week throughout the year except on certain holidays declared by the Government or which pre-cooked meal was supplied on the previous day.

The financial position under the Elementary Education and the Secondary and Higher Secondary Education of the Corporation of Madras during the year under report was as follows :—

	Income.	*Expenditure*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Elementary Education	660.79	649.12
Secondary and Higher Secondary Education..	73.78	180.82
	734.57	829.94

District Office (South) :

There are totally 369 Nos. of Public Conveniences in South District out of these 38 Nos. are paying-type public conveniences and they were auctioned at a cost of Rs. 64,000. The paying-type Public Conveniences are run by contractors in a satisfactory manner. Repairs to P.Cs. are done regularly and kept in good condition and a sum of Rs. 1.11 lakhs was spent during the year 1982-83.

The system of night conservancy is being done regularly during the year 1982-83 and many roads were taken up for improvements by South District at a cost of Rs. 95.05 lakhs. In additions to this, many school buildings, Child Welfare Centres, Dispensaries, Dhobi Khanas, Burial grounds, etc., have been improved to a tune of Rs. 94,000.

Electrical Department :

During the year 1982-83, 1,155 Nos. New Street lights have been erected in various parts of the City.

51.5 KM. of New under ground cables of various sizes were laid in various parts of City.

197 Nos. of lamp post were provided with raising of fuse boxes to avoid the electrical accident as a safety measure.

298 Nos. of 20 watts T.L. Fittings were converted into 4×40 W. T. L. fittings during this year.

10 Nos. of 4×40 Watt fittings and 9 Nos. of other ordinary fitting were converted M.D. and S.V. fittings during this year 1982-83 as part of improvement of street lighting.

The city lighting have been fed by Corporation street lighting network which consists of 54 H.T. sub-stations.

150 Nos. of rust eaten lamp posts were removed to avoid any accidentsl an after due repairs 95 Nos. have been refixed in the same location.

2,439 Nos. lamp posts were painted during this year as part of maintenance.

Storm Water Drains Circle :

Under Non-I.C.D.P. Funds, 6 works are under progress. Under Public Loan funds among 34 works (33 Storm Water Drains and one Culvert) which were in progress at the beginning of the year, 17 Storm water drains and one culvert were completed during the year. 7 storm water drains under new projects and repair works in 41 streets have also been taken under public loans. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 42.51 lakhs towards loans and Grants for the new projects and for the repairs works. Among 7 new projects taken up during this year, one work (i.e.), Culvert was completed. Among repair works in 41 streets, 11 works were completed.

The total length of drains constructed during the year is about 9 Kms. The total number of culverts constructed were two. This department has executed storm water drain works to the value of Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

This department has also constructed 120 Nutritious Noon Meal Centres at various places in the City at a cost of Rs. 37.00 lakhs.

Family Welfare Scheme :

The target and achievement on Family Welfare during 1982-83 is given below :

Method.	*Target.*	*Achievement.*		*Percentage of achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
Sterilisation	32,200	Vase	1,493	96.0
		Tube	29,437	
			30,930	
I.U.D.	8,800		8,713	99.00
Conventional Contraceptives Users	13,200		..	..
Oral Pill users ..	2,400		731	30.4

Buildings department :

This department has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6.80 lakhs towards the construction of two Post-Mortem Operation Theatres-Rs. 12.38 lakhs for construction of 22 class rooms and also improvements

for Corporation Schools, Rs. 1.72 lakhs for construction of one dispensary, Rs. 0.66 lakh for construction of one Laboratory, Rs. 0.97 lakh for improving the Burial Grounds, Rs. 0.61 lakh for construction of compound walls for Corporation Middle School, Rs. 1.02 lakh for construction of one Divisional Office, Rs. 2.19 lakhs towards the construction of Dhobykhanas, Rs. 19,100 for construction of 6 seated Public Convenience. Further, this department also undertook and completed the construction of Chief Minister's Noon Meal Centres at a cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI.

There are 65 elected Councillors and 9 co-opted Councillors in the Corporation of Madurai. During the year 13 ordinary, 12 urgent and 6 Special meetings were held and 775 subjects were discussed :

(*a*) Number of deliveries attended by the Health staff (Maternity. and Child Welfare)	10,832
(*b*) Number of Anti-netal cases booked	16,989
(*c*) Number of blood samples examined	9,631
(*d*) Number of positive cases	217
(*e*) Number of cases treated out of the positive cases..	166
(*f*) Number of Maternal deaths	Nil.
(*g*) Number of infant deaths	29

(*h*) Number of triple antigent injuctions given :

I	II	III	Booster.
24,154	20,091	18,714	6,389

The details of the Street lights provided at the end of 1982-83 are furnished below :

Serial number and particulars.	1982-83.
1 Sodium vapour lamps	1,152
2 Mercury Vapour lamps	1,838
3 Tube lights	11,640
4 Ordinary lamps	1,382
5 Lamps at Tamil Nadu Electricity Board area	3,700

All the lights are maintained satisfactorily. During the year 1982-83 flourescent tube lights were replaced by the ultra modern sodium vapour lamps in 712 locations in the City, thus covering almost all the important roads.

Education :

The total number of schools maintained by the Corporation are as follows :

High Schools	Boys	5
High Schools	Girls	7
Higher Secondary Schools	Boys	3
Higher Secondary Schools	Girls	5
Elementary Schools and Middle Schools		72

13,371 students were studying in the High Schools/Higher Secondary Schools. 28,916 students were studying in the Elementary/Middle Schools.

Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme :

Beneficiary of students 25,000 Nos.

Roads :

Total length of the different types of roads maintained is given below :

Serial and type of roads.	*Length in KMs.*
1 Cement Concrete Roads ..	4.190
2 B.T. Roads	187.486
3 Metal Road (W.B.M.)	106.865
4 Gravel Roads ..	87.106
5 Cutstone or cement slab paved Road	47.538
Total	433.185

Water Supply and Drainage :

1. Protected water mains leakage attended	4,860
2. Pit taps raised up to ground level	273
3. Protected water new house service connections	1,714
4. Underground drainage connections, new house service connections ..	127
5. Raising of Manhole covers (underground drainage) ..	198
6. Underground drainage soakage attended	31,125
7. Laying protected water and well watermains	201
8. North bank underground drainage scheme completed —Estimate cost	Rs. 1,901 lakhs.
9. Excess drainage water (after pumping to Avaniapuram sewage farm) from South to be connected with North Bank drainage scheme is completed—Estimate cost ..	Rs. 7.97 lakhs.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Taxes and Fees for 1982-83—Madurai City Municipal Corporation.

Serial number and particulars of taxes and fees.	*Demand.*	*Collection.*	*Balance.*
	(Rupees in lakhs).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tax—			
1 Property Tax	5,27.00	2,29.00	2,98.00
2 Profession Tax	38.00	28.00	10.00
3 Advertisement Tax	3.18	3.18	
4 Pilgrim Tax ..	0.29	0.29	..
5 Water-supply charges ..	51.00	32.00	19.00
6 V. and A. Tax (Vehicles and Animal).	0.49	0.49	
Tax—Total	6,19.96	2,92.96	3,27.00

FOREST PANCHAYATS.

Consequent on the coming into force of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 all unreserved forest become vested in the respective panchayats under section 72 of the said Act. The Government have observed that the question of terminating the existence of Forest Panchayats and transferring the lands to the respective Panchayats would not arise.

In Madurai District alone there were five Panchayat Forests as indicated below :—

Name of the Forest Panchayats. (1)	*Extent.* (2) AC. C.
1. Kollapatti, Vedasandur Taluk	291.02
2. Senguruchi, Dindigul Taluk	1,178.42
3. Pallapatti, Melur Taluk	1,359.83
4. Moongilpatti—Natham Taluk	553.01
5. Pudur, Natham Taluk.	167.90
Total	3,550.18

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

During 1982-83, there were 106 Municipalities including 8 Township Committees in the State. At the State level, the Director of Municipal Administration is the Head of the Department and he is assisted by Joint Director (Administration), Joint Director (Planning), Joint Director (Education) and Superintending Engineer and at the regional level there are five Regional Directors of Municipal Administration and five Regional Engineers and they are the inspecting and Superintending Officers of all the Municipalities up to first grade in the regional level.

Management.—The Chief Executive Authority of the Municipality was the Commissioner and he was assisted by the Municipal Engineer, Municipal Health Officer and Municipal Town Planning Officer,

The total receipts of all the Municipalities and Township Committees during the year was Rs. 71.16 crores out of which Rs. 31.59 crores have been spent on Establishment charges.

Major sources of revenue.—The major sources of revenue of the Municipalities and Township Committees were from the following :—

(1) Property Tax, (2) Profession Tax, (3) Entertainment Tax, (4) Surcharge on stamp duty and (5) Income from R.E. Schemes.

Government Loans and Grants.—Government have sanctioned financial assistance to the Municipalities and Township Committees by way of loans, grants and advances for taking up various developmental schemes. During the year 1982-83, Government have sanctioned financial assistance to them as loans, grants and advances as follows :—

Loans.	*Rupees in lakhs.*
(1) Workers on Municipal Roads (Full loan)	30.00
(2) Dustless surfacing of roads (Half loan)	15.00
(3) Drought Relief	18.47
(4) Ways and Means advance	7.00
(5) Revolving fund for laying private roads	8.19
(6) I.U.D.P. Works—State Plan	124.78
(7) I.U.D.P. Works—Central Plan	219.36
(8) Short-term loan	1.50
(9) S.S. Scheme (Self-efficiency Scheme)	80.00
Grants.	
(1) Dustless surfacing of roads (Half Grant) ..	15.00
(2) Accelerated slum improvement scheme	50.00
(3) Flood Relief Works ..	1.89
(4) Adhoc grant for road maintenance	12.00

Grants.	Rupees in lakhs.
(5) Construction of building for Municipal High School and Higher Secondary Schools.	25.00
(6) Construction of building for Municipal Elementary Schools.	20.00
(7) Recurring grant for maintenance of Kodaikanal lake.	0.05
(8) S.S. Scheme (Self-sufficiency Scheme) ..	420.00
(9) Drought Relief	22.88
(10) Compensation towards loss of toll	14.66
(11) Compensation towards loss of Motor Vehicle licence fees.	1.92
(12) Integrated Development of Backward Areas ..	25.00

Public Works:

The amount spent on roads, buildings, bus-stands, markets, Parks Public Urinals, including water-supply and drainage during the year 1982-83 was as follows :—

Major Works.	RUPEES IN LAKHS
(1) Roads and Bridges ..	222.74
(2) Buildings—	
(*a*) Administration	22.74
(*b*) Miscellaneous ..	68.92
(*c*) Secondary Schools	44.85
(*d*) Elementary Schools	108.67
(*e*) Market and Cart-stand ..	111.46
(*f*) Water-supply	111.75
(*g*) Drainage	43.86
(*h*) Other Minor Works	176.81

Almost every year an expenditure of this order is incurred by all the Municipalities and Township Committees for providing amenities to the public.

Street lights :

All the Municipalities and Township Committees had the benefit of Electric lights. The Municipal Councils and Township Committees maintained 1,56,783 Electric lights (including high power lights. mercury vapour and sodium vapour lights in certain Municipalities), The amount spent under the head including investment made was Rs. 143.43 lakhs during the year 1982-83.

Vital Statistics. :

The total number of births and deaths registered during the year 1982-83 were 3,33,657 and 44,758, respectively.

Public Health activities and amount spent:

The Municipalities and Township Committees are responsible to provide proper sanitation in the towns besides cleaning Kutcha and Open drains. They are also expected to provide adequate number of public latrines for use of the public. Modern "pay and use" latrines have been provided in most of the Municipalities. The total number of pay and use latrines constructed were 119. Besides this, the Public Health staff supervised by the Municipal Health Officers and assisted by the Sanitary Inspectors, attended to the proper sweeping of the roads, lanes and cleaning of all public latrines and private latrines. Municipal Health Department provides and maintains Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. There were 485 qualified Maternity Assistants and they have attended 58,744 maternity cases during the year 1982-83.

Town Planning :

There were 920 detailed Development plans in the Local Planning areas in the process of preparation and sanctioning and 250 detailed Development Plans were sanctioned so far.

The Government under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act has given consent to 3 Master Plans during the year (viz.) Gobi chettipalayam, Namakkal and Rajapalayam Municipalities.

Education (Elementary):

The number and the strength of Municipal Elementary Schools, High Schools, and Higher Secondary Schools during the year 1982-83 were as follows :—

1.	Number of Municipal Elementary and Middle Schools.	1,026
2.	Strength as on 31st March 1983	3,15,812
3.	Number of High Schools	29
4.	Strength	19,974
5.	Number of Higher Secondary Schools ..	33
6.	Strength	41,765

There were 11,211 teachers employed in this schools run by the Municipal Councils and Township Committees during the year 1982-83.

D.C.B. of Municipal Revenue.

General Revenues —

The Municipal Councils and Township Committees derived a total income of Rs. 1,722.85 lakhs under tax items and a sum of Rs. 1,041.13 lakhs was realised as income under non-tax items during the year 1982-83.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Programme.

The total number of children in all the Municipal Elementary and middle schools as per roll is 3,15,812 and the total number of children fed with nutritious meal is 1.70 lakhs per day.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The Government, earlier decided, to conduct the ordinary elections to municipalities immediately after the panchayat elections were over. However, in view of the Civil Appeal Filed in the Supreme Court, New Delhi against the reservation for SC/ST and women in panchayat elections the ordinary elections to panchayat could not be conducted. Therefore, the question of conducting the muncipal elections earlier was discussed in an all Party Leader's Meeting held during March 1983. Based on the discussion, the Government have decided to reserve 18 percent of the Office of the Councillors and Chairman of Municipal Councils for SC/ST and 15 percent of the said officers for women and to conduct the Municipal elections during July—August 1983.

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act was enacted in the year 1958 constituting Panchayat at Village Level and Panchayat Unions at block level. The Panchayat Union is a federation of Village Panchayats as well as Town Panchayats with the duly elected President of the Panchayat sitting as the members of the Panchayat Union Councils and electing

one from among themselves a Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Union Councils. The Chairman of the Panchayat Union Council is however elected directly by the voters of the entire panchayat union area.

The Director of Rural Development who is in charge of the rural development programmes of the entire State, is responsible for overall direction and supervision of the programmes both in regard to Community Development and Panchayat Raj Institutions at the State level. He co-ordinates the activities of all Development Departments at the State level. The Administrative channels at the State, District, Blocks and Village levels are as follows :

(1) Directorate of Rural Development at the State level.

(2) Collectorate at the District level.

(3) Divisional Development Office at Divisional Level.

(4) Block Development Office (Panchayat Union) at the Block evel.

(5) Panchayats at the Village level.

There are 378 Panchayat Unions in Tamil Nadu comprising 12,584 village pa nchayats.

The total receipts and expenditure of all the 378 Panchayat Unions in their General Account are in the order of Rs. 4,718.35 lakhs and Rs. 3,824.65 lakhs respectively. The average income and expenditure per Panchayat Union on their own General Account thus works out of Rs. 12.48 lakhs and Rs. 10.12 lakhs respectively. Apart from raising their own funds, the Panchayat Unions are provided with grants in aid for execution of various development works.

Agriculture :

For 1982-83 Government allotted a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs for the implementation of different Agricltural Schemes. Towards the construction of 46 Agricultural Depots Government earmarked Rs. 27.60 lakhs. For construction of Tharshing Floors, Government allotted a sum of

Rs.4.09 lakhs. 20 thrashing floors have been constructed for this amount Government have also allotted a sum of Rs. 7.61 lakhs for mulberry plantation in Salem and Dharmapuri Districts and the entire amount has been utilised for this purpose.

Animal Husbandry Scheme :

A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the implementation of the Animal Husbandry Scheme during the year 1982-83. This amount was allocated as detailed below :

	LAKHS.
(1) Second instalment for construction of 12 New buildings for Veterinary Dispensaries sanctioned.	2.70
(2) Construction of 16 new buildings for Veterinary Dispensaries.	9.30
(3) Completion of quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons which have been taken up in the past.	2.39

Fisheries :

For the implementation of the Fishery scheme in 4 districts viz, Chengalpattu, Madurai, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari during the year 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided. This apart a sum of Rs. 5.70 lakhs has also been diverted from Agricultural grant to the Fisheries Schemes. Thus, the total grant for the scheme is **Rs. 8.70 lakhs.**

Social Education :

In the budget allotment for 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs was made for the implementation of Social Education activities. The provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been distributed for the effective implementation of the Social Education Programmes.

Self Sufficiency Scheme :

The targets and achievements both physical and financial for different items of works undertaken during the third phase of the schemes 1982-83 i.e. upto 31st March 1983 are furnished hereunder :

Serial number and Name of the Scheme.	Target.		Achievememt.	
	Physical.	*Financial.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	*Physical.*	*Financial.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Link Roads ..	5,836.46 (KM).	2,086.55	5,491.6 (KM).	1,845.44
2. Culverts	14,214 (Nos.)	1,968.70	12,694 (Nos.)	1,754.35
3. Rural Dispensaries.	215 (Nos.)	139.75	151 (Nos.)	136.25
4. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	467 (Nos).	280.05	323 (Nos.)	273.34
5. School Buildings.	2,377(Nos.)	1,510.94	1,601(Nos.)	1,457.24
Total	5,836.46 (KM). 17.273(Nos.)	5,985.99	5,491.6 (KM.) 14,769(Nos.)	5,466.62

National Rural Employment Programme :

The unemployed rural labourers engaged under this programme are paid one K.G. of rice and Rs. 5.12 in cash per head per day so as to get them minimum wage for ricultural labourers as prescribed in the State viz., Rs. 7. During the year 1982-83, 57,313 works have been taken up for execution, out of which 45,608 works were completed. Value of works done through the execution of the above works amounts to Rs. 4,267.88 lakhs for which 25,819 M.T. of rice was distributed to the workers and the cash component of wages was on the order of Rs. 3,782.58 lakhs.

Modified Applied Nutrition Programme :

The Applied Nutrition Programme was launched in Tamil Nadu in 1962-63 as a centrally sponsored scheme with UNICEF assistance. The programme was implemented in 75 blocks in Tamil Nadu. The Government of India had transferred the Applied Nutrition Programme from Central Sector to State Sector with effect from 1st April 1979 and UNICEF also stopped their assistance since 1980.

The objective of the scheme was to improve the nutritional status of the vulnerable section of the society, viz., children, pregnant and lactating mothers. Government had decided to implement the programme in a modified form from the year 1981-82 onwards, based on the experience gained in the implementation of Applied Nutrition Programme in the past. Modified Applied Nutrition Programme consists of the following components :—

Consequent on the introduction of Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme from 1st July 1982 all the Child Welfare Centres started under Applied Nutrition Programme were integrated with Chief Minister Noon Meal Programme and the activities under Applied Nutrition Programme have come to an end.

Tax Collection:—

There are 12,584 Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu. Under Section 119(i) of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 every village panchayat shall levy in every village House Tax, Profession Tax and Vehicle Tax. The collection of taxes by village panchayats during 1982-83 is as follows :-

	Tax Collected. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
House Tax	218.70
Profession Tax..	19.29
Vehicle Tax ..	11.35

Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe towards performing Funeral Rites :

For the year 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 62,15,200 was allotted and spent under this scheme. As such, 1,24,304 persons availed of the assistance during the year.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For the Investigation and Execution of Water Supply and Drainage Schemes in Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats in Tamilnadu excluding the city of Madras, the Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted the TWAD Board during 1971. The Board is executing the worls undertaken by the erstwhile Public Health Engineering and Municipal works.

Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme and State Government Self-Sufficiency Programme:—

The point No. 8 of the Prime Minister's revised 20 Point Programme refers to the provision of drinking water supply to all the problem villages. Under this programme, the effort will be to provide water supply to all the identified problem villages with atleast one souce of safe potable water available throughout the year. The definitions for a problem village given by the Government of India agrees more or less with that of the State Government. Hence, habitations of type 1 to 5 are regarded as problem habitations. The State Government have shown keen interest to attain Self-Sufficiency in their basic needs like water supply, Road, Medical facilities, etc. for the population located in the Rural habitations. To achieve this objective the State Government announced the Self Sufficiency Programme to be implemented in stages in the entire State. The State Government announced a programme to complete 69 unions under Self Sufficiency Programme in 1980-81 under Phase I; 150 Unions as Phase II in 1981-82 and the remaining 159 unions as III Phase in 1982-83. The provision of Water Supply to all the problem habitations was entrusted to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainag Board and the Board is executing all the schemes.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ... LIBRARY

Achievements of TWAD Board :

The achievements of TWAD Board in the provision of Water Supply to type 1 and 2 habitations, 3 to 5 habitations and reclassified and new habitations both under SSP I, II and III upto March 1983 is given below:

Description.	*Habitation benefitted.*	*Population benefitted.*	*Expenditure incurred.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(A) Water Supply Programme for Type 1 and 2 Habitations—			
(1) Minimum Need Programme.	3,208	119,135	26,04.163
(2) Accelerated Rural Development Programme	2,181	81.085	14,75.374
Total (A)	5,389	200,220	40,79.537
(B) Water Supply Programme for Types 3 to 5 habitations in 69 Unions of SSP I. :—			
(1) (a) Minimum Need Programme (as per status book)	1,809	6.8830	15,98.832
(b) Minimum Need Programme (Reclassified)	366	1.3295	294.878
(2) Accelerated Rural Development Programme ..	178	0.6775	168.027
Total (B)	2,353	8.8900	20,61.737

Description	Habitation. benefitted.	Population benefitted.	Expenditure incurred.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
(C) Water Supply Programme for types 3 to 5 habitations in 150 Unions of SSP II Phase.—			
(1) (a) Minimum Need Programme (as per status book)			84.129
(b) Minimum Need Programme (Reclassified)	1,888	6.8580	763.022
(2) Accelerated Rural Development Programme ..	2,652	9.8470	25,15.510
Total (C)	4,540	16.7050	33,62.661
(D) Water Supply to type 3 to 5 habitations in 159 unions of SSP III Phase—			
(1) (a) Minimum Need Programme (as per status book)	1,034	3.6190	440.058
(b) Minimum Need Programme (Reclassified)	328	1.1480	42.697
(2) Accelerated Rural Development Programme ..	65	0.2275	35.418
Total (D) ..	1,427	4.9945	518.173
Grand Total (A) + (B) + (C) + (D)	13,709	50.6115	1,00,22.108

Achievement of TWAD Borad during the year 1982-83.

The TWAD geared up its machinery to provide water supply to rural habitations with the State and Central Government financial assistance under Minimum Need Programme, Accelerated Rural Development Programme and Self-Sufficiency Programme. The following table indicates the achievements of TWAD during the year 1982-83 in providing water supply to problem habitations.

Description.	*Habitation completed.*	*Population benefitted.*	*Expenditure incurred.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
A. Water Supply to type 1 and 2 habitations.—			
(1) Minimum Need Programme ..	121	0.4235	1,73.023
(2) Accelerated Rural Development Programme.	31	0.1085	37.694
Total (A)	152	0.5320	2,10.717
B. Water Supply to type 3 to 5 habitations in 69 Unions of SSP I.—			
(1) (*a*) Minimum Need Programme (as per status book)	158	0.5530	2,16.952
(*b*) Minimum Need Programme (Reclassified)	217	0.7595	86.888
(2) Accelerated Rural Development Programme.	5	0.0175	16.877
Total (B)	380	1.3300	3,20.717

Description.	Habitation completed.	Population benefitted.	Expenditure incurred.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
(C) Water Supply to type 3 to 5 habitations in 150 Unions under SSP II Phase.—			
(1) (*a*) Minimum Need Programme (as per status book)			
(*b*) Minimum Need Programme (Reclassified)	1,148	4.0180	3,56.002
(2) Accelerated Rural Development Programme.	962	3.3670	10,46.119
Total (C)	2,110	7.3850	14,02.121
(D) Water Supply to type 3 to 5 habitations in 159 Unions under SSP III Phase.—			
(1) (*a*) Minimum Need Programme (as per status book)	1,034	3.6190	440.058
(*b*) Minimum Need Programme (Reclassified)	328	1.1480	42.697
(2) Accelerated Rural Development Programme.	65	0.2275	35.418
Total (D)	1,427	4.9945	5,18.173
GRAND TOTAL—(A) + (B) + (C) +(D) ..	4,069	14.2415	24,51.728

Drought Relief Programme :

During the year 1982–83, drought condition prevailed throughout the State due to the failure of monsoons. To tide over the scarcity the Government decided to provide 21,000 deep bore-wells with Hand Pump as an immediate relief measures. Though no specific allocation was made initially, priority was given to drought prone areas to this effect. Out of 21,000 deep bore-wells proposed for 1982-83 years, TWAD Board has sunk 9,688 deep bore-wells during 1982–83 at a cost of Rs. 24.22 crores in Rural and Urban areas.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

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SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE

Schools :

There are 947 Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools run by this department for the benefit of Sdheduled Castes. Out of 947 schools, 8 are Higher Secondary Schools, 26 are High Schools, 71 are Middle Schools and 842 are Primary Schools,. Out of 842 Primary Schools 100 are single teacher schools. The following are the details in respect of boys and girls who are studying in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools:—

Boys:		95,721
Girls		82,272
	Total	1,77,993

Incentive Prizes :

The following incentive prizes are awarded to the students, Headmasters of Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools.

Award of Silver medals at a cost of Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to the Headmasters of Primary, Middle and High Schools respectively who maintain regular and highest percentage of attendance each year.

2. Award of Silver shield to the value of Rs. 200 each to the Primary and Middle Schools which show highest percentage of passes in V Std. and VIII Std. exams respectively in each district. Award of Silver medals to the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 each to the best boy and girl who secure highest percentage of marks in V Std. and VIII Std. in Adi-Dravidar Primary and Middle Schools respectively.

3. Award of prizes in the shape of cloth to the value of Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to the first three students who show highest percentage of attendance in Adi-Dravidar Primary and Middle Schools. In respect of Adi Dravidar Welfare High School students the prizes will be given in the shape of cloth at the rate of Rs. 35, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively to the first three students.

4. Award of prizes in the shape of Post Office Savings Book to the value of Rs. 150, Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 to the first three Scheduled Caste Boys and Girls who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination every year at District Level. At the State level prizes to the value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 to the first 2 Scheduled Caste Boys and Girls who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination every year.

5. Award of Silver shield to the value of Rs. 200 to the best Adi-Dravidar Welfare School which secures highest percentage of passes in S.S.L.C. Public examination. In addition to that the Headmaster of that school will be awarded a silver medal to the value of Rs. 50.

6. In each and every Adi-Dravidar Welfare High Schools, the students will be awarded a silver medal at a cost of Rs. 15 each for their best performance in the following activities. They will be selected by a committee of teachers. (1) Good Conduct, (2) Extra curricular activities other than academic, (3) Cleanliness and (4) Sports.

At District level, the first two students who have secured the highest percentage of marks in the VIII Standard will be awarded prizes in the shape of books to the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10, respectively.

Dresses to Girls :

Every year two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all girl students irrespective of the community who are either studying in Adi-Dravidar Welfare School or residing as boarders in Government Hostels run by this department at the beginning of the academic year.

The cost of the dresses between the different age groups :—

Age-Group.	*Ceiling fixed for supply of dresses for two sets.*
(1)	(2)
	Rs.
5—8 and 9—11	18
12—14 ..	30
15 and above	40

Dresses to Boys :

Two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all boy students studying in Standard I to VIII in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools and all the boy boarders residing in Government hostels run by this Department at a cost of Rs. 10 per set.

Supply of Text Books, Note books and Slates :

Students studying in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools are supplied with text books, note books and slates free of cost irrespective of their community. All students studying in Standards I to V are supplied with slates. Students studying in Standards III to X are supplied with note books. Students studying in Standards I to X are supplied with text books. During 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 35.52 lakhs has been spent for the supply of Text books, note books and slates.

Upgradation :

12 Government Tribal Residential Primary Schools have been newly opened during 1982-83. During 1982–83, three Government Tribal Residential Primary Schools have been upgraded into Middle Schools and two middle schools have been upgraded as High Schools. During the academic year 1982–83, one Adi-Dravidar Welfare Primary School, 9 Adi-Dravidar Welfare Middle Schools and 4 High schools have been upgraded to next higher level and additional teachers of various cadre have been appointed for Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools and Government Tribal residential schools.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Scheme :

Prior to 1st July 1982 Mid-day meals were supplied to the students studying in Standards 1—8 in Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare schools at a cost of 22 paise per meal per day. From 1st July 1982, the Government have introduced a new scheme of supply of nutritious meal to the students in the age group of 5—9 years in Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare schools at a cost of Rs. 0.45 paise per meal per day throughout the year except Madras City, Subsequently, the scheme was extended to the age group of 10—14 years. This scheme was extended to Madras city also with effect from 15th September 1982.

Out of the cost of 45 paise, 34 paise is adjusted towards the supply of rice, oil and dhall by the Civil Supplies Department and Co-operative Societies. The remaining 11 paise is being given as grant for the purchase of vegetables and condiments and firewood. The nutritious noon meal is supplied in 1,070 centres for the benefit of 1,72,636 students studying in Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools including 14 schools run by the Forest Department.

Government hostels for Adi-Dravidars:

There are 675 Government Hostels for Adi-Dravidar students in the State with a sanctioned strength of 42,978 boarders. These include 38 hostels for College students and 6 hostels for industrial students. 248 Part-time tutors have been sanctioned for the hostel boardres in order to improve their standard of education and performance in their examinations by way of coaching and teaching. Besides, 5 part-time tutors for Government College Boys Hostels at Madras, Tirunelveli and Salem (each one). Government have increased the rate of food charges from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per month in respect of all High School hostels and from Rs. 80 to Rs. 95 per month in respect of college and Industrial hostels in Madras City and from Rs. 65 to Rs. 80 per month in respect of college/Industrial Hostels in Moffusil.

Self-Sufficiency Scheme :

Self-sufficiency scheme was launched in 69 Blocks in this State at the rate of 5 Blocks in each district except Madras City. The Government have decided to implement the scheme in 69 selected blocks within the financial year 1980-81. The following essential basic amenities are provided in the selected blocks by the Rural Development and Local Administration authorities:—

1. Drinking Water-Supply.
2. Link Roads.
3. Culverts.
4. Pathways to burial grounds for Adi-Dravidars habitation.
5. Improvement to minor irrigation societies.
6. Rural dispensaries.

7. Meternity and Child Welfare.
8. School buildings.
9. Houses for Adi Dravidars (Rural Housing Scheme) and
10. House light facilities.

A sum of Rs. 74.03 lakhs was spent under self sufficiency scheme during 1982-83 by this department.

Provision of House sites to Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes by Acquisition of Private lands free of cost :

The scheme of acquisition of private lands for the provision of house sites to the members of Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes was continued during 1982-83 also. During 1982-83, a total extant of 593.53 acres of land was acquired in the districts towards the provision of house sites to 6,377 Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes. A sum of Rs. 138.36 lakhs was spent under this item. From the inception of this scheme upto the end of 31st March 1983, a total extent of 25,236.87 acres was acquired towards the provision of 4,00,228 house-sites to Ad-Dravidars and Scheduled tribes and a total expenditure of Rs. 1,158.29 lakhs has been incurred so far.

General Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes :

During 1982-83, the Government issued the following orders in regard to implementing the housing scheme by Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation.

Houses should be constructed under Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation's Housing Programme by the beneficiaries themselves with subsidy and beneficiaries contribution at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,000 with the plinth area of 201 sq. ft,- on the design approved for rural housing programme as below :—

		RS.
Subsidy		3,250
Beneficiary contribution	..	750
Total	..	4,000

Houses should be constructed only on the house sites which have been acquired or assigned for which pattas have already been issued. The subsidy should be paid by Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation and disbursed to the beneficiaries through the District Development Officers of Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation's Economic and Development Wing, Technical supervision and assistance as may be necessary to the beneficiaries be provided by Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation's Engineering Wing.

Tribal Sub-Plan :

With the advent of the tribal sub plan, there has been an appreciable improvement in tribal development activities. The tribal sub plan is implemented from the year 1976 onwards in nine Integrated Tribal Development Project areas of Kolli hills, Yercaud, Kalrayan hills Aranoothumalai and Pochamalai in Salem district, Jawadhi hills in North Arcot, Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot, sitteri hills in Dharmapuri and Pachamalai in Tiruchirapplai. A total number of 1,45,146 tribals (as per 1971 census) are covered under the tribal sub-plan. The size of the tribal sub-plan during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 2,167 lakhs. The outlay for 1980-81 was Rs. 345.25 lakhs. The outlay for the year 1981-82 was Rs. 3,920.65 lakhs and for 1982-83 it was Rs. 451.36 lakhs. The expenditure during 1981-82 was Rs. 367.25 lakhs.

Special component plan for scheduled castes :

The Government of Tamil Nadu have prepared the Special Component Plan for 1980-85 to help 9 lakhs of Scheduled Caste families to come above the poverty line during the Sixth Plan period against the total Scheduled Caste families of 18 lakhs. It is based on the guidelines given by the working Group on the development of Scheduled Castes 1980-85. The Special Component Plan has been under implementation in this State since 1980-81. The main objectives of the plan for 1982-83 is to help 1.60 lakhs of Scheduled Caste families to come above the poverty line and also to provide basic amenities and facilities like drinking water, schooling, health, electricity, access to main villages, etc, to Scheduled Caste habitations during 1982-83.

The Special Component Plan takes into account the efforts made by various sectoral departments in uplifting the Scheduled Castes living in Tamil Nadu. The size of the Special Component Plan for 1980-85 is Rs. 535 crores.

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME.

The Government, as a measure of Social Security, introduced the Old Age Pension Scheme with effect from 1st April 1962 to provide relief to the aged persons, who have nomeans of subsistance and who have no relatives bound by customs or usuage to support them.

The following Social Security Schemes are implemented in this State under the Old Age Pension Scheme:—

(*a*) Old Age Pesnion to Normal People.

(*b*) Old Age Pension to Physically handicapped Destitutes.

(*c*) Old Age Pension to Destitute widows.

(*d*) Old Age Pension to destitute Agricultural Labourers.

(*a*) *Old Age Pension to Normal Persons.*— The Scheme was introduced in the year 1962. The destitute persons of 65 years and above are eligible for pension under the Scheme. The sanctioned strength under the scheme an on 31st December 1981 is 1,10,063.

(*b*) *Old Age Pension to Physically Handicapped.*—Since 1962, the destitute persons of 60 years and above who are in capacitated to earn their living due to blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis or loss of limb are eligible for pension. The Government in 1974 have reduced the age limit from 60 to 55. Since 1975, the Government have further reduced it to 45 years. Accordingly, the Physically Handicapped persons of 45 years and above are eligible for pension under the Scheme. However, for the total blind persons there is no age limitation. The Government have also constituted a district level committee in each district with the Collector, the District Medical Officer and the District Social Welfare Officer as members to examine the applications received from the Physically handicapped persons and sanction pension to them, considering the individual hardship without reference to the age rule. The sanctioned strength under the Scheme as on 31st December 1981 is 13,373.

(c) *Old Age Pension to Widows.*—In 1975 the Government have extended the Scheme to the destitute widows. The age limit which was initially prescribed at 50 years was subsequently reduced to 40 years since 1978. Accordingly the destitute widows of 40 years and above are eligible for pension. The sanctioned strength under the Scheme as on 31st December 1981 is 45,903.

(d) *Old Age Pension to Agricultural Labourers.*— The Old Age Pension Scheme has been extended to cover the destitute agricultural labourers also with effect from 15th March 1981. Under the Scheme, destitute agricultural labourers of 60 years and above are eligible for pension. The sanctioned strength under the scheme as on 31st December 1981 is 30,000.

Quantum of Pension.—Since the inception of the scheme, a sum of Rs. 20 per mensem was paid to the Old age pensioners. This was increased to Rs. 25 per mensem from 1st April 1979 and again to Rs. .35 per mensem from 1st April 1982.

In addition to the payment of pension, each old age pensioner is supplied with one saree, dhothi twice a year i.e. on the occasion of Indipendence day and Pongal festival. This scheme of free supply of clothes to the Pensioners was introduced in the year 1979 on the occasion of independence day 1979. Further the pensioners are also supplied with one Kilogiram of fine variety of rice per head per week free of cost. This scheme known 'WHOAPFAR SCHEME' is implemented from 1st November 1980. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme has also been extended to the Old Age Pensioners from 15th January 1983. The cost of a meal exclusive of other incidential charge is 90 paise. The meal should be served to the pensioners in the child welfare centres. The pensioners who receive the noon meal under this scheme are eligible to draw 1/2 kilo of rice per week under the WHOPFAR SCHEME referred to above and other pensioners who do not or cannot take meals, are eligible to continue to draw the existing one kilo of rice. About 1,59,850 pensioners are taking meals . The sanctioned strength of pensioners as on 31st March 1983 under all the four categories is 1.99 lakhs and the operative strength is 1.97 lakhs.

The particulars of expenditure incurred in the implementation of the above schemes during 1982-83 are as follows (Up to January 1983):—

(1) Old Age Pension (Normal) . Rs. 3,59,36,317.11

(2) Old Age Pension (Physically Handicapped and Destitute Widows) Rs. 1,89,67,707.40

(3) Old Age Pension (Agricultural Labourers) Rs.99,64,606.80

(4) Supply of dhothi / Sarees on Independence day 1982. Rs. 31,32,786.15

(5) Supply of dhothi/Sarees on Pongal 1983. Rs. 37,54,482.05

(6) Supply of free rice to OAPS under WHOPFAR Scheme. Rs. 10,51,599.85

(7) Amount already withheld towards the subsidy etc, on the supply of cloth s made on the previous occasions and sanctioned in the year 1982-83. Rs. 27,72,164.90

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Child Welfare Centres :—

The Child Welfare Programme is in force in this State from 1967 onwards to serve the rural women and the children between 2½ to 5 years. Now, the Government of Tamil Nadu have implemented the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme with effect from 1st July 1982 onwards to all the Children below the poverty line.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme has been extended to the Voluntary Institution also. Hence, the Government of Tamil Nadu has aided to the voluntary Institutions at 0.50 paise per child per day throughout the year. During 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 0.55 lakh was sanctioned to the Voluntary Institutions to implement the Programme in a successful manner.

The total Number of beneficiaries in the Voluntary Institutions are detailed below :—

1982-83.

Physical target.		*Financial target.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
Nil.	2,400	8.69	0.55

In addition to providing nutritious noon meal to children, the Government have also evolved a scheme of opening nursery schools in rural areas to teach the children of 2+to 4+, Tamil and English Languages for their language development, to understand basic mathematical concepts, to have creative activities and to inclusive health and hygine habits and for physical and mental development.

As a first step, the Government have ordered for the opening of 4,343 Nursery Schools in 1982-83 under the control of the Social Welfare Department. In the Nursery Schools children will be taught Tamil and English lanuages and through educational equipments, pictorial books, charts, models, pyramid sets, Out outs, drawing in slates, geometrical solids etc. These equipments will be purchased for each nursery school at a cost of Rs. 1,500 (Rupees one thousand and five hundred only).

The responsibility of providing academic supervision and guidance to these nursery schools vest with the school education department. A special Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director of School Education also drafted the syllabus to be adopted in these nursery schools.

To train the nursery school organisers, 46 Key Resource persons were selected by ihe Director of School Education from 31 educational and Social Wefare institutions functioning in various parts of this State and trained for 21 days at Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore. After their training, these Key resource persons have conducted one month training in their respective institutions to the organisers in Nursery School Training.

Till date 4,140 organisers have been given nursery school training.

More number of nursery schools will be opened all over the State in the future years in a phased manner.

1982-83.

Physical.		Financial.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement. RS.
4,343	4,140	..	5,85,712*

*New Scheme Rs. 10.39 lakhs have been provided only in R vis d Estimate 1982-83.

Balwadies under Tribal Sub-Plan ;

The 169 balwadies were functioning from 1976 in South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli Districts under tribal sub-plan, 47 balwadies were functioning from 1976 in South Arcot Madurai, Kanyakumari, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Periyar and Salem Districts under Premitive Tribal Welfare have been merged with Chief Minister's nutritious meal programme with effect from 1st July 1982.

Honourable Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme (Rural):

The Honourable Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme was introduced in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu from 1st July 1982 to tackle the problems of Malnutrition and to provide facilities for pre-school education and health care for the children in the age group of 2 plus to 4 plus. At present a total No. of 22,910 Child Welfare Centres are functioning in rural areas. The total No. of beneficiaries in our State in the rural areas in the age group of 2 plus to 4 plus is about 19.5 lakhs per day.

Under the scheme, employment opportunities have been created for 68,738 women who.have been appointed as Child Welfare Organisers and Child Welfare Assistants. Out of 22,910 Child Welfare Organisers 4,561 belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; 851 are widows and 642 are destitute women. Similarly out of 45,818 Child Welfare Assistants 8,919 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 7,442 are widows and 1,498 are Destitutes.

There are 3 main components of this Scheme—(i) Nutrition, (ii) Pre-school Education and (iii) Health Coverage.

(i) *Nutrition* :

Under this scheme the children are supplied with cooked food consisting of the following:—

Rice	..	.. 80 gms.
Dhall		10 gms.
Oil	..	.. 5 gms

Vegetables and Condiments—50 gms.

The cost per meal per day for a child is 42 paise. Kitchen equipments at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per centre have been supplied to all the Child Welfare Centres. The Child Welfare Organisers have been trained to use a Hay Box in the Child Welfare Centre to reduce the cost of fuel

Pre-School Education:—

The children are given pre-school education by the Child Welfare Organisers who nave been specifically trained for the purpose. They are also taught hygienic habits. Educational equipments at a cost of Rs. 600 per set have been supplied to all the Child Welfare Centres In 4,140 Child Welfare Centres, the Child welfare Organisers have been given special Nursery School Training to teach the children in a better way.

Enrolment :

As on 1st July 1983 about 4.56 lakhs of children were relieved from Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme on attaining the age of 5 years and about 5.77 lakhs of new children were enrolled.

Training to Child Welfare Organisers:—

In order to implement the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme, the Government have approved a training Programme to train 23,900 Child Welfare Organisers in rural and urban feeding center at an expenditure of Rs. 49,40,740 (Rupees forty-nine lakhs forty thousand seven hundred and forty only). This expenditure will be initially met from State Funds and subsequently reimbursed by UNICEF on preference of Reimbursem nt claims on quarterly basis. This training Programme as per original proposal is to be completed in one year duration (from 5th December 1982 to 4th December 1983).

To train the Child Welfare Organisers the Government sanctioned 100 posts of Instructresses. All the 100 incumbents who were selected, for the posts of instructresses were sent for one month training (from 5.11.82 to 4.12.82) at Sri Avinashilling and Home Science College Coimbatore so as to make them familiar with the syllabi of training of Child Welfare Organisers. After this training they were posted at various Block Head quarters to impart training to the Child Welfare Organisers in that Block.

Each Child Welfare Organiser has been given 35 days of training by the Instructress. This training programme was arranged to be held in 8 batches.

So far 6 batches of training have been concluded in which so far 11,600 Child Welfare Organisers have been trained in 6 batches of training and seventh batch of training has started from 12.9.83.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme (Urban).—

The Chief Mininister's Nutritious Meal programme for children in the age group of 2 plus to 4 plus has been extended in the urban areas of the State with effect from 15.9.82. The previous programme of Modified Special Nutrition programme in the Corporations of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Pudukottai Municipality and Special Nutrition Programme in the other Municipalities have been merged with that of Chief Minister's Urban Feeding on the same date i.e. 15.9.82.

Rs. 21,04.25 lakhs has been provided for the entire programme for both rural and urban centres. 4,944 urban centres in 90 municipalities and in 8 Townships were opened under this programme. The nutritious food, the combination of which is showed underneath is being supplied to the poor children with effect from 15-9-1982 in all the urban and rural areas:

Rice	80 gms.
Dhall	10 gms.
Oil	7 gms.
Vegetables and Condiments.	50 gms.

The food will be served in the form of sambar sadam, kichadi, etc. along with vegetables. Variety of menu will be prepared for each day in a week. The children will be fed on all the days in a year except the declared Government Holidays. 4,944 organisers and 9,888 cnild Welfare Assistants have been appointed in the urban feeding centres.

The High Level Committee has been formed by the Government to witchover the feeding both in Madras city and urban area of moffussil municipalities. Thorough inspections are being done by the Departmental authorities. The Districtwise figures of beneficiaries are as follows.

LIST OF BENEFICIARIES

Serial number.	District.	Number. of beneficiaries.
	Corporation:—	
1	Madras	86,700
2	Coimbatore	25,700
3	Madurai	25,667
	Municipalities:—	
4	Chingleput	37,333
5	North Arcot	31,200
6	South Arcot	16,759
7	Dharmapuri	3,400
8	Salem	23,132
9	Periyar	63,897
10	Coimbatore	9,600
11	The Nilgiris	11,158
12	Madurai	20,160
13	Trichirappalli	15,010
14	Thanjavur	13,932
15	Pudukottai	3,400
16	Ramanathapuram	19,660
17	Tirunelveli	22,115
18	Kanniyakumari	6.328

Supply of Tooth Powder :—

A scheme for free the distribution of Tooth powder to the rural people has been implemented. The Government authorise the principal Dental College, Madras, to be the officer in charge of the implementation of the scheme. The tooth powder is supplied by SIDCO. The children in the 21,127 rural centres in the age group of 2+ to 4+ are supplied through the Director of Social Welfare, Madras.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme to Old Age Pensioners:

The Government implemented the new scheme (i.e.) "Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme to Old Age Pensioners" in the State with effect from 15-1-1983 and sanctioned Rs. 90 lakhs from the Contingency Fund.

The Government have directed the release of the amount at the rate of 10 paise towards vegetables, etc., per head per day to the Old Age Pensioners to whom of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme has been extended. Based on this, a sum of Rs. 8,48,000 (Rupees Eight lakhs, forty-eight thousand only) was provided for the period up to 31-3-1983 and distributed to the Collectors for crediting into Lr. V. Account. Similarly, the Director of Social Welfare, Madras, was authorised to draw the amount of Rs. 1,52,000 for placing it at the disposal of C. D. P. O.

Integrated Child Development Services :

The I.C.D.S. was introduced in Tamil Nadu in 1975-76, in three places at Madras, Thally and Nilakottai. Among these three projects, Madras Project is an urban project, whereas the other two projects are rural projects.

During 1982-83, the Government of India have sanctioned 27 more I.C.D.S. Projects. The MSNP/SNP centres previously functioning in those places with a population of one lakh and more are now defunct and are brought under ICDS. All the 27 projects have commenced functioning from 15th September 1982, in 3 Major Municipal Corporation and 8 Municipalities.

A package of services is rendered through these ICDS Projects. They are (1) Supplementary Nutrition, (2) Pre-School Education, (3) Health check up, (4) Referral Services, (5) Immunisation, (6) Functional Literacy for Adult Women. A total number of 2,969 Anganwadis are functioning under 30 ICDS Projects covering an average of 2.12 lakhs beneficiaries daily. The beneficiaries are drawn from children between the ages of 6 months to 6 years and pregant and lactating mothers.

The actual expenditure under various heads of account are given below :

Name of the Scheme.	*Actual expenditure for 1982-83.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
AESA ICDS	87.19
AESF Supplementary Nutrition ..	62.56
AEAU payment to additional ayas ..	10.55

Maternal and Child Health Services Scheme under Madras Urban Development Project II with World Bank Assistance.

The Maternal and Child Health Services Scheme under the Madras Urban Development Project with the assistance of the World Bank is an integrated programme to deliver a package of services to children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years and three to five years and pregnant and lactating mothers. The services contemplate Supplementary Nutrition, Health check up, Referral Services, Health and Nutrition Education and Non-formal Education in an integrated manner.

A total number of 129 Child Welfare Centres are being run under this Scheme. Each Child Welfare Centres is managed by one Child Welfare Organiser and two Child Welfare Assistants, three Medical Officers are in charge of the Health Programme and they are assisted by the para-medical staff in these centres through mobile clinic. Initially, Supplementary Feeding was under CARE and since 15th September 1982, this has been replaced by the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme :

Women candidates with B.Sc. (Home Science), qualification deputed by Employment Exchange, were interviewed and 100 persons were selected as instructtesses and deputed for training for one month from 5th November 1982 to 4th December 1982 at Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women, Coimbatore. 88 candidates completed the training. A sum of Rs. 39,629.22 incurred in connection with the training was reimbursed by UNICEF.

2,400 weighing scales were supplied by TANSI for distribution to the Child Welfare Centres in the District of Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, the Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari. A sum of Rs. 5,68,800 was reimbursed by UNICEF, paid towards the cost of the weighing scales.

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project with World Bank Aid.

The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project is a World Bank aided project and is being implemented on the block by block basis, phased over 5 years from 1980-85 in six districts in Tamil Nadu, namely Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tirunelveli and Pudukkottai as indicated below :—

Ist year	1 block.
II year	33 blocks.
III year	45 blocks.
IV year :	51 blocks.
V year	43 blocks.

This project is being implemented by the Social Welfare Department in co-ordination with the Health Department. The Director of Social Welfare is in charge of implementing the Nutrition Delivery Services Component.

The main aim of the Scheme is prevention of mal-nutrition among the children in the age group of 6—36 months and pregnant and lactating women of low income families.

Scheme for the Welfare of Destitute children :—

The Government of India have started a scheme for the care and maintenance of destitute children by registered voluntary institutions. The schemes based on cottage system each unit consisting of 25 children. Upto 31st March 1979.90 per cent of the cost was given as grant by Central Government. From 1st April 1979, 45 per cent is given by State Government, 45 per cent is given by Central Government and the rest 10 per cent is borne by the Institution. Building grant of Rs. 1,67,700 (with R. C. C. roof) or Rs. 1,18,500 (with A. C. sheet) is also given for each cottage to accommodate the children.

During 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 88,43,472 has been incurred to 131 Voluntary Institutions.

Orphanage :

Social Welfare Department runs 4 Orphanages, each at Madras City, Madurai, Kanniyakumari and Salem for the children of the age group of 5—18 years with a sanctioned strength of 250 in each orphanage,

The children are provided with food, shelter, clothing and medical attention and developmental services of education. The children are given coaching upto V Standard in the Orphanage itself and then they are sent to the Government and Corporation Schools for studies above V Standard. The financial and physical target and achievement for the year 1982-83 are as follows :

Financial		*Physical*	
Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
8,38,000	7,75,422	4 orphanages	4 orphanages children.
		1,000 children	Madras .. 227
			Madurai .. 245
			Kanyakumari 180
			Salem .. 215
			Total .. 867

II. Women's Welfare.

I. *Service Homes.*

This Department runs five Service Homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Salem to cater the poor widows, deserted wives and destitute women between the ages 18–40 and train them in VIII Standard/New X Standard, condensed course. In addition to giving education, craft section and secretarial course were started to give training to them in tailoring. Dress making and embroidery and typewriting and shorthand in Tamil and English and send them to Government Technical Examination respectively. The inmates are allowed to stay with two of their children for a maximum period of three years . During their stay in service home, a stipend of Rs. 50 is paid to adult women and Rs. 36 to child per month. In addition, clothing allowance at Rs. 60 per annum per adult women and at Rs. 35 per annum per child have been given. Text book and note book allowance of Rs. 40 per annum is given to students in VI standard to VIII Standard and Rs.60 per annum to those in IX standard and X Standard and also a book allowance of Rs. 15 per annum per child is given to the children of the inmates studying up to V standard.

The financial and physical target achievement are as follows :—

Financial		Physical	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
14,18,200	13,66,572	630/250 880	451/139 590

Working Women's Hostel.

Hostels for working women are run by the Department of Social Welfare in order to provide boarding and lodging facilities to the working women in lower and middle income groups. There are 6 hostels for working women in State. The hostels at Egmore (Madras) provide Boarding and Lodging facilities to 35 working women, the other five hostels at Guindy (Madras), Trichirapalli, Madurai, Tuticorin and Hosur have got a strength of 50 each. A total number of 285 working women, avail of these facilities.

The expenditure towards payment of salaries to the staff of the hostel consisting of the Superintendent, two cooks, one watchmen, one Basic Servant and the sweeper and the rent for the building for each Hostel is met by the inmates on the basic of dividing system. The rent and Electricity charges are also recovered from the inmates.

The financial and physical target and achievement are as follows :—

Financial		Physical	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
2,99,000	2,74,000	285	177

Mahalir Mandram.

In order to bring together the women of rural areas cutting across the various social and economic barriers, Mahalir Mandrams have been organised. A total number of 11,250 Mahalir Mandrams are now functioning on the Panchayat Unions in the State. A sum of Rs. 4,000 per annum per block is released towards various welfare activities of Mahalir Mandram. The Convenor of the Mahalir Mandrams is paid an honorarium of Rs. 15 per quarter.

Financial		Physical	
Target.	Acheivement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
1,50,400	13,63,000	376 blocks 10,900 mms.	376 blocks 10,900 mms.

Schemes for Rehabilitation of widows.

Supply of free text books and note books to the children of widows :—

The scheme for the supply of free text books and note books was started from 1978-79 to benefit children of widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum at the rate of Rs. 15 per child studying in Elementary school, Rs. 40 per child in middle school an ! Rs. 60 per child in High school. So far 13,500 children have been benefited under this schemes. The scheme is continued with an allotment of Rs. 1.01 lakhs in every year. This scheme has been extended to cover children studying in Higher secondary Schools also. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh at the rate of Rs. 100 per child has been made to benefit 1,000 children every year The financial and physical target and achievement for the year 1982–83 are as follows:—

Financial		Physical	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
2,01,000	1,96,000	4,000	4,534

Marriage assistance to the daughters of destitute widows:

A scheme has been sanctioned from the year 1981–82 to assist widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum to meet the expenditure in connection with the marriage of their daughers who are in the age group 18–30. 100 beneficiaries will be assisted under this scheme at the rate of 1,000 per beneficiary. Only one daughter (bride) of a widow will be eligible for assistance. The beneficiary will be selected by the Collector at the District level and the Director of Social Welfare

at Madras City. The financial and physical target and achievement for the year 1982-83 are as follows :—

Financial		*Physical*	
Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.:*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
10,00,000	9,70,000	1,000	970

Guidance Bureau—Madras City.

Under the Department of Social Welfare, Guidance Bureau have been set up in the Districts of Madras City, Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore. The bureaux have been functioning from February 1978 onwards. The objectives of the bureaux are to assist widowed women in obtaining L.I.C., and Provident Fund benefits, advise on educational and employment opportunities and guidance regarding admission for their children through voluntary organisations and educational institutions.

The women approach the bureaux mainly for securing suitable job on salaries basis. Most of them are Illiterate or semi-literate. In view of the acute unemployment problem and as the employment exchanges are already catering to the job needs of man and women, the four bureaux have been actually engaging themselves in providing self employment to the poor women who approach the bureaux, especially to widows, destitute and deserted, through the loan assistsnce from various Nationalised Banks. With a small loan amount of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 with a nominal interest of 4 per cent per annum, the women are able to earn their livelihood and also re-pay the loan amount.

For the years 1979 to March 1983, 10,933 women belonging to weaker sections have actually been helped through self employment by the Guidance Bureaux with loan assistance from various Nationalised Banks, to an extent of Rs. 23.00 lakhs.

Other Vocational training programme for Women :

(*a*) *Typewriting* :—A stipend of Rs. 15.00 per month is paid for 10 months per head to 1,000 poor women in the age group of 16-30 whose family income is less Rs. 3,000 per annum to acquire vocational training in typewriting. The targets and achievements for the year 1982-83 are as follows :—

Financial		*Physical*	
Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS,	RS.		
1.50 lakhs.	1.28 lakhs.	1,000	973

(*b*) *Vocational Training in Book-keeping* :—A stipend of Rs. 165 will be paid to each candidate for six months in the age group of 16-30 whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum to acquire Vocational Training in Book-keeping. The target and achievements for the year 1982-83 are as follows :

Financial		*Physical*	
Target.	*Achievement*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
1.65 lakhs.	0.82 lakhs.	1,000	682

Vocational Training in shorthand.

From this year onwards the Government have also sanctioned a scheme for giving training in shorthand for 500 women per year at the total cost of Rs. 1.10 lakhs. A stipend of Rs. 220 will be paid to each candidate for one year in the age group of 16-30 whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum to acquire vocational training in shorthand.

The targets and achievement for the year 1982-83 are as follows:—

Financial		*Physical*	
Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
1.10 lakhs	0.37 lakhs.	500	480

Production-cum-training centres:

Production-*cum*-training centres and production units are run by the Department to impart training to rural and urban destitute women in the age group of 18-35 years for one year in tailoring, cumbly weaving, palm leaf, mat weaving, carpet weaving, bamboo and cane works. This training enable them to get employment to supplement their family income. A stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem per head is paid during the training period to meet their conveyance charges and other incidental expenses.

The trainees who complete one year training in tailoring appear for Government Technical Examination in December every year and those who are successful in the examination, have a chance of getting employment in Government institutions.

At present there are 53 production-*cum*-Training Centres and 4 Production Units functioning under the control of Social Welfare Department. A sum of Rs. 16.76 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983–84 for this purpose.

About 900 women are trained every year in these work centres. Among the above Centres, 4 Tailoring Training Centres are exclusively run for the benefit of women in Tribal Sub-Plan areas, one each at Athipet (North Arcot District), Kolli Hills, Kalrayan Hills and Yerkadu (Salem District).

Social Welfare Branches :

The Social Welfare Branches form the origin of activities of the Social Welfare Department since 1947. There are 50 Social Welfare Branches throughout the State. The orginisers are incharge of these Branches. They conduct pre-basic classes in the morning for the children between the age group of 2½—5 years, convene meetings of women to educate them in nutrition, health care, etc., and to impart training in household arts, useful crafts like tailoring, mat weaving, embroidery, basket making, leaf plate making, etc. Adult literacy and cooking demonstration also form part of the activities of these Branches. The members of these Branches stitch clothes and earn wages to supplement their meagre family income. All the Social Welfare Branches are located in Municipal areas. An approximate cost of Rs. 15,000 is involved per Branch per annum.

Widow Remarriage :

The scheme of Widow remarrigae envisages rehabilitation of widows by presenting incentives in the form of National Savings Certificate to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000 to be held in deposit for 7 years. The scheme is restricted to destitute widows in the age group of 18—30 (not divorcees or desorted wives). This scheme was started during the year 1975-76 and 894 couples have been benefitted under this scheme up to the year 1981-82. For the year 1982-83 the physical and financial target and achievement are as follows :—

Physical.		*Financial.*	
Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target*	*Achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
100 couples.	100 couples.	5.00 lakhs.	5.00 lakhs.

Supply of Sewing Machines :

This scheme envisages presentation of sewing machine to destitute widows and physically, economically and socially handicapped women and physically handicapped men in the age group of 20—40. This scheme was started during 1975-76. 7,500 beneficiaries were benefitted under this Scheme up to the period 1981-82.

	Financial.		*Physical.*	
Year.	*Target.*	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Acheivement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1982-83	6.18 lakhs.	6.18 lakhs.	1,000	1,000

Government Care Camp :

A Beggar Home has been started at Melpakkam and it has been functioning from 15th February 1954. This Home has a sanctioned strength of 770 males and 180 females. The present strength of the inmates is 140. The Home provides free boarding and lodging and clothing to the inmates. A full time Medical Officer with an equipped hospital section with 9 beds, is provided in the campus to attend to emergent and minor ailments.

The District Social Welfare Officer, the District Medical Officer, the Collector, the Divisional Development Officer and other Social Workers are visiting this Home periodically.

During the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 7.76 lakhs was provided in the budget for the entire maintenance of the Care Camp.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	*Acheivement.*	*Target.*	*Acheivement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1982–83 ..	950		7.61 lakhs.	7.94 lakhs.

Schemes for the Welfare of the Handicapped :

1. *Scholarships.*—The Scheme for the award of Scholarships to physically handicapped students studying in Standards I to VIII is being implemented by this Directorate. The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1982–83 for the award of scholarship at the rate of Rs. 25 per head to the physically handicapped students for the purchase of Text Books and Note Books. 8000 persons have been benefitted by this Scheme for the year 1982–83.

Travel Concession to Physically handicapped children :—

The Government have ordered the issue of free bus passes to the physically handicapped children by the State Transport Undertakings (except Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Limited) for their travel from the places of residence to schools/hospitals and back. The Government have also ordered that the loss of State Transport undertakings consequent on the issue of free bus passes will be reimbursed by the Government in the Social Welfare Department. The Managing Directors of All State Transport Undertakings sent necessary proposals to the Government in the Social Welfare Department, through this Directorate for the reimbursement of funds. During the year 1982—83 (5037) persons were benefitted and a sum of Rs. 2.05 lakhs was utilised for the above purpose.

Government of India Scholarship to Physically Handicapped Students:—

Under the Scheme of the Government of India Scholarship is being awarded to physically handicapped candidates in the age group of 14—40 years to pursue Academic/Technical Education from IX Standard and above and to undergo in-plant Training. The amount of Scholarship varies from Rs. 40/, 125 p.m. depending upon the course of study. About 1000 persons avail of this scholarship facility every year. During 1981-82 the Government of India Scholarship was sanctioned to 1387 physically handicapped persons to the tune of 7.19 lakhs. The rate of scholarship has been revised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 170 p.m. during 1982-83 and the age limit has been removed. During 1982–83 the Government of India Scholarship was disbursed to 1,810 physically handicapped persons to the tune of Rs. 12.89 lakhs.

Welfare Scheme :—

Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing several welfare schemes for the disabled in the State to ameliorate their conditions and to alleviate their problems. The welfare schemes are provided in the field of Education, Vocational Training, Self-employment and Salaries employment to the handicapped with an ultimate aim of making them self-reliant and economically independent. The total budget allocation for schemes of the welfare of the handicapped has been steadily increasing year after year. The budget provision which was Rs. 65 lakhs during 1980-81, was increased to Rs. 125 lakhs during 1981-82 and a sum of Rs. 1,09.79 lakhs was provided during 1982-83. During the International year of the Disabled persons 1981-82 about 43,400 handicapped were provided with rehabilitation assistance. Details of the existing schemes and special schemes implemented during 1982–83 are as follows:—

Vocational Training to the Handicapped :

Modern Training-Cum-*Production Workshop.*—The Modern Training *Cum* Production Workshop for the physically handicapped was set up at Muttukadu, Chengalpattu District in the year 1975 at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. It has provided training to 77 handicapped in the manufacture and fabrication of steel products.

The unit is functioning as a production unit from 1980. Many o the trained handicapped have been placed in suitable posts in Government establishments, undertakings, etc.

Physical.			*Financial.*	
Year.	*Target.*	*Achievemnent*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RUPEES IN LAKHS	
1982–83			17.18	11.95

Training at Stree Seva Mandir :

Physically handicapped women were trained in Stree Seva Mandir, Madras-17. in typewriting, shorthand, garment making, embroidery, doll making, food preservation etc. Government gives a stipend of Rs. 75 per trainee per month for this. A sum of Rs. 0.9 lakh has been allotted for the scheme for 1982-83.

Physical.			*Financial.*	
Year.	*Target.*	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Acheievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1982-83	25	9	9,000	8,000

Government Industrial Training Centre for Blind, Guindy :

A project to train adult blind in Light Engineering trades has been functioning at Guindy from 1st May 1967. Under this project adult blind who have completed their general education are given special training for a period of 6 months in Light Engineering trades. During the period of training, they are given free boarding and lodging. 453 blind have been trained during the period from 1967—1982 out of which 248 have been given placement. During the year 1982-83, Government have ordered the conversion of the Project as Government Industrial Training Centre Units in production of 3 courses as follows:—

1. Fitter-*cum*-Basic Machine Operator.
2. Book Binding.
3. Winder.

A sum of Rs. 1.46 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1982-83 for this purpose.

Physical.			Financial.	
Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
1982-83	30	22	1.76 lakhs.	2.66 lakhs.

Employment of the handicapped:

Assistance to the Handicapped for setting up of Bunk stalls:

Handicapped are assisted in setting up of Bunk Stalls in various places of the State with the loan assistance of the banks and with Government subsidy of Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 to each one of them. Suitable sites for the bunk stalls are also allotted to them. So far 632 Bunk Stalls have been set up. A sum of Rs. 0.94 lakh has been provided in the Budget estimate for 1982-83 for this purpose.

Physical.			Financial.	
Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
1982-83	188	136	0.94 lakh.	0.64 lakh.

Placement of trained handicapped as apprentices :

According to this scheme, about 1,500 trained handicapped persons who are waiting for employment on live registers of the Employment Exchanges of Tamil Nadu are to be placed as apprentices in various establishments aiming at eventual absorption on completion of one year of apprenticeship. Government will pay a stipend of Rs. 150 per mensem to each handicapped trainee during the period of apprenticeship. The industry will absorb him on completion of the apprenticeship period. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1982-83 for this purpose.

Physical.			Achievement.	
Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
1982-83	300	240	Rs. 3.00 lakhs.	Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Training of workshop-cum-weaving Co-operative Society:

The training and workshop *cum* weaving co-operative society for the Blind, established at the campus of Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind, Poonamalle in September 1981 imparts taining to the Blind in weaving of bandage cloth, bed sheets, towels, etc., required by the Hospitals. After training, the trained persons will be enrolled as members of the co-operative society and will become self earning members. Three batches have completed their training and the fourth batch is undergoing training now. So far, 77 Blind have been trained.

Physical.			Financial.	
Year.	*Target.*	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
1982-83	60	60	Rs. 84,000	Rs. 48,000

Rehabilitation Home with Sheltered workshop for the Blind Women:

A rehabilitation home for the Blind women with hostel facilities has been functioning since 1978 at Madras. Poor and destitute blind women below 40 years of age, irrespective of their qualifications are admitted in this home, and given training for a period of 6 months in various trades such as weaving, chalk making, etc. and after training is over, they are provided with work in the home itself. They are paid wages on piece rate basis. They are given a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem during the period of training. Their boarding expenses are met out of their stipend. A sum of Rs. 1.76 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1982-83.

Physical.			Financial.	
Year.	*Target.*	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement*
1982-83	40	23	Rs. 1.76 lakhs.	Rs. 1.82 lakhs.

Regional Rehabilitation Centres:

The functions of the Regional Rehabilitation centre are vast varied and multifarious. It is to serve as a field unit in the region consisting of three to four districts. The handicapped persons hailing from Rural and urban areas had been provided with rehabilitation assistance i.e., medical, vocational, economic and social.

Regional Rehabilitation Centre has been set up in the pattern of Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for physically handicapped of the Government of India like the one at Guindy and the functions are similar.

The districts attached to each R.R.C. are as follows:

Madras.	*Thanjavur.*	*Coimbatore.*	*Vellore.*	*Madurai.*
Madras.	Thanjvur.	Coimbatore.	N. Arcot.	Madurai.
Chengalapattu.	Tiruchi.	Salem.	Dharmapuri.	Ramanatha-puram.
	Pudukottai.	Erdoe.	S. Arcot.	
		The Nilgiris.	S. Arcot.	Tirunelveli.
				Kanyakumari.

The Regional Rehabilitation centre at Madurai was started in March 1980, while the other 4 R.R.Cs were started during the International year of the Disabled person 81-82.

In each RRC a target of 20 handicapped per month are admitted every month for evaluation and arranging assistance.

	Physical.		*Financial.*	
Year.	*Target.*	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
1982-83	1,200	1,200	Rs. 11.32 lakhs.	Rs. 8.97 lakhs.

State support as subsidy for small units to be set up by handicapped :

Special efforts have been taken for the economic upliftment of a large number of handicapped persons, by way of giving Government subsidy for setting up small units with loans asistance through the banks for self employment ventures. The amount of Government subsidy is equal to the amount of loan sanctioned by the banks, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per beneficiary.

A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was released as subsidy during 1981-82 for the above purpose and 9,231 were benefitted. This scheme has been continued for the year 1982-83 and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Buget Estimate for 1982-83.

	Physical.		Financial.	
Year.	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
1982-83	1,000	1,240	Rs. 10 lakhs.	Rs. 10 lakhs.

Distribution of aids to the handicapped:

Tricycle are distributed free of cost to poor othopaedically handicapped persons. During 1982-83 135 tricycles were distributed. 100 wheelchairs have been distributed during the IYDP 1981-82 free of cost to paraplegic patients. Similarly 100 wheel chairs have been given during the year 1982-83.

Hearing aids are distributed free of cost to school going children whose parent's/guardian's income does not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem. So far 3,075 hearing aids have been distributed. 142 hearing aids were distributed during 1982-83.

	Physical.		Financial.	
Year 1982-83	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
Tricycles. ..		135	135	5.45 lakhs.
Wheel chairs		100	100	
Hearing aids		142	142	

Grant-in-aid Voluntary Institutions:

Maintenance grant is given to voluntary institution at the rate of Rs. 30 per child per mensem. for maintaining children in the age group of 8 to 14 year s who are affected with polio, clebral palsy, mental retardation, deaf, dumb, blind and orthopadiecally handicapped and also for child ren suffering from leprosy patents. A sum of Rs. 0.65 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1982-83 for this purpose.

	Physical.		Financial.	
Year	Target	Achievement	Target.	Achievement
1982-83	10 institutions.	10	0.65 lakhs.	0.61 lakhs.

Special Schools:

The administrative control of Special Schools for the Blind and Deaf has been transferred from the Director of School Education to the Director of Social Welfare. Accordingly, the Special Shools have come under the administrative control of the Director of Social Welfare from December 1979. The number of schools started during 1982-83 are 3, thus the total number of Special Schools have increased to 52. One Supervisor in the cadre of Assistant Director with supporting staff is functioning at the Directorate to supervise the Special Schools in the State.

Details of schools functioning in this State are:—

	Government.	*Aided.*	*Total.*
1. School for the Blind ...	12	9	21
2. School for the Deaf	9	12	21
3. School for the Leprsoy affected	...	1	1
4. School for the Mentally Retarded Children.	...	2	2
5. Teachers Training School	1	2	3
6. School for the Orthopaedically Handicapped.	1	1	2
7. Others: Institutions:—			
(1) Light Engineering Project (2) Regional Braillee Press.	2		2
8. Recognised but not aided	1	1	2
Total	26	28	54

Besides the above schools, some schools are run in the following hospitals with a with a view to provide the benefit of education to children who are affected by Polio, Cerebral Palsy, etc., and are undergoing long treatment at the Orthopaedic wards of the Hospitals:—

1. Government General Hospital, Madras.
2. Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.
3. Government Children's Hospital, Madras.
4. Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras.
5. Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.
6. Madurai Medical College Hospital, Madurai.
7. Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli.
8. Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.

All these schools are under the control of the Heads of these Hospitals.

During the International year of the Handicapped, i.e., 1981-82 2 New Schools for the Blind at Dharmapuri and Coimbatore and 2 New Schools for Deaf at Erode and Virudhunagar and one School for the severely orthopaedically handicapped children at Madurai were started with I to V Standards.

Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board :

The Social Welfare Board gives financial aid and technical guidance to Voluntary Organisations to improve, expand and to strengthen their existing services, to start and experiment new services, etc. The grant-in-aid programmes of the Board over a wide range of services for the welfare of women, children old and infirm and handicapped.

The Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board, unlike other Boards, is working on a unique pattern of having been integrated with the Directorate of Social Welfare in 1961. It enabled proper co-ordination and understanding between the Government and the Board and the Voluntary Organisations.

The details of programmes of the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board are given below :—

Annual Grant and Plan Period Grant :

Grants to registered voluntary welfare Institutions are given on a year to year 50 per cent matchi basis for running Balwadi, Homes for children and handicapped, old age Homes Family Welfare Services, Craft Programme, Rehabilitation Programme, children clinic, etc., Rs. 5,000 per annum is the ceiling amount under Annual Grant, and Rs. 10,000 per annum under plan period grant. About 294 institututions for benefitting 11,855 beneficiaries are aided under Annual Grant with the grant of Rs. 4.60 lakhs and 33 institutions with a grant of Rs. 2.78 lakhs to benefit 2,040 beneficiaries has been sanctioned under plan period grant during 1982-83.

Mahila Mandal :

It is a rural project-continuation of welfare extension project by local Mahalir Mandrams. The Board meets 75 per cent of the expenditure. 17 institutions are running 35 centres, in 35 villages. Balwadi, Nutrition, Social Education and Craft are the main activities of the project. A sum of Rs. 1.13 lakhs for 1982-83 was sanctioned, 935 children were benefitted.

Nutrition Programme :

Realising the basic need of a child, the programme envisages supply of nutrition food for Balwadi children. An assistance of 30 paise per child per day is given to institutions running Balwadies. About 4,835 children are benefitted through 178 institutions. A sum of Rs. 4.7 lakhs has been sanctioned in 1982-83.

Creche Programme :

To give a helping hand to women labourers and sick women aid is given to institutions for starting creche. Small babies are left at the centre in the morning and taken back when they return home from work. The children are fed and looked after by a specially trained personnel. About 552 units are functioning with 9,550 babies looked after and a sum of Rs. 34.45 lakhs has been sanctioned for 1982-83.

Vocational Training Programme :

In order to provide opportunities for needy and deserving women between the age group of 16 to 30 years, the Social Welfare Board started vocational training programme through Voluntary Welfare Institutions by giving them financial assistance and technical guidance. Training programmes which have employment potential are selected and girls according to their educational background, aptitude, etc., are chosen for the relevant course. In Tamil Nadu, more than 100 courses such as training of girls in Needle Work and Dress Making Government Examination, Embroidery, Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy Courses, Business Management Course, Training in Printing such as Proof reading, Composing, Book-Binding, Nurses Aid Course, House-keepers Course, Radio Machanism and Television Maintenance Course, Creche-*cum*-Pre-school Training Course and Photography Course are run under the

scheme. Most of the above scheme are Government recognised courses having employment potential. This programme has taken its root from 1978-79 onwards. This has benefitted about 2,500 girls so far. During 1982-83, 76 institutions were aided for different courses with a total grant of Rs. 14.49 lakhs. 1,580 women are benefitted under this programme.

Socio-Economic Programme :

There is also a job oriented programmed called socio-economic programme sponsored by Central Social Welfare Board. Women who are not inclined towards academic education but possess skill for vocational based education and have the necessity to pursue an occupation either for earning to support themselves or to supplement their family income are covered under the socio-economic programme of the Central Social Welfare Board. The Central Social Welfare Board provides grants for setting up production units, small scale industries, ancillary units feeding the larger industries, handicrafts units, agro based units (Dairy Scheme) and self-employment scheme (Tailoring and Handloom Weaving), etc.

The institutions are not only provided with assistance to purchase machinery and working capital but also assistance to provide short training in the trade in order to help the women to pick up the trade.

This programme consists of 4 sections, viz., Small Scale Units, Dairy Units, Self-employment units and Ancillary Units, under the Small Scale Units. Tamil Nadu is having 47 units run by different Voluntary institutions with a total investment of Rs. 19.50 lakhs, benefitting 660 women up to 1981-82. During 1982-83, 5 units were sanctioned with a grant of Rs. 4.53 lakhs benefitting 30 women.

Under the Dairy Scheme, 534, units have been sanctioned so far to benefit 3,042 women. This is an interest free loan-cum-grant scheme. During 1982-83, 35 units were sanctioned for a total amount of Rs. 7.30 lakhs, benefitting 373 women.

Under the self employment scheme so far 53 units have been sanctioned to benefit 530 women. During 1982-83, 4 units were sanctioned with a total amount of Rs. 40,000 benefitting 40 women.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

The department of Backward Classes is running 277 schools for the Welfare of Denotified Communities in this State. The details of the total number of schools and strengths of pupils are given below :—

	Schools.	Number of strength.
1. Elementary Schools ..	231	33,013
2. Higher Elementary Schools	36	13,869
3. High Schools	8	1,955
4. Higher Secondary School..	2	1,576
Total	277	50,413

The total strength in all the schools was 50,413 during 1982-83. Out of 277 schools, 248 schools with a strength of 45,235 students are run under supervision of the Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation), Madurai.

During the year, 375 hostels for Backward classes and 65 Boarding Homes for Denotified Communities were maintained with a total sanctioned strength of 21,028 and 5,684 boarders respectively. The following percentage of seat was adopted for admission of boarders in the Backward Classes Hostels and Denotified Communities Boarding homes.

	Backward Classes Hostels.	Denotified Communities Boarding Homes.
	PER CENT	PER CENT.
Backward Classes	65	10
Denotified Communities	..	60
Scheduled Castes ..	25	25
Forward Communities ..	10	5

The income limit fixed for admission of boarders is Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Midday Meals.—Midday Meals at a cost of Re. 0.20 paise per meal were supplied to all the pupils studying in the Denotified Communities Schools and Kallar Schools in Madurai district. The supply of 'CARE' food was also introduced since 10th March 1975. 'CARE' food is served for 100 days in a year and for the remaining 120 days Rice meals are supplied to the pupils at the Government cost. The children under the age group of 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 are provided, meals under Chief Ministers' Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme from 1st July 1982. A sum of Rs. 21.26 lakhs was spent during 1982-83.

Clothing.—Two sets of uniforms were supplied to each of the inmate of the Denotified Community, Boarding homes and Backward Classes (High School) hostels and Denotified Community school pupils and the pupils of Kallar Schools in Madurai district up to VIII Standard One set intended for Deepavali and the other set is intended for Pongal. A sum of Rs. 33.55 lakhs was spent for this purpose during 1982-83. The pupils studying in I to III Standard in the Denotified Community Schools and in the Kallar Schools in Madurai district were supplied Text Books, note books and slates at free of cost. A sum of Rs. 6.03 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

Boarding Grants.—Assistances were given to poor deserving Backward Classes and Denotified Communities pupils whose parental income does not exceed Rs. 5,000 staying in private recognised hostels to meet their Boarding and Lodging charges. The rate of Boarding grant was Rs. 35 per boarder. From 1981-82 onwards, the rate has been revised as follows :—

Place.	*Existing rate.* (RUPEES PER MENSEM)	*Revised rate.* (RUPEES PER MENSEM.)
Madras City, District Headquarters Taluk Headquarters ..	35	45
Other places	35	40

The details of the Boarding grants sanctioned during 1982–83 are furnished below :—

	Number of hostels.	Number of grants sanctioned.	Amount spent. (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Backward Classes ...	43	2,536	8.44
Denotified Tribes ...	4	87	0.11
Total ..	47	2,623	8.55

State Scholarships :

State Scholarships were sanctioned to Denotified Communities and Backward Classes students for their study in Postmatric courses provided the annual income of the parents does not exceed Rs.5,000 in respect of prematric students the old system of payment of cash has been dispensed with and students are supplied essential Text Books at free of cost. The special fees prescribed by the Educational insitutions and examination fees, if any are reimbursed to the institutions and to the Director of Government Examinations respectively by this department.

The details of scholarships sanctioned by this department during 1982–83 are furnished below :—

	Number of prematric students benefited.	Number of post-matric scholarships sanctioned.	Amount spent. Pre-matric.	Post-matric.	Total..
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
(a) Backward classes.	1,23,000	1,18,000	30.59	298.59	
(b) Denotified Communities.	1,90,000	7,800	19.95	23.87	
Total	3,13,000	1,25,800	50.54	322.46	..

Supply of Tools to other Backward Classes :

Free supply of tools to Barbers and Dhobies was made to enable them to carry out their traditional work. The cost of the tools is Rs. 95 per Barber tools and Rs. 350 for Dhoby tools. From 1978-79 onwards, free supply of tools was made to Boyers also who are engaged in stone cutting. The cost of one set of Boyar tools is Rs. 150. Number of persons benefited under this scheme during 1982-83, is given below :—

Nature of tools.		*Number of persons.*	*Amount.*
Barber kits		3,000	3,00,690.00
Dhoby Iron Boxes		4,445	16,41,316.25
Boyar tools		500	75,000.00
	Total ..	7,945	20,17,006.25

Free supply of tools to denotified communities :

Tools were supplied to the successful Denotified Community Trainees of the General Purpose Engineering Workshop free of cost for their self-employment in the following trades. A sum of Rs. 0·09 lakhs was spent during 1982–83, under this scheme.

Name of the trade.	*Cost per set.*
	RS.
1. Blacksmithy	600
2. Fitting	900
3. Sheet metal	200

Agriculture :

A sum of Rs. 2,500 was paid to poor Denotified Communities as subsidy in three instalments for enabling them to sink irrigation wells. A sum of Rs. 0.91 lakhs has been spent during 198[illegible]-83.

Cottage Industries :

Three General Purpose Engineering Workshops at Checkkarurani (Madurai district), Mudukulathur (Rāmanathapuram district), and V.K. Pudur (Tirunelveli district) were maintained. Further two Industrial Training Centres in Rattan and Fibre in Thakkalai and in Kulithurai in Kanyakumari district and one carpentry and one weaving units in Aziz Nagar settlement in South Arcot district and seven tailoring work centres were maintained in the following districts :—

1 Madurai	Usilampatty and Cumbam.
2 Ramanathapuram	Kadalai.
3 Tirunelveli	Kulavanigapuram and Devar kulam.
4 South Arcot	Aziz Nagar Settlement.
5 Kanniyakumari	Krishnankoil-Nagercoil.

Special Training Institute :

The Special Trainng Institute (Backward Classes), was continued to coach Backward Classes and Denotified Communities candidates for appearing I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., during 1982–83. 43 candidates were admitted. Of them eight have come out successfully in the preliminary examination conducted by U.P.S.C.

Kallar Reclamation :

The Special Deputy Collector (K.R.) Madurai, continued to be in charge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes. Particulars of the numbr of schools and Boardin Homes intended for them are given below :—

	Number of schools.	*Strength.*
1. Elementary Schools ..	208	29,497
2. Higher Elementary Schools	30	12,207
3. High Schools	8	1,955
4. Higher Secondary Schools	2	1,576
Total ..	248	45,235

Special fees to the pupils studying in the Kallar High Schools were paid by this Department. Separate district Scout Association was formed for the Kallar schools in Madurai District and there were 554 Scout Units in the Kallar Schools. Thirty two Boarding Homes are also mainained witth sanctioned strength of 3,730 inmates.

A sum of Rs. 213.12 lakhs was spent on implementation of various schemes for Kallar Reclamation in Madurai district during 1982–83.

Aziz Nagar Settlement :

One Manager in the Grade of Tahsildar continued to be in charge of the-Aziz Nagar Settlement in South Arcot district during 1982-83. The main occupation of the settlers was agriculure. Lands were assigned to them. Two units, viz., carpentry and weaving were run in this settlement to provide alternative jobs to settlers. In addition to this, five Balvadis had also been established in this settlement and they were functioning well. One tailoring centre was also maintained with a strength of Twenty trainees. The expenditure made during 1982-83, for the implementation of above schemes is given below :

Name of the scheme.	*Expenditure.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1. Maintenance of Carpentry and Weaving units	0.15
2. Maintenance of Balvadis	0.14
3. Maintenance of Tailoring Centre	0.31

There was one Elementary School with a total strength of 315 (The High School in the Settlement was transferred to Education Department on 13th September 1976). The pupils in the Elementary Schools were supplied with Midday meals, text books, note books and slates free of cost. They were also supplied with two sets of dresses every year free of cost. The village panchayats continued the arbitration of small disputes among the settlers.

CHAPTER XXIV

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

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"HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS."

The Highways and Rural Works Department is in charge of Planning, Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Birdges in Tamil Nadu and offers technicial Guidance to the Panchyat Union in respect of Rural Works Programme. This Department is chalking out plans for Road Development and implementing them besides maintaning the road system efficiently within the resources available.

The " Highways and Rural Works Department" of Tamil Nadu maintains roads under the following different categories and their length as on 1st April 1982, is indicated against each :—

		Length: in KM.
(*a*) National Highways (Urban)		139
(*b*) State Highways		1,814
(*c*) Major District Roads		14,028
(*d*) Other District Roads ..		19,765
	Total ..	35,746

National Highways (Urban) :

Six works costing Rs. 38.00 lakhs in the municipalities of Tambaram, Ambur, Tindivanam, Tirunelveli, Palayamcottai and Namakkal have been sanctioned under Part II 1982–83. These works are in varoius stages of implementation. An amount of Rs. 32.83 lakhs was spent during 1982–83.

State Highways:

During the year six works costing Rs.80.00 lakhs have been sanctioned under Part II. These works are under various stage of implementation. The work of widening the bridge at K. M. 58/4 of Permbalur Manamadurai road costing Rs. 36.00 lakhs in Tanjavur District which is a long felt need is worth mentioning. An amount of Rs. 174.01 was spent during 1982–83.

Major District Roads :

For 1982–83, twenty-five works costing Rs. 577.00 lakhs have been sanctioned under Part II. These works are under various stages of implementation. An amount of Rs. 219.61 lakhs was spent during 1982–83.

Other District Roads :

For 1982–83, eighteen works costing Rs. 4,73.00 lakhs have been sanctioned under part II. These works are under various stages of implementation. An amount of Rs. 192.74 lakhs was spent during the year.

Other Roads Scheme :

For 1982–83, twenty-six works at a cost of Rs. 580.50 lakhs have been sanctioned under Part II. An amount of Rs. 270.65 lakhs was spent during the year.

Hill area Development Programme in Forest Area :

In the development of hill area, roads lying in forest limit have been also selected for improvements. So far six works costing Rs. 399.40 lakhs have been sanctioned under this scheme. Out of these, 3 works costing Rs. 59.40 lakhs are being executed from out of Forest Department funds and the balance 3 works costing Rs. 340.00 lakhs are being executed with funds allotted for Highways Department. The works sanctioned are under various stages of implementation. An expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakhs and Rs. 42.85 lakhs waa incurred during 1980–81 and 1981–82 respectively. An amount of Rs. 38.35 lakhs was spent during the year.

MINOR PORTS.

The Tamil Nadu Port Department is under the administrative control of Transport department of Government of Tamil Nadu. It has control over two Intermediate Ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and Five Minor Ports of Ramaeswaram, Pamban, Kilakarai, Colachel and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu State. In addition, a Port Conservator is stationed at Tuticorin for registration of Fishing Vessels. The State

Port Officer with his headquarters at Madras is the Head of the Department. The department looked after all the Fisheries works upto February 1983. The fisheries works have been transferred to the newly formed Engineering Division in the Fisheries Department.

Weather:

Cuddalore :

The weather was seasonal throughout the year and there was no serious disturbance of weather druing the year.

Nagapattinam :

The weather was fair throughout the year except the seasonal changes in November 1982 and December 1982.

Rameswaram:

There is no extra ordinary change in weather.

Kanyakumari :

The weather was generally good.

Other Ports:

The weather at other ports was normal.

The number of Packages of Government Stores landed during 1982–83 was 56,011 with an aggregate weight of 2,736 M. Tonnes as against the packages of 28,158 Nos. with an average weight of 2,848 M. Tonnes during the year 1981–82.

Cuddalore Port :

39. Ships were entered and 38 ships were cleared during the year 1982–83. The total cargo imported and exported were 1,90,524.5 Tonnes and 42,927.5 tonn s respectively. The main commodity imported was fertiliz r of 1.90,524.5 M. T. as against 1,41,832 M.T. during last year and commoditi s exported was " General Cargo " of 42,927.5 M.tric Tonnes as against 27. 959 Metrict Tonnes last year.

Nagapattinam Port :

52 Ships were entered and 52 ships were cleared druing the period against 63 (sixty-three) and 63 (sixty-three) respectively of the previous year. The total cargo imported was 28,460.4 Metric tonne and exported

was 20,411.0 M. Tonne. The main cargo imported was wheat of 14,696.9 Metric Tonne and cargo exported was onions of 14,268.00 Metric tonne and rice bran of 1,000.0.m. tonns. The rest were general cargo of 5,143.0 M. tonne. The Port is open to cargo traffic throughout the year generally.The Port is handling passengers to and from Malaysia. The number of passengers embarked were 2,670 Adults and 25 Children and disembarbed were 822 Adults and 11 children during the year 1982-83.

Rameswaram port :

This port is mainly handling passengers to and from Sri Lanka. The number of ships entered were 150 (One hundred and fifty) and cleared 149 (One hundred and forty-nine) during this year. The number of passengers embarked were Adults 97,284 and 2,736 children (Total 1,00,020) and number of passengers disembarked were Adults 1,01,735 and 9,912 children (Total 1,11,647). This includes a total number of 27,825 repatriates from Sri Lanka. The total cargo imported was 89.50 M. Tonne and exported was 258.75 M. Tonne. The Motor Cars and Motor Cycles of the Passengers were the main commodities of Import and Export.

Pamban Port :

57 (Fifty-seven) vessels were piloted, during the year through Pamban Channel. There are three pilots at this port. There were no export and import at this port during the year.

Kilakarai Port :

There were no import and export of cargo throughout the year. No vessel is piloted during this year. There is one Pilot at this Port.

Colachel Port :

6 (Six) ships were entered and 6 (Six) was cleared during the year. The main commodity exported was illuminite Sand of 57,337 M.Tonne.

Kanyakumari Port :

The Government of Tamil Nadu have taken over the Ferry Service and the Tamil Nadu Port Department is running the ferry service with effect from 2nd October 1981. 62 employees of Vivekananda Kendra

who were engaged in running the ferry service were taken over by the Port Department on contractual basis. The total visitors from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983 is 10,29,198 (including children). From 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983 the total collection of passenger fees was Rs. 18,01,568.00 by the Port Department.

MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION.

The main functions of the Transport Department are to administer the provisions of the ' Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 ', 'Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 ' and the Rules made thereunder.

The Transport Department is under the administrative control of Transport Commissioner who is also the State Transport Authority. At the State Level, the Transport Commissioner is assisted by a Joint Transport Commissioner, an Additional Joint Transport Commissioner and three Deputy Transport Commissioners. There are three Assistant Secretaries, one Departmental Representative, one Accounts Officer, one Assistant Engineer (Motor Vehicles) and one Assistant Director of Statistics in the Headquarters.

For the purpose of administrative convenience, the State has been divided into six zones, each under the control of a Deputy Transport Commissioner.

Check-Posts:

During the year under report, the amount of tax and fees realised at the check-posts by way of detecting cases is Rs. 47,08,968.

State Transport Appellate Tribunal—

Out of 1,621 revision petitions and 3,011 appeals 1,003 revision petitions and 1,734 appeals were disposed of and 618 revision petitions and 1,277 appeals were pending disposal at the end of the year under review.

The number of Writ petitions filed and disposed of by High Court during the year are as follows :—

Number of Writ petitions pending at the beginning	389
Number filed during the year	248
Number of cases disposed	201
Number pending at the end of the year	436

Jeep Stage Carriages :

Jeep Stage Carriages with seating capacity of less than 15 are operated at the concessional rate of tax viz., 3/4th of the normal rate. The total number of jeep stage carriages in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1983 is 29.

Mini Buses :

To serve the remote rural area of the State where regular bus facilities cannot be provided to unserved villages, Mini buses are put to operation. Now, there are 96 Mini buses plying in Tamil Nadu. A concession rate of tax of Rs. 50 (Rs. 40 as tax and surcharge of Rs. 10) per seat per quarter is allowed in respect of Mini buses.

Buses—Operators—Routes :

The classification of the bus operators in private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1983 is as shown below :—

Category of operators. (including spare buses).	*Number of bus operators in private sector in each category as on 31st March* 1983.
(1)	(2)
One bus	1,792
Two buses	667
Three buses	343
Four buses	131
Five buses ..	48
Six buses	19
Seven buses	2
Eight buses	
Nine buses	
Fourteen buses	

The number of buses owned by the different State Transport Undertakings as on 31st March 1983 is furnished below :—

Serial number.	*Name of the State Transport Undertaking.*	*Number of buses*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Aana Transport Corporation Ltd., Salem ..	642
2	Cheran Transport Corporation Ltd., Coimbatore ..	1,077
3	Cholan Roadways Corporation Ltd., Kumbakonam.	767
4	Kattabomman Transport Corporation Ltd., Nagercoil.	763
5	Pandiyan Roadways Corporation Ltd., Madurai ..	1,117
6	Pallavan Transport Corporation (District Services), Madras.	550
7	Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro), Madras.	2,075
8	Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras.	540
9	Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation Ltd., Villupuram.	527

The number of stage carriages as on 31st March 1983 is 13,123.

The total number of routes operated in Tamil Nadu is given as under:—

Service.	*Number of routes as on 31st March 1983.*
Metropolitan Service	381
City and Town Service	2,714
Mofussil Ordinary Service	4,910
Mofussil Express Service	163
	8,168

Contract Carriages

To promote tourism, National Permits for Contract Carriages to ply all over India have also been issued as follows :—

Category.	*Quota.*	*Number of permits issued.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 All India Tourist Motor Cars	200	200
2 Tourist Omni buses (not exceeding 35 passengers.)	50	50+1

(One plying under Supreme Court order)

The following table will indicate the number of Contract Carriages in the States:—

Category.	*Number as on 31st March* 1982.	*Number as on 31st March* 1983.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Autorickshaws	11,471	12,154
Ordinary Taxis ..	4,068	3,768
Tourist Taxis (State)	4,765	6,226
Omni buses	50	51
Luxury Coaches	25	28
All India Tourist Motor Cars	184	194
Tourist Omni buses (Not exceeding 35 passengers)	50+1*	50+1*

* Plying under Supreme Court Order.

There has been a steady growth of vehicle population in Tamil Nadu. The comparative figures for the years 1982 and 1983 are furnished below:—

Category.	*As on* 31—3—1982.	*As on* 31—3—1983.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Stage carriages ..	12,594	13,123
2, Contact Carriages	20,614	22,473
3. Private Transport Vehicles	611	636
4. Goods Vehicles—		
(*a*) Public Carriers	31,811	35,824
(*b*) Private Carriers	3,462	3,440
(*c*) Goods Vehicles (not covered by permits)	4,605	4,539
(*d*) Trailers to Goods Vehicles (Trucks)	63	65
(*e*) Tractors (covered by permits)	9,065	9,451
(*f*) Trailers to Tractors (covered by permits)	9,362	9,732
(*g*) Articulated vehicles	716	754
5 Other Vehicles not covered by permits	2,97,162	3,26,977

Enforcement :

The statistical details on the work done by the enforcement staff of this department during the year on the check of the following items are furnished below :—

Transport vehicles checked for excessive smoke exhaust :

Period.	*Number of vehicles checked on road.*	*Number for which CFX issued for excess smoke.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
From 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983	2,14,241	2,265

Number of check reports issued and the revenue derived—

Period.	*Number of irregularities detected.*	*Compounding fee collected.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
From 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983	30,695	21,81,079

Statistics on punishments awarded to offenders under departmental action :—

(*a*) Against permit holders	Suspension	19,362.
	Cancellation	114
(*b*) Against drivers ..		207
(*c*) Against Conductors ..		85

Purchase of Motor Vehicles to other departments and Control orders :

The Transport Commissioner continues to be the Agency for purchase of Motor Vehicles required for Government other than Police Department, Forest Department and Commissioner for Revenue administration. During the year 1982-83, orders were placed for 392 vehicles at an estimated value of Rs. 2,75,04,066 as against 513 vehicles to the value of Rs. 2,90,30,496 last year.

The Commercial vehicles (Restriction on Resale) order, 1981 which came into force on 11th June 1981 had been rescinded with effect from 9th December 1982. The two-wheelers control (Restriction on Resale) order which came into force on 20th January 1982 is in vague. During the year under report, the number of transfer applications received and disposed of by the Controller are as follows :—

	Commercial vehicles (from 1-4-82 to 9-12-82).	*Two wheelers.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Number of applications received	98	72
2 Number of applications rejected	33	17
3 Number of applications allowed	65	55
4 Number of cases appealed against	22	2

Licensing of drivers and conductors :

The applicants for new driving licences are thoroughly tested for efficiency in driving. The details of issue and renewal of driving licences during the year under report as compared to the previous year are as follows :—

	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)
Number of driving licences issued	94,196	1,14,874
Number of driving licences renewed	1,58,564	1,43,160

Conductor Certificates are issued as per the need. During the year 1982-83, the number newly issued and the number renewed are 11,896 and 28,245 respectively.

Revenue and Expenditure :

The Transport Department collects revenue by way of Motor Vehicles Taxes and fees. Major revenue is derived by way of taxes on vehicles. particulars regarding receipts under the diff·rent heads of revenue are given below :—

Particulars.	*Actuals for* 1982-83	*Budget Estimate for* 1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Fees under Motor Vehicles Act ..	5,14,37,854.36	4,99,64,000.00
2 Tax received for Motor Vehicles	72,74,08,567.12	77,67,61,000.00
3 Other receipts ..	4,86,486.75	3,27,000.00
Total ..	77,93,32,908.23	82,70,52,000.00

The expenditure incurred for the administration of the Transport Department was 1,80,11,446.00 for the year 1982-83.

MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION.

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department which was functioning as unit under the control of Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) from 15th August 1955 was placed under the administrative control of the Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department with effect from 1st April 1964 and it was functioning as Commerical Department and as a separate unit of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department and it was made as a separate Department with effect from 10th June 1977 under the control of the Director. Again this organisation has been declared as Service Department with effect from 1st April 1981. The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of over 7,000 motor vehicles belonging to various Government departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu which includes the vehicles of Ministers, Secretaries to Government, State Guest House, etc. Besides, attending to the repairs and servicing of the Motor Vehicles, the Motor Vehicles Maintenance department is supplying spare parts, accessories, fuel, tyres and tubes, batteries, etc., to these departmental vehicles.

During the year 1982–83, all the unit workshops have carried out the various types of repairs to the vehicles of the Government departments as follows :—

Major repairs ..	352
Second Line repairs	5,009
Minor repairs	10,101
Servicing	1,981
Others	34
	17,477

During the year 1982–83 the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department has disposed off 400 vehicles in public auction and has realised a sum of Rs. 40,95,461·55.

Under the Apprentice Act, 1961, the Motor Vehicles Maintenancet department has imparted training on Motor Vehicles repairs for about 22 Apprentices and out of them offered employment for six individuals in the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department itself. Further, 24 persons were deputed to various trainings offered by various firms, Organisations like Institut eof Road Transport, etc., during the year.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

The National Highways Wing was created in September 1971 and is functioning under a separate Chief Engineer. The National Highways Wing attends to National Highways projects and Central Road Fund Schemes. National Highways projects are central sector schemes solely financed by the Government of India.

Schemes Financed by the Central Road Fund :

This is a non--lapsing fund and it derives its revenue at the rate of 3.5 Paise per litre out of the excise duty levied on motor spirit. Out of the total amount collected by the Government of India in such a manner, 80 per cent is allotted to the States for meeting the expenditure on works taken up under this scheme and 20 per cent is retained by the Centre as " Reserve ". As per the latest objectives of this scheme low priority is assigned for taking up roads and bridges and greater emphasis is laid on taking up Research Schemes, Traffic Studies, Economic Surveys, Training Programmes for young Engin ers, providing wayside amenities like Motels, etc.

During the Fourth Plan Period, sixteen works at a cost of Rs. 470.79 lakhs were approved by the Government of India. Out of these, fourteen works have so far been completed . The expenditure on Central Road Fund works during Fourth Plan period is Rs. 224.10 lakhs. During the Fifth Plan, thirteen works at a cost of Rs. 314.51 lakhs were approved by the Government of India. The expenditure during the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 266.31 lakhs.

Highways Research Station :

The Highways Research Station has started functioning from 1957 and during the past 25 years, it has been attending to the problems of applied research in the field of investigation, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. This institution has completed 25 years of service by November 1982, and it is proposed to celebrate the Silver Jubilee shortly. Many practical problems that were encountered in the field are solved successfully in this Institute and remedial measures suggested to the field. This Institute not only attends to the problems of this Department but also other Departments of this State and neighbouring States. To cope with the increased activities of this Department.,

regional labouratories have been set up which solves the problems of the region. This research Station has also been giving training to the officers of the Highways Department in quality control and the latest technical developments in the Highways Engineering in a limited way.

POOMPUHAR SHIPPING CORPORATION LIMITED.

Poompuhar Shipping Corporation was incorporated in the year 1974. The Corporation is operating six chartered vessels. These vessels are transporting the coal required by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for its Thermal Power Plant at Tuticorin. The cost of carrying coal by Poompuhar Shipping Corporation through its owned vessels will be cheaper than transporting through the chartered vessels.

The paid up share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 6.30 lakhs. In order to strengthen the equity base of the Corporation and to finance the acquisition programme, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The cargo carried by the owned and chartered vessels of the Corporation and the profit and loss for each year are given below :—

Year.	*Cargo moved in lakh tonnes.*			*Profit.*	*Loss.*
	Coal.	*Other Commodities.*	*Total.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1974–75	0.13	..	0.13	..	21.90
1975–76	1.23	0.26	1.49	5.29	..
1976–77	0.41	0.09	0.50		60.37
1977–78	0.77	0.07	0.84		44.08
1978–79	1.03	0.19	1.22		52.42
1979–80	1.41	0.12	1.53	..	38.10
1980–81	4.44	0.07	4.51	22.51	
1981–82	6.39		6.39	31.88	
1982–83 ..	12.41	..	12.41	30.00	..

During the year 1983–84, the Corporation is expected to transport 25 lakh tonnes of Coal.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Directorate of Stationery and Printing which was formed in 1978, Continued to function at 816, Annasalai, Madras with a staff strength of 227.

The Directorate is in-charge of the management of the following Units :

1. Government Stationery Stores, Rajaji Salai, Madras-1.
2. Government Central Press, Vallalar Nagar, Madras-79.
3. Government Branch Press at High Court Buildings, Madras-104.
4. Government Branch Press, Anaikar Estate, Choolai, Madras-112.
5. Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai.
6. Government Regional Press, Salem.
7. Government Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli.
8. Government Regional Press, Vridhachalam.
9. Government Regional Press, Madurai.
10. Government Publication Depot, Annasalai and the Mini Sales Depot at High Court Buildings, Madras.

M.B.O. System :

The M.B.O. System is practised in this Department since 1974 and nine Cycles have been completed . There are 64 officers working in this organisation practicing M.B.O. Perceptable benefits were noticed by way of increased production in the various departments in the Central Press. The jobs received were placed for execution and most of the jobs were executed according to the preplanned delivery schedules. By imple menting this system economy in materials and labour charges, increase in production and utilisation of production hours are achieved.

301 Apprentices are allotted to the Presses as detailed below :—

1. Government Central Press, Madras	186
2. Government Branch Press, Anaikar Estate, Choolai, Madras.	47
3. Government Branch Press, High Court Buildings, Madras.	4
4. Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai	17
5. Government Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli	12
6. Government Regional Press, Salem	11
7. Government Regional Press, Vridhachalam ..	11
8. Government Regional Press, Madurai	13
	301

Apart from the above, there are 45 posts of Apprentices exclusively for diploma holders and sandwich students, in respect of which 50 per cent of cost is met by the Government of India.

Government Central Press, Vallalar Nagar, Madras—The Government Central Press, Madras was started in the year 1831 and it is the biggest Printing Unit of this department employing 3,565 workers. It is considered to be the biggest Printing Press Units in East of Suez. This press is functioning under the control of a Works Manager assisted by 3 Deputy Works Managers, 11 Assistant Works Managers, 2 Assistant Directors, 5 Assistant Engineers, 1 Assistant Accounts Officer, 1 Medical Officer, 1 Security Officer. The Press continued to execute Government Printing work including calenders, Diaries, budget, top secret items, Raffle tickets, Transport Licences, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Debates, Higher Secondary Education forms, covers, Answer books, Ration Cards, P.T.C. Student's tokens and season tickets, etc.

During the year the following items of work were also executed :

Description.	Number of copies Printed.
(1)	(2)
1. Minister's Diary ..	180
2. Three months calender	400
3. Special Diary	7,500
4. Sheet Calender	76,000
5. Tablet diary	71,000
6. Chief Minister's Noon Meal. Scheme Instructions ..	3,000 books.
7. Chief Minister's Noon Meal Scheme Health cards	28,00,000
8. Chief Minister's Noon Meal Scheme Detailed Instructions	5,000 Bks.
9. Chief Minister's Noon Meal Scheme-Vazikatti III	50,000
10. Chief Minister's Noon Meal Scheme Hand Book	40,000
11. Chief Minister's Noon Meal Scheme Inspection Card	3,00,000
12. உணவு செய்முறை கையேடு	36,000 Books.
13. Anna Kalai Arangam Entrance tickets	3,50,000
14. Kalaivanar Arangam Entrance tickets	3,00,000
15. Poomphuhar Tourist Complex Entry tickets	11,00,000
16. Noon Meal Programme, Hand Book	35,000 Books.
17. State Administration Report (English)	855 Bks (440 pages)
18. State Administration Report (Tamil)	.855 Books (550 pages)
19. Pamphlet-Chief Minister's Free distribution of tooth powder	65,00,000
20. V. International Tamil Conference Accts.	600 Books.

Discription. (1)	*Number of copies printed.* (2)
21. Civil List of I.A.S. Officers	500 Books.
22. Motor Vehicles—Payment of cash relief Forms (7 items)	2,80,000
23. Identity cards for old age pension	2,20,000
24. Forms for Auction sale of Toddy and Arrack shops	11,40,000
25. Permit books to Consume Foreign Liquors and IMFS	1 00,000 Books
26. Toddy and Arrack—Permit slip	9,25,000
27. Forms-Supply of Text books to SC/ST children..	2,44,500
28. Teachers day flags (4 kinds)	23,77,500
29. S.S.L.C. and H.S.E. application and Instructions	6,50,000
30. HSE Spl. Addl. Answer Books	10,00,000
31. HSE Spl. covers	2,00,000
32. S.S.L.C. Logarithmic and Anti Logarithmic tables	3,50,000
33. Statistics Dept. Input Survey blank schedules	8,52,000
34. Election forms (20 items) :.. ..	52,000
35. Ballot paper—Periakkulam Parliament Constituency	7,88,000
36. Ballot papers—Tiruchendur Assembly Constituency	1,35,500
37. TNLC Debates—33 items ..	525 Books each.
38. TNLC., TNLA. Committee Report	500 Books each.
39. TNLA. Debates	525 Book each.
40. Central Accts.—Tamil Translation 10 items	3,000 Books each.
41 Theerppu Thirattu 8 issues	1,500 Books each.

Description.	Number of copies printed.
(1)	(2)
42. Letter heads for Govt. Pleader	84,000
43. AG. GPF. forms ..	16,22,000
44. AG. Report (4 items)	1,400 cps. each.
45. Small Savings forms	3,00.000
46. PTC Season tickets ..	24.00.450
47. PTC. all route tokens	1,34,60.000
48. Raffle tickets (86 series) ..	86,00.000
49. Forms for issuing ration cards	24,78.000
50. Village officers Ryots Manual (E)	25.000 Books.
51. Village officers Ryots Manual (T)	25.000 Books.
52. Village Accts. Manual	25.700 Books.
53. Certificate forms Directorate of Industries and Commerce ..	6,50,000
54. Noon Meal Programme Guide Book	50,000 Books.
55. Statistical Hand book 1981	1,000 Books.

Government Publication Depot, Madras.—The Government Publication Depot at Annasalai, Madras, functions with a sanctioned staff strength of 58 under the control of an Assistant Director. It sells Government publications like Acts, Rules, Codes, Manuals, Gazettes, Bulletin and Service Registers, etc. It also acts as an agent for Government of India Publications. Government publications are also sold through authorised agents throughout the State on Commission basis.

During the year 1982—83 the transactions are as follows :—

	RS. P.
1. The value of Publications supplied free of cost to Governmnet Officers during the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983.	1,17,408.14
2. Total amount of cash sales of publication. Central Central Publications Rs. 15,130.90 } State Publications Rs. 5,01,636.15 }	5,16,767.05
3. Total value of publications sold at Sales Sub Depot, High Court, Madras	60,470.80

During the period one new agent was appointed and three agencies were cancelled. In this depot sales are made at extended hours in the evening to meet the convenience of the public.

Public auction was conducted for the disposal of unserviceable typewriters, duplicators, etc. during June 1982. A sum of Rs. 1,45,160 was realised by sale of typewriters, duplicators and miscellaneous articles. Again another auction was conducted February 1983. A sum of Rs. 1,33,791 was realised by sale of typewriters, duplicators and other miscellaneous articles.

Prepayment.—During the year 1982–83, 135 consolidated Annual Indents for Stationery articles were received from the major consuming indenting officers entitled for supply on prepayment of cost. During the period approximately, a sum of Rs. 36,16,391.01 was realised from the cost recoverable from the offices in respect of supply of stationery articles typewriters. duplicators and calculators made to them.

TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS

The Government of Tamil Nadu was operating nine state owned Transport Corporations during the year for the benefit of the travelling public. P.T.C. (D) is constituted as a separate Corporation with effect from 1st December 1982 and named as Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation Ltd., Each Transport Corporation was under the control of a full time Managing Director. The Pallavan Transport Corporation had a full time Chairman. The Secretary to Government, Transport Department was the Chairman of the other Corporations.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro) :

The Corporation was formed on the Ist of January, 1972, with fleet strength of 1,029. Its area of operation was the Madras Metropolitan area. The operative fleet strength as on the 31st of March 1983 was 2,103 It includes 43 std. wheel base buses converted as mini buses. The labour force of the Corporation was 18,405 on the said date. It was carrying on an average 25.73 lakhs passengers per day. It has purchased 555 chasis under M.U.D.P. Scheme II during the year.

Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation :

The Pallavan Transport Corporation has operated the district services till 30th November 1982.

The Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation was formed as a separate Corporation with effect from Ist December, 1982 by revising the area of its operation as North Arcot District and North Chengalpattu District with headquarters at Vellore. Its operative fleet strength was 539 as on the 31st of March, 1983. The labour force was 3,634 as on 31st March 1983. The Corporation was carrying on an average 2.59 lakhs passengers per day.

Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation :

The long distance express service connecting all the district headquarters in the State were run under the name of Pallavan Transport Corporation (Exp.) till 15th January 1980. It was formed as Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation with effect from 16th January 1980. Its area of operation was the entire State. It had an operative fleet strength of 518 as on the 31st of Macrh 1983. It had a labour force of 5,195. 0.47 lakh passengers were making use of the Express Service each day. This Corporation is operating two A/C. Sleeper buses from Madras to Erode and 10 A/C buses with Video T. V. to Trivandrum, Bangalore, Kanniyakumari and Pondicherry.

Pandiyan Roadways Corporation :

The Corporation started operation from the 17th of January, 1972. The fleet strength of the Corporation as on the 31st of March, 1983 was 1,283. The area of operation of the Corporation was Madurai,

Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai districts. 9,559 employees were working in the Corporation. It was carrying, on an average of 12.20 lakhs passengers per day. The Corporation was operating 5 mini buses, 38 short wheel base buses and 3 shandy buses.

Cheran Transport Corporation :

Cheran Transport Corporation started its operation on the 1st of March, 1972. The operative strength was 1,128 as on the 31st March, 1983. The area of operation of the Corporation was Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris Districts. The labour force of the Corporation on the said date was 8,096. It was carrying on an average of 9.93 lakhs passengers daily.

Cholan Roadways Corporation :

The Corporation commenced operation on the 1st of March, 1972. Its fleet strength as on the 31st of March, 1983 was 802. The labour force was 5,805. It was carrying on an average 6.52 lakh passengers daily. The Association of State Road Transport Undertakings has awarded a special prize for the best fuel performance to this Corporation during the year.

Anna Transport Corporation :

Anna Transport Corporation started operation from the 15th of February 1973. It was having 653 buses in its fileet as on the 31st March, 1983. The number of employees of the Corporation was 4,461 on the said date. On an average, 5.02 lakhs passengers were travelling in the buses of the Corporation per day.

Kattabomman Transport Corporation :

The Corporation commenced its operation from 1st January 1974. The area of operation was Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts. It started with 458 buses and was having 770 buses as on the 31st of March, 1983. It had a labour stength of 5,375 on the said date. It was carrying on an average of 6.72 lakhs passengers daily.

Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation :

The Corporation was formed on the 16th of January 1975. Its area of operation was South Arcot and North Arcot districts. The Corporation had its headquarters at Villupuram. Its fleet strength as on the 31st of March, 1983 was 499. It was having a labour strength of 3,433 on the above date. On an average about 3.27 lakhs passengers were travelling daily in the Croporation buses. The jurisdiction of this Corporation will be revised as South Arcot and South Chengalpattu district due to the formation of Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation Limited.

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